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FAIR ELECTION DAY PROMISED

BUT IT WILL PROBABLY BE QUITE COOL—FOR SOMEBODY.

Clearing Weather to Follow the Rain and Wind of Yesterday—A Most Disagreeable Day for the Closing of the Campaign—Snow, Rain, and Bad Roads in the State—Long Island Gets the Last Touch Here of a Far-Reaching Storm.

A thoroughly-disagreeable day was yesterday—a combination of rain which pattered down almost unceasingly, and increased in violence as the wind rose toward evening and with a growing cold which sent a chilling dampness to the very bone.

The violence of the storm in the early evening seemed anything but promising for a clear election day, yet in the changes which made it more disagreeable, Observer Dunn's practiced eye saw the beginning of the end, and the forecaster was able to predict, confidently, "a clear day and a full vote." Prudently, he declined to look further into the outcome of the day.

The prediction seemed somewhat bold, for as the observer spoke the wind was increasing in velocity and the rain was coming down harder than ever. The thermometer was falling, the growing cold was becoming unpleasantly evident. While affirming his belief that the changes in wind and temperature were proofs of his prediction of pleasant weather to-day, Mr. Dunn confessed that precedent upheld him as well, and, with more willingness than a Lexow witness, he produced his books. Not a stormy election day had been recorded in ten years. In 1884 it rained a little in the afternoon, and in 1885 there were showers in the morning. In 1886 and 1887 the skies were clear all day. In 1888 it showered a little in the morning, and in the succeeding years every election day has been clear.

As if a pleasant day were not made a certainty by Mr. Dunn's forecast, and by the law of precedent, the Weather Bureau, with a wide glance all over the country, steps in with its prophecy as follows:

"Rain or snow in the early morning"—which we may confidently expect to mean that the storm will be over by the time the after-breakfast voters are ready to go to the polls—"followed during the day by fair; high north to northwest winds."

Therefore, a fair day may be counted on for election day.

The storm yesterday was an extensive one, covering the eastern coast from Cape Hatteras to Portland, Me. In this city rain began to fall about 7 o'clock in the morning, but the downpour was slight then, for at 8 P. M. the precipitation had been only .94 of an inch. Then for about two hours the drops came in blinding rapidity, and then decreased in violence as the storm passed to the east.

The wind's velocity at noon was 15 miles an hour, and at 8 P. M. it was blowing 24 miles an hour in this city, and 42 miles an hour at Sandy Hook, and still increasing there, with a much heavier rainfall than in the city. The greatest velocity of the wind at any time yesterday was: At Block Island, 68 miles an hour; Sandy Hook, 42 miles; Cleveland, Ohio, 44 miles; Cape Hatteras, 42 miles; Boston, 38 miles; Oswego, 38 miles, Atlantic City, 32 miles; Philadelphia and New-York, 36 miles.

A marked feature of the storm was the fall in temperature. Between noon and 8 P. M. the thermometer fell from 53° to 37°—the lowest point recorded this Fall. This change was perceptible during the day and night without the aid of a thermometer to any one who was luckless enough to be compelled to go out into the storm, and all the indications last night pointed to this as likely to be the coldest election day in some years. So said Observer Dunn, with a twinkle in his eye, which suggested that he might be thinking of candidates as well as weather.

The first rain that fell yesterday fell off the New-Jersey coast, with a northerly wind blowing. During the day the storm backed up against the wind, while the wind veered around to the northwest and then to the west. The wind was at its greatest velocity while it came out of the northwest. This change in the direction of the wind indicated clear weather for to-day. At 10:30 P. M. the centre of the storm was leaving us, and was skipping along the east coast of Long Island, increasing in intensity.

In the interior of the State the promise of fair weather will not be so certainly joined with the promise of a full vote. Snow has followed the rain along the northern border and the Hudson River, varying in depth up to four inches. The roads are reported as muddy, and in some sections almost impassable. Clearing weather is reported from some points, but in others the end of the storm is not so evident.

Reports from western parts of the country indicate a clear day, but a cold one. Cleveland was the only city that reported rain, which was falling at 10 P. M. Clear and cool, with no prospect of change, was the general prospect.

BAD WEATHER IN THE STATE.

Snowing in the Northern Part—Roads Impassable in Some Sections.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The weather is cold to-night, and there is promise of snow and violent winds to-morrow, which gives hope to the Democrats that the elements may help Hill to victory by reducing the vote in the interior of the State. It will certainly cut off some hundreds of votes in the county.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The rains for the past ten days and the heavy storm of to-day have made the roads in the remote Republican districts of St. Lawrence County nearly impassable. The back-country vote to-morrow will be light.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—This has been an exceedingly inclement day. A heavy rainstorm of ten hours' duration was followed by snow to-night. All of the roads throughout Saratoga County are in a terrible condition.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—A heavy snowstorm has raged in this vicinity since 8 o'clock this morning. Fully four inches of snow has fallen, which will make the roads deep in mud and almost impassable.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Dispatches from Rouse's Point, Plattsburg, Au Sable Forks, Westport, and other points along the Lake Champlain Valley state that it has been snowing most of the day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The first snowstorm of the season is raging here to-night. It began about 6 o'clock. The temperature has fallen to 34° and a gale is blowing.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Snow has fallen all day in the Catskills. Around the Grand Hotel on Summit Mountain the snow lies two inches deep on the level.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The weather to-night is clearing; high winds and probably cold Tuesday. The roads are muddy, because of recent rains.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The weather here is very cold. A light rain in the early evening had changed to snow before midnight.

WALTON, N. Y., Nov. 5.—About half an inch of snow is on the ground at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and it is still snowing hard.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—At midnight the weather is cold and cloudy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—At midnight here it is snowing and cold.

FIERCE STORM IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Snow, with High Winds—Telegraph Lines Down.

A fierce storm is raging in New-England to-night. Early in the evening meagre reports reached the United Press office that it was snowing hard along the coast. Soon after 9 o'clock the velocity of the wind increased, tearing down wires and breaking communication with all points.

At midnight connection was made with Springfield, Mass., via Albany, N. Y., but there is no probability of repairing the wire to Boston to-night.

Springfield reports that a heavy snowstorm prevails there.

DEMOCRATS SURE OF THE HOUSE.

No Doubt that They Will Elect a Majority of the Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Gardner of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee said this afternoon:

"All the advices we have received to-day relative to the Congressional fights are confirmatory of the estimates we have made on the result, and we have no doubt whatever that we will organize the House with a good working majority. This calculation is made on conservative figures.

"Our reports to-day from New-York lead us to believe that Hill will be elected."

It is believed that more Government employes will vote at their respective polling places in the States to-morrow than have voted since civil service reform began to play a part in the conduct of the public business. There were great crowds on the out-going trains on Saturday and yesterday, and to-day there have been many departures. The conditions in most of the States are such that the interest in the elections equals, and in several cases, notably those of New-York, Virginia, and Maryland, exceeds that taken in a Presidential contest. There are few voters who can cast a ballot in either of the States named who have remained in the city, and most of these have managed to pair with voters of opposite political faith.

The Inter-State Democratic Association has provided cheap transportation to 1,800 voters, the majority of whom go to New-York, while numbers of them will put their tickets into West Virginia ballot boxes. The Virginia Democratic Association has sent more than 1,000 to their voting places in the Old Dominion. Both the Democratic and the Republican Congressional Campaign Committees have sent men out of the city to cast their ballots, and the higher officials and many clerks have taken the journey independently.

Secretary Lamont went to New-York this morning to vote a staight Democratic ticket from top to bottom. Assistant Attorney General Whitney did the same thing. Many department officials, including Assistant Secretaries Hamlin and Wike, Controller Eckles and Register Tillman, who have been campaigning in their respective States, will vote to-morrow. Postmaster General Bissell is confined to his residence here with a severe cold, and will therefore lose his vote.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Committee made another of his absurd predictions to-day, when he said that 183 Republicans certainly would be elected to the House. Mr. Babcock's statement is regarded here as a farewell boast. Secretary McKee, who has been a famously-bad prophet, supplemented this afternoon the boast of his chief by expressing the belief that the Republican gain would be somewhere between those made by the Democrats in 1874 and 1890. He admits that it is a difficult task to overcome a great majority such as the Democrats have now, but he says "all that the Republicans need to do is to make the same gains that the Democrats made in 1890, and their membership will go over the 200 mark." That is very cheerful, but the hope is father to the figures.

The Democratic Committee will make no detailed statement as it does not believe that estimates made at this late date are likely to impress anybody.

FRANCIS J. CALLANAN KILLED.

The Street Railway Magnate Run Over by a Train at Rutherford.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Nov. 5.—Francis J. Callanan, Treasurer of the Union Traction Company, was killed by a train on the Erie Railroad here this morning.

Mr. Callanan was in the habit of boarding the train here before it had stopped at the station, in order to secure a seat. He had been warned by the conductor that it was dangerous to board the train while in motion, but paid no heed to it.

This morning, as usual, Mr. Callanan caught the guard rail to swing himself on the train, but his foot slipped on the wet steps, and, hindered by an umbrella, which he carried in his hand, he was swung around between the cars. Conductor Decker caught him by the coat collar, but was unable to hold him, and Mr. Callanan fell on the track under the wheels of the train. The cars passed over the top of his head. The body was taken to Mr. Callanan's home, on Howe Avenue. His wife, with whom he had parted but a short time before, was prostrated with grief at the sad accident which had happened to her husband.

Francis J. Callanan was a street railway millionaire. He was forty-two years old, and was born in Utica, N. Y. He began railway life when a boy in the office of the Midland Line, in Utica, and afterward became Secretary and Treasurer of the Utica City Railway, which position he held for years. He built the People's Line of Syracuse, and bought the Oswego street railway line. Afterward he moved to Rutherford, and managed his interests from his office on Wall Street, New-York City.

He organized the People's Railway Company of Brooklyn, which was to build an immense electric line encompassing the entire city. He was made President of this company. He also organized the Union Traction Company of New-Jersey, incorporated last Thursday, which was to build an electric line from Newark, through Rutherford, to Hackensack. He held the position of Treasurer in this company.

DEAD ON A COURT HOUSE STEPS.

E. Hovel Stabbed Himself Because He Had No Work or Money.

The body of a shabbily-dressed man, about fifty years old, was found at 6:45 last evening on the steps of the Yorkville Police Court. In the man's hand was a dirk, with which he had killed himself.

In his pockets were found 24 cents, a nickel watch, and three letters. One of the letters was addressed to the police, another to Mrs. Schamns, 305 East Fifty-eighth Street, and the third to Mrs. Loefner, 309 East Fifty-eighth Street. The letter to the police stated that the writer, E. Hovel, was about to commit suicide because he was out of employment and had neither money nor friends.

Mrs. Schamns said Hovel had rented a room in her house. He had been out of employment for a long time. Mrs. Schamns said he seemed to be a man of good education. He was known in the house as "the Doctor." He had frequently stated that he had friends in the country.

There being no money to pay for the burial of Hovel, his body was taken to the Morgue.

You can buy the best bicycle in the world for $100 next year—the Columbia.—Adv.

BETS ON STRONG AND MORTON

THE ODDS DEMANDED BY THE HILL AND GRANT MEN.

The Reform Candidate for Mayor Backed Up in Wagers of Two to One—F. T. Adams Says He Has Placed More than $100,000 on Morton at Odds of from Ten to Eight to Ten to Four—Some of the Hotel Bets.

Betting was active at the down-town Exchanges yesterday. F. T. Adams, who has handled Republican and anti-Tammany money since the campaign opened, placed $10,000 on Morton early in the day against $4,000 on Hill.

He bet with Henry Coombes $2,500 to $1,000 on Morton, and with Orlando H. Jones he bet $5,000 to $3,000. Then he offered $10,000 against $7,000 that Morton would have 25,000 plurality. No one responding, he made the odds $10,000 to $6,000. A broker split this offer with him, betting $3,000 to Mr. Adams's $5,000.

Mr. Adams had a telephone message about midday from "Joe" Vendig, "Mike" Dwyer's representative, asking if he would bet $10,000 to $3,000 on Morton. Mr. Adams replied that he would bet $10,000 to $3,500 or $5,000 to $1,750. He had heard no more on the subject when he went from his office for the day. At that time he said he had placed since the campaign began more than $100,000 on Morton at odds from 10 to 8 to 10 to 4.

Warren James bet H. Benedict, of Benedict Brothers, $5,000 to $2,500 on Strong. This was the first 2 to 1 bet on the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor. Mr. James also bet on Strong $5,000 to $2,500 with Kerr & Co. R. H. Halstead went the rounds of the Stock Exchange, stopping at every group to bet $1,000 to $500 on Strong. Finally W. D. Oliver said he would furnish $200 toward the Grant end of the bet, and he induced three other brokers to put up $100 each to fill out the $500. J. C. Kilbreth, of Farr & Co., then offered on Strong $500 to $200. Harry Content took the bet.

At the Consolidated Exchange Mr. B. Mendham offered $10,000 at 10 to 6 on Strong and $8,000 at 10 to 4 on Morton. A Mr. Huntington put up $800 on Hill against $2,000 of Mr. Mendham's money, and J. W. Van Ness bet $500 on Grant against $1,000 of Mr. Mendham's wager. Mr. Mendham was reported to have bet $500 on Morton against $200 with a Mr. Cumberson.

Charles A. Hess, the lawyer, said he had placed in Wall Street $1,000 to $600 on Strong, G. P. Dodge, a broker, taking the Grant side, and $250 on Strong against $180 bet by J. C. Smith.

Many bets of $200 and under, at the prevailing odds, were made at all the Exchanges. Reports of betting by brokers seem to have been quoted regardless of accuracy in the interior. This was illustrated in a letter received by Mr. Adams yesterday from a Hill man of Dansville, Livingston County. The writer said he had read that Mr. Adams wished to bet on Morton $10,000 to $700. If that was so, the writer could raise $700, and in response to a telegram he would take the first train and meet Mr. Adams at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

If the professional bookmakers and bettors who were at the St. James Hotel and the Gilsey House yesterday afternoon had been willing to bet with the same confidence they expressed in their talk, the odds in the betting would have been given on Grant and Hill. Instead of this, however, they sought the odds and waited until they were offered to suit, while they declared stoutly that Grant would be elected and that Hill had a "living chance."

The more prominent men who were in attendance "to get some of the good things," as they expressed it, were "Mike" Dwyer, with his commissioner, "Joe" Vendig; Orlando Jones, "Sol" Lichtenstein, "Jack" McDonald, "Lon" Stedecker, "Dink" Davis, and Charlie Walsh.

There was practically no betting up town until Sunday night, when "Joe" Vendig of race-track fame entered the St. James Hotel and made known that he had about $40,000 to bet on Hill and Grant at the proper odds. The money belonged to "Mike" Dwyer and a syndicate of men who were willing to take the chances with odds in their favor.

Very little money was bet Sunday night, and yesterday afternoon it was again taken to the St. James Hotel to be placed. Vendig announced that he had $35,000 to bet on Hill against $100,000 on Morton. No one accepted his offer.

The first large bet made up town yesterday was upon the State election. "Mike" Dwyer bet "Bill" Connors, the bookmaker, $4,000 against $10,000 that Hill would be elected.

"Jimmy" Wakely bet $1,200 on Hill against $3,000 on Morton. "Barney" Aaron, who was supposed to be acting for "Al" Smith, was the other party to the bet.

"Sol" Lichtenstein and "Butch" Thompson made a bet of $800 against $2,000, in which Thompson bet on Morton. "Tobe" Wall, a Baltimore bookmaker, has bet $8,500 on Morton at odds of 5 to 2. It was said yesterday that the members of the Bookmakers' Club, at 30 West Twenty-ninth Street, have placed $60,000 on Morton at odds of 5 to 2.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel "Lou" Jones announced, yesterday morning, that he had $100,000 to bet on Morton at 3 to 1, but no one stood willing to accommodate him. "Butch" Thompson bet $1,400 to $2,000 that Morton would not have 25,000 plurality. It was said that "Bob" Pinkerton would be at the St. James with $60,000 to place on Morton, but if he appeared he did not bet the money.

Orlando Jones bet F. T. Adams $3,000 against $5,000 that Morton's plurality would not exceed 25,000. J. J. Hagan made two bets that were calculated to stimulate Grant's followers. He went into the St. James lobby during the afternoon and bet $1,000 on Grant against $600 on Strong with "Joe" White, and followed this with a bet of $500 even that Grant would be elected. A bet of $300 on Grant against $500 on Strong was made, and the money placed in Vendig's hands, as was also $1,000 that was bet $1,000 to $600 on Strong against Grant. M. J. Hess placed the money on Strong, and the "Lincoln Club" the money on Grant.

Peter De Lacy was at the St. James Hotel last night, and offered $10,000 to $5,000 that the anti-gambling amendment to the Constitution would carry. Gottlieb Walbaum took $2,500 worth of this bet. "Joe" Vendig, representing "Mike" Dwyer, offered to take the rest, but De Lacy had had enough at those odds, and he said he would play it 5 to 4. Vendig accommodated him, putting up $4,000 against De Lacy's $5,000.

Vendig then offered De Lacy a single bet of $10,000 even that the amendment would not carry, but De Lacy declined the offer.

E. A. Mathiessen, who was betting on Morton Sunday at odds of 2½ to 1, placed $15,000 last night. He placed $10,000 at odds of 5 to 2, and $5,000 at odds of 5 to 2½.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 5.—Philip McGovern, a New-York stock broker who lives in this city, to-day offered to bet $2,000 to $1,000 that Morton would be elected Governor. John Mullins, a furniture dealer, took the bet this evening. After the stakes were deposited Mr. Mullins offered to repeat the wager ten times, but Mr. McGovern thought once enough.

JUSTICE EDWARD D. WHITE MARRIED.

Mrs. Virginia M. Kent Becomes His Bride in St. Francis Xavier's Church.

Mrs. Virginia Montgomery Kent and Associate Justice Edward Douglass White of the United States Supreme Court were married yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, in West Sixteenth Street.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert Fulton, S. J., formerly the bridegroom's professor at Georgetown College, and his life-long friend. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, assisted by the Rev. Father Alphonse Defour, S. J., also an old friend of the bridegroom's family.

The ceremony was performed at the side altar of the Blessed Virgin, which was beautifully decorated with roses and chrysanthemums. A. R. Brousseau of New-Orleans, a half-brother of the bridegroom, and Emile Montgomery of Westchester, officiated as witnesses.

Col. James D. Hill of New-Orleans acted as best man.

The ceremony was strictly private, no one being present except the immediate relatives and close friends of the contracting parties. The bridal party consisted of only nineteen persons.

The bride is tall, stately, graceful, and beautiful. She is a brunette, and has a beautiful head of dark, curly hair.

After the ceremony the bridal party, including the officiating priests, went to Delmonico's, where the wedding breakfast was served.

Justice White was nominated as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Cleveland. He is forty-nine years old. The bride is the widow of Linden Kent, a well-known Washington lawyer, and is thirty-five years old.

A HOT AND PERSONAL CAMPAIGN.

Tom L. Johnson's Fight for Re-election to Congress.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The most remarkable and savagely-personal Congressional campaign in the history of Ohio closed to-night in the Twenty-first District, which is made up of twenty-six wards of this city.

Tom L. Johnson, the Democratic candidate, has, to quote his own language, made "the fight of his life," and, although the district gave McKinley nearly 7,000 plurality last Fall, the most confident supporters of T. E. Burton, the Republican candidate, are not claiming his election by over 2,500 plurality.

Johnson says he will be re-elected by 1,500 plurality.

George Groot is the Populist candidate, and Democrats and Republicans agree that upon the size of his vote depends the election. If he should get less than 3,000 votes, Johnson's chances will be better than Burton's. Democrats say that Groot will not poll more than 2,500 votes. Republicans assert that he will get 5,000.

It has been a campaign of personalities, each candidate having been accused of offenses innumerable. As a fitting climax to such a campaign warrants were sworn out by Burton Saturday for the arrest of a dozen men whom he charged with illegal registration. The men were discharged and Thorp, the leader, to-day sued Burton for $25,000 for false imprisonment. The betting is $100 to $80 on Burton, with plenty of Johnson money offered.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RACE WAR.

A Colored Stevedore Shot Down—Fears of Serious Trouble To-morrow.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5.—The warlike aspect of the labor trouble here has almost overshadowed interest in the election. No colored screwmen are at work to-day. They reported in small details to the ship where they had contracts to stow cotton, and declared they would not work, because of fear of violence from the white screwmen. They agreed, however, to go to work Wednesday morning if protected.

One hundred and fifty screwmen armed with rifles went to Southport last night, after hearing a rumor that bands of negroes were collecting around the ships containing their tools. This rumor proved untrue, but while returning along the protection levee above Carrollton they met "Tom" Carey and Robert Gould, colored stevedores. A fusillade was discharged at the two men. Gould escaped, but Carey fell with a scalp wound and two bullets in his shoulder. He started up and made another effort to escape, and was again the target of the mob, receiving in all, before they left him, twenty wounds. He is now lying at the point of death in a shelter at Carrollton.

It is generally believed that Wednesday Mayor Fitzpatrick will confess himself powerless to cope with the situation, and that the Governor will take charge and place the militia on guard on the levees.

EX-PRESIDENT M'COSH VERY ILL.

Prayers for His Recovery at the Princeton Chapel Services.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Ex-President James McCosh of Princeton University is critically ill at his residence on Prospect Avenue. He has been becoming more and more feeble all the Fall, and the weakness resultant from old age has been increased by a heavy cold which threatened pneumonia.

Two trained nurses and the family physician, Dr. Wyckoff, are constantly in attendance, and last night he rested more comfortable. His condition is considered very serious, however, and prayers were offered for his recovery at the chapel services yesterday.

Dr. Joseph Cook of Boston, who conducted the afternoon service yesterday, spoke at some length of Dr. McCosh's splendid career and magnificent addition to the intellectual progress of the century, and alluded very feelingly to the love and veneration in which the students and alumni of the college held their great friend and benefactor.

THE SENATE OF CHILE.

Resignation of the President and Vice President of No Significance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—No significance is attached at the Chilean Legation to the fact that the President and Vice President of the Chilean Senate have resigned on account of differences over the conversion law.

It is the custom of the Chilean Congress to elect its presiding officers monthly. It not infrequently happens that these officials serve during successive sessions of Congress, but a formal election is required at the beginning of each month. The officials do not necessarily represent the sentiments of a majority of either house, but are chosen because of their knowledge of parliamentary law and general fitness for the duties they are called upon to discharge.

Election Returns at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Cabinet officers, with the exception of Secretary Lamont, will spend to-morrow evening at the White House and get the election returns, which will be received in the Executive telegraph office from various parts of the country. The President will probably go out to his country home in the afternoon and receive the news there by the private telephone line which connects his house at Woodley with his apartments in the Executive Mansion.

The Governor's Proclamation.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Gov. Flower's election proclamation, pointing out the principal features of the election law, will be posted at every election district throughout the State in printed form to-morrow. The Sheriff of each county is charged by the Governor with the duty of posting the proclamation in his territory.

ROBBED THE BROOKLYN CLUB

BOOKKEEPER RYERS HAD A TRUE AND A FALSE BANK BOOK.

A Defalcation of $6,500 Discovered When Treasurer Duval Drew a Check for the Apparent Balance in the Mechanics' Bank for Transfer to the New Schermerhorn Bank—Ryers, Who Is Missing, Confesses and Wants to Compromise.

Lewis H. O. Ryers, the trusted bookkeeper of the Brooklyn Club, Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, has defaulted, and up to the present time it has been ascertained that he has taken at least $6,500. It is believed that after the books have been gone over the shortage will reach a much larger figure.

The Brooklyn Club numbers among its members Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and President of the club; Benjamin D. Silliman, Justice Edgar M. Cullen, Justice William J. Gaynor, Justice Colvin E. Pratt, Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, and many others prominent in public life.

Bookkeeper Ryers has held that position in the club for nearly ten years. He was looked upon as a model man, honest and industrious, and never for a moment did any of the members think he was unfaithful to the trust reposed in him.

His dishonesty was discovered last week, when the new Schermerhorn Bank was opened in the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company's Building, in Schermerhorn Street. The Treasurer of the Brooklyn Club is H. C. Duval, who is also a Director in the new Schermerhorn Bank.

The club's funds have been kept for years in the Mechanics' Bank, Montague and Court Streets, but Mr. Du Val decided to make the new bank the depository for the funds in the future. Looking over his books, he found that there was a balance in the Mechanics' Bank to the credit of the club of $8,800. He drew a check for this amount and deposited it in the new bank. It was returned to him marked "No good." He received an explanatory letter, stating that there was a balance in the Mechanics' Bank of only $2,300.

Mr. Du Val and the officers of the club placed so much confidence in Bookkeeper Ryers that they believed that the mistake was purely a clerical one. When they spoke to him about it, he gave them to understand that there must be some mistake. This was last Thursday night. Since that time Ryers has not been seen.

Mr. Du Val started an investigation of the books, and it has been found that Ryers kept a dummy deposit book. Money that had been left with him by members had been credited upon this book, but was not credited on the regular bank book.

It is now believed that he has also taken money paid by the members for their dues and expenses.

W. C. Smith, a member of the House Committee, said yesterday that it was not known how large the defalcation was, but, he said, the club was rich enough to stand the loss.

An uncle of Ryers called at the club-house yesterday. He said his nephew had confessed to having taken $6,500, and offered to compromise the matter. The offer was rejected.

An expert accountant has been engaged, who will go over the books, and in a day or two will be able to make known just how great the defalcation is.

Lewis H. O. Ryers is about thirty-five years old. He was not at all expensive in his tastes, and dressed in modest fashion.

He has a wife and a child, and lived with them at 287 Hicks Street, near Joralemon Street.

The only shortage now known of positively is that of the difference between the alleged balance in the Mechanics' Bank of $8,800 and the real balance of $2,300, which is $6,500.

Ryers and some of his family could not be seen last night to give his side of the story.

ESCAPED FROM HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

A Patient Named Wright Suffering with Delirium Tremens Breaks Away.

An attendant of the Hahnemann Hospital, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, rushed into the East Sixty-seventh Street Station early yesterday morning and cried excitedly that one of the patients in the institution who had a bad attack of delirium tremens had escaped. All the particulars that the attendant could give to Sergt. Fitzgerald was that the patient was named Wright. He was described as being thirty-five years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, with light complexion and mustache.

No information could be obtained at the hospital when a reporter called in regard to Wright's escape. The doctor in charge, who refused to give his name, attempted at first to deny that a patient was missing. When told of the alarm sent out for Wright by the police he said that a patient had merely "slipped out."

The doctor further added that the escaped patient was not named Wright. It was learned, however, that such was the missing man's proper name. Where he lives or how long he had been in the hospital could not be ascertained.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.—An attempt was made last night to wreck a train on the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, near Bamford station. The tracks had been piled high with old ties, stones, and other débris. The obstruction was discovered by a trackwalker, who gave a warning. While tearing away the débris the trainmen discovered the semi-conscious body of a man lying near the tracks. He had been terribly beaten. He claimed to have surprised the trainwreckers at their work, had been beaten and robbed by them. His statements, however, were very conflicting. He was taken to Charterol and locked up for examination.

Letter Carriers Deeply Interested.

The letter carriers of the State, and particularly those of New-York and Brooklyn, are greatly interested in the success of the Democratic candidates for Congress. Each carrier in the city has received a circular calling his attention to the fact that every piece of legislation in the interest of carriers has either originated in or been passed by a Democratic House of Representatives, including the bill fixing their salaries, the bill granting fifteen days a year vacation, with pay, and the eight-hour law. The carriers are working with particular zeal for the election of Amos J. Cummings and Robert Grier Monroe.

Mr. Gresham Cannot Vote To-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Gresham was prohibited by his physician from going to Chicago to vote Tuesday. He was able to spend a few hours at the State Department, where several matters had accumulated during his illness that demanded immediate attention. The Secretary had taken the trouble to go to Chicago and register, and was greatly disappointed to be compelled to lose his vote.

Extraordinary Catch of Seals.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 5.—The total catch of the British Columbia sealing vessels for the season of 1894 is given as 95,049 skins, the value of which will reach over a million dollars, the largest in the history of the industry. The catch in 1893 with a larger number of vessels employed was 70,000 skins, and the year before 54,000.

LIEUT. GOV. SHEEHAN'S PLANS.

When His Term Expires He Will Come to New-York to Practice Law.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Lieut. Gov. Sheehan is going to carry out a programme which some of his enemies have laid out for him in the past, and when the election is over he will go to New-York and practice law. The announcement of his intentions was made in an informal way to-night, but through a friend who is known to have been authorized to make it. He said:

"Mr. Sheehan made up his mind long ago to get out of politics as soon as his term as Lieutenant Governor had expired, but he did not want to say so until this campaign was at a close. Now that it is at an end, he feels that he should tell it before the election, so that it cannot be said that his decision was influenced by to-morrow's battle. Whatever the result may be, whether Mr. Hill is elected or defeated, or whether the local organization wins or loses, Mr. Sheehan is going to New-York to live."

It is believed here that strong inducements have been held out to Mr. Sheehan to change his place of residence, and that he is to become counsel for some large corporation in New-York. He carefully concealed his intentions from all his associates in the conduct of the campaign, and from the vigor which he has displayed in arranging the canvass, it might have been supposed that his own political future depended to some extent upon it.

FOR ROBBING NEW-ALBANY'S POSTOFFICE.

Wells Under Bonds and Mead Held for Buying Postage Stamps.

Samuel Wells, alias "Marsh Market Jake," alias Jones, and Patrick Mead, of 67 William Street, were placed under bonds for examination by United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, for being concerned in a robbery of the New-Albany, (Ind.) Post Office, on Oct. 16 last.

Wells is charged with committing the robbery and Mead with buying stamps from him, knowing them to have been stolen.

Wells is an old criminal, his picture being in the Rogues' Gallery, and his career set forth in Superintendent Byrnes's book.

Wells was arrested in Wall Street on Oct. 19, three days after the robbery in New-Albany. He had a gripsack containing $1,270.50 in postage stamps.

Mead's place is at Cedar and William Streets, where there is a sign, "Postage stamps for sale here." He refused to make any statement. It is believed that he bought the stamps for 5 per cent. discount.

The Postmaster at New-Albany, Charles W. Schindler, says his office was robbed of $4,808.89 in stamps, and $518.61 in money. The amount unaccounted for is $5,327.50, and this must be made good to the United States authorities by the Postmaster. Both Wells and Mead furnished bail.

THEY ARE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Connecticut Democrats Have No Doubt of Success To-day.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—Fred Brown, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, to-night stated that the Democratic Party was confident of success in the State election here to-morrow. He said:

"We have canvassed the State, and feel that the result of this election will be about the same as that of two years ago. We expect to elect our full State ticket now, as then, and do not think that the plurality will be materially decreased. We are sure of electing three of the four Congressmen to Washington, and are hopeful in the case of the fourth. De Forest and Pigott will be returned, Sperry of Hartford will probably get through, and we have made a good up-hill fight for Beckwith of New-London. I do not care to express myself on the matter of the constitution of the Legislature. It appears now as if it would be composed about the same as two years ago. The Democrats have made the issue of the campaign constitutional reform and a demand for a Constitutional Convention. The campaign has been the hardest fought of any for years, and we have met encouragement from every source. We have a magnificent State ticket and look for victory."

IN CELLS ON THEIR WEDDING NIGHT.

Benjamin Friedman and His Bride Were Fined $5 Each.

Benjamin Friedman, twenty-five years old, 55 Orchard Street, was married Sunday night to Annie Kulish at the house of her uncle, David B. Bialostozki, 741 Second Avenue. The bride and groom and a friend named Jacobs spent the night in the Yorkville Prison, and were each fined $5 in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. A friend paid Friedman's fine, and he walked away, leaving his wife, who was paroled later in the day until she could get the requisite $5.

Friedman's mother did not want him to marry Miss Kulish, and when she heard the marriage was to take place she made a dash for the house of Annie's uncle. Her opposition there took forcible form, and a struggle occurred, which became all the more vigorous on Mrs. Friedman's part when she learned that she was too late to prevent the ceremony.

The fight was kept up fast and furious until all the parties to it were in the street. Then policemen appeared and the bridal couple and their friends were borne away.

Say It was of Incendiary Origin.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5.—It seems clear that an incendiary is responsible for the second fire in the Hammond Packing House. Much inflammable matnerial, saturated with kerosene, was found to-day in all parts of the building used as a box factory. This building is surrounded by all of the other buildings. It also was found that all of the fire-alarm wires to the company's house had been cut. Antone Lukas, one of the last men seen about the building, and an employe until a week ago, was arrested this afternoon, charged with the crime, and warrants were also issued for several of the strikers of last Summer.

The Good Indian May Die.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Mitchell Patterson, a very bad Indian of Tuscarora Reservation, went to the house of his neighbor, Isaac Clauz, a good Indian, last Saturday night and called him out. As soon as Clauz appeared Patterson knocked him down and kicked him in the head. He then marched him to the village store and made him treat to tobacco, afterward robbing him of all his money. Patterson then disappeared. Clauz may die.

John Y. McKane Not Pardoned.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Before leaving for Saratoga with Senator Hill, Gov. Flower said this morning that a report in circulation that he had pardoned John Y. McKane, but that McKane was not to be released from prison until after the election, was absolutely false. An informal application for McKane's pardon, he said, had been on file in the Executive Chamber for some time, but had not yet received even his consideration.

Hunters Killed by Accident.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Nov. 5.—Otto Phoertner, sixteen years old, of this village, was killed yesterday afternoon by a charge of shot, intended for a flock of wild ducks. He was picking up a gun in a boat, when it was discharged.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Nov. 5.—By the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands, Carl Miller of Smithtown, L. I., was instantly killed this morning, while hunting.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell's Suit Fails.

OMAHA, Nov. 5.—After a trial lasting fourteen days and a deliberation of seventy-six hours the jury to-day returned a verdict for the defendant in the suit for $50,000 brought against F. C. Johnson, a wealthy banker of this city, for alleged alienation of his wife's affections by the Rev. Larrabee M. Campbell, a prominent Methodist minister of this city. The trial was sensational to the last.

SEVEN STEAMSHIPS ON FIRE

A REMARKABLE OUTBREAK OF FLAMES AT SAVANNAH.

Some of the Vessels Lay at Piers a Mile from Where the Others Were, but the Fires Started at About the Same Time—All Had Cargoes of Cotton—Mystery as to the Origin of the Flames.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 5.—Fire was discovered in the hold of the cotton steamer Skidby, at the Central Compress Wharf, early to-night. The fire was in hold No. 3, in which there were about 2,500 bales of cotton. The Skidby had about 10,000 bales aboard. She had about finished loading and would have cleared to-morrow. The fire had gained considerable headway when discovered.

At 8:15 it was found that there was fire in the cotton in the hold of the steamer Baltimore City, at the Gordon Press Wharf, about a mile from the scene of the fire on the Skidby.

Alongside the Baltimore City lay the steamer Castlegarth, and a few minutes after the discovery that the former's cotton was afire, fire was also discovered in the forepeak of the Castlegarth, in which compartment there were about 100 bales of cotton and the seamen's clothes.

The fire on the Baltimore City was but small, and was soon put out. On the Castlegarth it was more obstinate and was not extinguished until all the cotton in the compartment was more or less damaged.

About an hour after the discovery of the fire on the Baltimore City an alarm of fire was given from the steamer Stag, also loading at Gordon's Wharf, along with the Baltimore City and the Castlegarth. This fire proved to be the most obstinate of the three at the Gordon Wharf, and it is still burning.

The Stag had on a large proportion of her cargo. Some 400 bales have been taken from her hold and the holds of the Baltimore City and Castlegarth and put on lighters.

About the same time that the Stag was reported afire at Gordon's Wharf, fire started in the hold of the steamer Delgarth at the Central Press Wharf, near the Skidby, where the first fire occurred, and in a few minutes the steamer Petunia, also at the Central Press Wharf, was reported with fire in her cotton.

The three ships afire at this wharf were not over 300 yards apart.

The three other ships on fire were a mile away at the other edge of the city. The fire on the Petunia was easily enxtinguished. The Delgarth's fire was extinguished when about 300 bales had been damaged.

All the fires are out now, except those on the Stag and Skidby. The loss, as far as can be estimated at this time, is about $50,000. The ships and the cargoes are covered by insurance.

As to the origin of the fires, there is no satisfactory explanation.

In the case of the Stag, a phosphorescent glow was seen in her hold a few minutes before the fire started, and it is surmised that the Stag's fire originated in this glow.

There has recently been trouble among the longshoremen in this city, but there is none now. Last Spring the union longshoremen went out on strike, but recently a great many of the strikers have returned to work at the rates at which the non-union men were working.

12:05 A. M.—Fire has just started in the steamship Armenia, at the Central Railroad Wharf, making seven vessels now on the wharf.

HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF COMSTOCK.

And So "The Rev. Mr. Woodstock" the Censor was Called.

Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, spoke yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Congregational Clerical Union, in the Bible House. His subject was "The Relation of the Holy Spirit to Purity of Thought."

Mr. Comstock was introduced as "the Rev. Mr. Woodstock," the Chairman not being familiar with his name. Then somebody called out "Comstock!" and he was introduced as "The Rev. Mr. Comstock."

Mr. Comstock blushed as clerical honors were thrust upon him, and hastily said: "No 'reverend,' please, but plain 'Mr. Comstock.'"

After the meeting, Mr. Comstock said that, because of a threatening letter he had received recently, two of his friends always accompany him when he leaves his office.

A New Consul to Cognac.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The President to-day appointed Frederick Fitzgerald of Connecticut to be Consul of the United States at Cognac, France.

Frederick Fitzgerald is a clerk in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a nephew of Mr. Samuel Colt. He entered West Point Academy in 1885, but stayed only one year. He is at present Adjutant of the First Battalion, First Regiment, C. N. G.

Oliver Teall's Meeting Abandoned.

The mass meeting called for last night in Paradise Park was abandoned because of the storm.

Mr. Teall could not be found at his headquarters, 1 Chambers Street, or at Sweeney's Hotel. Mr. Teall's typewriter announced that the mass meeting had been abandoned.

Mason Renshaw Jones, Jr., Dead.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 5.—Mason Renshaw Jones, Jr., twenty-five years old, son of Mason Renshaw Jones of New-York, died this morning at Lawnfield, the residence of his parents, on Haladin Hill, of typhoid fever, after an illness of little more than a week. The body will be taken to New-York for burial.

Will Be Hanged, Not Shot.

SALT LAKE, Utah., Nov. 5.—Charles Thiede, who was recently convicted of murdering his wife, was to-day sentenced to be hanged Dec. 18. When asked to make his choice, according to law, between shooting and hanging, he broke down and refused. The Judge then sentenced him to be hanged.

Blast Furnaces Started Up.

READING, Penn., Nov. 5.—The furnaces of the Reading Company, which have been idle for two years, were put in blast this morning. The furnaces have undergone numerous repairs, and a number of improvements have also been made by which pig iron of the best quality can be produced much more rapidly.

Jumped from a Third-Story Window.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—William Ost of 325 Morris Avenue, thirty-four years of age, a candidate for Freeholder on the Socialist ticket, jumped out of a third-story window of his house this afternoon. His arm and legs were fractured, his body was bruised, and his head cut.

Lawyer Benner's Barn Destroyed.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Nov. 5.—Lawyer Charles Benner of 62 Wall Street recently erected a handsome country seat on Dyer's Neck, near Port Jefferson. His barn was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The barn, outbuildings, windmill, and coachman's cottage, cost $8,000.

Fogs and Sunshine.

Their Sudden Alternation, and Its Effect Upon the Human Body—A Bit of Easy Latin.

Divide the familiar word malaria by cutting loose the first syllable, and you have mal, bad, and aria, air. Anybody with the least smattering of Latin can guess what the word means. Wherever men live and work in communities the air is full of dangers. From the ground come poisonous exhalations, attacking the system so gradually that one is more than half sick before he realizes that anything ails him.

In the late Autumn, when chills and fogs alternate with treacherous sunshine, the health-destroying principles in the air are especially active, and their effect is seen in the morning headaches, feelings of lassitude, and stiffness in the back and shoulders.

"A little cold," you say.

That's all, and it will never live to be a big one if you drive it out with a pure, gentle stimulant. A public sentiment that is practically unanimous recommends Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for this purpose. This standard article diffuses among the organs of the body an influence which equalizes circulation and so prevents those congestions that develop into pneumonia, pleurisy, and other serious diseases.

A stimulant to do this must be prepared with the greatest care, by trained experts who have its medicinal character constantly in view. Plain, every-day whiskey is worse than useless as a medicine, but Duffy's Pure Malt has proved its worth in fending off the debility so common as Winter is coming on.

Those who use it say that its beneficial effects are not only immediate, but lasting.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

The Right Rev. Alfred Blomfield.

The Right Rev. Alfred Blomfield, Bishop of Colchester, England, died yesterday. He was born at Fulham, Aug. 31, 1833.

He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a first class in classical moderations in 1853 and in "literae humaniores" in 1854. In the latter year he gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse. He was educated to a Fellowship at All Souls' College, and took the degree of B. A. in 1855 and of M. A. in 1857.

He was ordained priest in 1858, was curate of Kidderminster in 1859-60; perpetual curate of St. Philip's, Stepney, in 1862-5; vicar of St. Matthew's, City Road, in 1865-71, and vicar of Barking, Essex, in 1871-82.

In 1869 he was select preacher at Oxford; in 1878 he was appointed Archdeacon of Essex, and, in 1882, Archdeacon of Colchester. In the latter year he was also appointed Bishop of Colchester, as suffragan to the Bishop of St. Alban's, and consecrated in St. Alban's Cathedral by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A few days before he had been created D. D. by the University of Oxford. He was the author of "Memoirs of Bishop Blomfield," his father, published in 1863, and of "Sermons in Town and Country," published in 1871.

William R. Leeds.

William R. Leeds, well known for nearly thirty years in Republican national politics, and for nearly a quarter of a century one of the Republican leaders of Philadelphia, Penn., died there yesterday morning. Mr. Leeds was born in Philadelphia Jan. 31, 1837. In 1869 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Grant for the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania. He was elected Sheriff of Philadelphia in 1870, and represented the Tenth Legislative District of that city at three sessions of the Legislature—1887, 1891, and 1893. He was a candidate for re-election to the Legislature.

Mr. Leeds was a delegate to several National Conventions, and to nearly every Pennsylvania State Convention since the war. He was one of the founders and for many years the President of the Union Republican Club of Philadelphia, to which practically every prominent Philadelphia Republican belongs.

The Rev. W. E. Eigenbrodt, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. William Ernest Eigenbrodt, Emeritus Professor of Pastoral Theology in the General Theological Seminary, whose death Sunday at his residence, 127 West Thirteenth Street, was briefly noticed in The New-York Times, was born in 1813, in Jamaica, L. I., and was educated at the Union Hall Academy. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1831, and afterward studied for the ministry at the General Theological Seminary. From 1838 until 1846, when he became rector of All Saints' Church in this city, Dr. Eigenbrodt was engaged in Bainbridge and Rochester, N. Y. In 1858 he was made associate rector of the Calvary Church, and four years later was made Professor of Pastoral Theology in the General Theological Seminary. From 1854 to 1883 he was Secretary of the Convention of the Diocese of New-York. Dr. Eigenbrodt received his degree of D. D. from Columbia College in 1855.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. The burial will be in Jamaica, L. I.

Dr. Timothy M. Ingraham.

Dr. Timothy M. Ingraham, one of the best-known physicians in the old town of Flatbush, now the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn, died at his home, Flatbush and Waverly Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The bursting of a blood vessel in the brain was the cause of death. He was born in Amenia, N. Y., in 1821, and was a graduate of Wesleyan University. He was graduated from a medical college in Vermont, and then became the assistant to Dr. J. L. Zabriski, the Medical Superintendent of the Kings County Hospital.

Dr. Ingraham was the only physician in Flatbush from 1848 to 1852. Shortly after the war began he was appointed a central surgeon, and was stationed at Baltimore. He was a member of the Knickerbocker Field Club. He was twice married, his first wife dying in 1854. He leaves a wife and nine children. He has also three brothers—Richard, William and Henry—all well-known members of the Brooklyn bar.

The Rev. Dr. George Hollis.

The Rev. Dr. George Hollis died at his home, 229 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was eighty-five years old. He had been in the ministry since 1842, and was connected with the New-York Conference until the organization of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1848. He had been with the latter until his death.

For over forty years he was in active service and had charge of churches in Long Island, Connecticut, and New-York. In Brooklyn, he had at times charge of the North Fifth Street Church, the Leonard Street Church, the Cook Street Church, and the Francis Church. The latter was his last charge, and in 1882 he became a supernumerary pastor, and remained in that capacity in the New-York East Conference until 1891. He was also at one time interested in the Brooklyn Church Society. He had lived in Brooklyn twenty-five years.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. Frank Byrne, widow of a man at one time alleged to be the mysterious "Number One" of the Phoenix Park murders in Dublin, died in Providence, R. I., yesterday. She had been a paralytic since the birth of her first child, in jail in England. Two children survive her, one at Montreal being educated by benevolent persons of Providence. Byrne died Feb. 16 last.

—Mrs. Mada Regina Maney, who was one of the representatives of Portugal at the World's Fair, and had a reputation as a writer, linguist, and European traveler, died at 2,913 Dickson Street, St. Louis, Mo., Sunday night. She was born in Lisbon in 1834. She had been in St. Louis about three months, representing an Eastern insurance company.

—John Donnelly of Schenectady, N. Y., a well-known Mason, is dead, after a lingering illness of typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Donnelly was a prominent Democrat, and was serving his second term in the Schenectady Common Council as Alderman from the Third Ward.

—Mrs. Nancy Judson Sanford, wife of Henry Sanford, ex-President of the Adams Express Company, died at Danville, N. Y., yesterday. She was undergoing treatment at Danville for uraemia. Mrs. Sanford was about seventy years of age.

—James H. Mills, New-England agent of the Rock Island Railroad, died at his home in Somerville, Mass., yesterday.

Prizefighter "Griffo" Arrested.

"Young Griffo," the lightweight prizefighter, who recently fought McAuliffe to a draw, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on complaint of Miss Lizzie Granger, who lives in Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets. Miss Granger said "Griffo" insulted her as she was walking through Madison Square Park, and that when she was walking away he seized her umbrella and struck her several times, breaking the umbrella. When the Sergeant asked "Griffo" what his business was he answered: "Knocking out American duffers."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE PRESENT ATCHISON ADMINISTRATION RE-ELECTED.

Decision by United States Judge Foster Against the Cumulative System of Voting—The Protective Committee Gets No Representation in the New Board—Several Resolutions of Inquiry Introduced — Affairs of Other Railroads.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 5.—Judge J. C. Foster of the United States District Court this morning rendered his decision in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé stockholders' injunction case in favor of the defendants, the majority stockholders thereby securing a victory over the Stockholders' Protective Association. Judge Foster held that, although the railroad company had accepted legislation enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas conferring upon it additional powers and rights, the powers given it by the charter granted by the Territorial Legislature were in no way curtailed or limited. He also held that the general statute could not repeal a special act unless the provisions of the two were in direct conflict, or such repeal or abridgement was specifically declared in the general statute. The injunction asked for to restrain the defendants from electing a Board of Directors, except by the cumulative system of voting, was denied.

The Protective Committee, however, was not willing to give up its fight for a voice in the control of the company, even after Judge Foster had decided the point at issue. The stockholders' meeting this afternoon was no sooner called to order than Henry Wollman, representing the Protectives, took the floor, and offered the resolution which Newman Erb attempted to introduce at the meeting Oct. 25, providing for an adjournment until a committee of stockholders could investigate the physical condition of the property and the financial condition of the company, and prepare a report for the benefit of stockholders. The resolution was referred to the Board of Directors. Mr. Wollman then introduced the following resolutions, which, he said, had been prepared by Mr. Erb, and all of them were referred to the Directors:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby requested to ascertain and report to the stockholders as soon as practicable what amount of the so-called second mortgage bonds of the company were withdrawn from the trustee for specific improvements, including equipment, as provided for in the so-called mortgages under which the bonds were issued and certified, and whether the bonds were actually used for said specific purposes, and, if not, for what purpose, when and how, and to whom they were diverted.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby requested to ascertain and report to the stockholders as soon as practicable what sums of money were disbursed and securities hypothecated within sixty days prior to the appointment of receivers, in the payment or reduction of the debts of the company, exclusive of those due for operating expenses, to whom such payments were made, and the dates thereof; also, whether any of the Directors of the company were personally liable for any of the debts or obligations of the company, which were so paid in whole or part.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby requested to ascertain and report to the stockholders as soon as practicable whether any sum of money has been at any time paid to any officer of the company, exclusive of salary, since 1889, and, if so, the amount of such payment, the purpose and object thereof, and whether such payment was made or purports to have been made for services rendered, and, if so, the nature of such services, and by whom such payments were authorized.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be requested to ascertain and report to the stockholders as soon as practicable what sums of money were paid by way of commission or otherwise in connection with the financial operations of the company since Oct. 1, 1889, to whom such payments were made, the dates thereof, and the character of services alleged to have been rendered, if any, as a consideration therefor.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Directors, and the Chairman appointed the Credentials Committee as tellers. The Protectives thought they should be accorded representation in the collecting and counting of the vote, so Mr. Summerfield was added to the list of tellers. When they submitted the result of the ballot, Mr. Summerfield made a minority report. The majority stated that each of the following persons had received 607,576 votes, and that they were according elected Directors for 1894-5: Edward J. Berwind, New-York; James A. Blair, New-York; William L. Bull, New-York; B. P. Cheney, Jr., Boston; Thomas P. Fowler, New-York; C. S. Gleed, Topeka; C. K. Holliday, Topeka; Samuel C. Lawrence, Boston; John A. McCall, New-York; George A. Nickerson, Boston; P. I. Bonebrake, Topeka; E. Wilder, Topeka; F. K. Sturgis, New-York.

In his minority report Mr. Summerfield said that 2,761,356 votes had been cast that had not been reported by the majority, and that they were divided equally between Theodore Myers and Henry Clews. These votes represented the stock under the control of the Protectives, which had been cast by the cumulative method, notwithstanding the decision of Judge Foster. The majority report was adopted. The meeting adjourned sine die, after Mr. Wollman had attempted to introduce a resolution providing for an adjournment for forty-five days, to receive a report from the Directors on the resolutions submitted.

It is understood that Mr. Bonebrake and Mr. Wilder will resign as Directors at the first meeting of the board, which is to be held in New-York next week, and that Thomas S. Osborne of Topeka and H. R. Duval of New-York will be elected in their stead.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Twenty-two Branch Line Receivers to be Discharged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—Judge Jenkins, the Northern Pacific receivers, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York to-day came to the conclusion that it would be best, in the interest of economy, to discharge the twenty-two receivers of the twenty-two branch lines leased and operated by them. These sub-receivers were getting in the aggregate $100,000 a year.

Payne, Oakes, and Rouse, as the employes of Judge Jenkins, will now run the whole thing, and, if their salary has not been fixed yet, they will probably be allowed $18,000 a year each, the sum they asked for, owing to the great saving made by to-day's order.

There was no opposition to the motion, which was made by Attorney W. N. Cromwell of New-York. He said that the corporation, or Ives's faction, consented, although its consent had not been solicited. H. F. Turner, representing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, also consented. Cromwell said that the outstanding bonds of the twenty-two branch lines amounted to $60,000,000, and that not a cent of interest had been paid on them the last year. Fifteen millions of these bonds are held by the Northern Pacific receivers. The gross receipts to the Northern Pacific from these lines aggregate $2,000,000 a year, or one-third of its entire business.

The receivers and their lawyers will start to-morrow to oust the branch-line receivers, and this they expect to accomplish in three or four days. J. J. Herrick, representing the bondholders who filed an intervening petition in the foreclosure proceedings against the Chicago and Northern Pacific Road, asked the court that the arguments on the plea be heard at once and be not delayed until the return of the party. He said that the hearing was set for Oct. 15, but had been put over arbitrarily. Mr. Cromwell said that Col. Spooner would take a prominent part in that hearing, and that it was imperative that it should be put over.

The court decided to hear the arguments either in Chicago or Milwaukee on Dec. 17.

Railway Taxes in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—The State Board of Railroad Assessors is about to send out the tax bills against the railroad companies doing business in New-Jersey. The State's revenue from this source this year will amount to $1,110,296.86, and the various cities and towns will get over $400,000 more. The total valuation of the railroad property in New-Jersey for the purpose of taxation is $222,059,373, an increase of $3,653,308 over last year. The largest tax-paying corporation is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose bill amounts to $427,655.61. This is on a valuation of $64,586,078. The bill of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey amounts to $313,064.92. The Reading's bill is only $50,517.77. The New-York, Lake Erie and Western will pay $146,910.67; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, $273,280.45; New-York, Susquehanna and Western, $41,403.11, and the Lehigh Valley, $134,481.20.

Railroads not classified will swell the State Treasury with $131,317.52 more.

CONGRESS SPRING WATER

SARATOGA.

This famous water (by elaborate retubing) is now restored to all its former cathartic strength and high medicinal virtues.

POMMERY

"SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

Inter-State Commerce Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The United States Supreme Court to-day granted a motion made by the Government to advance for a hearing the case of the Chicago, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway and others against the Inter-State Commerce Commission, involving important questions concerning the Inter-State commerce law. March 4 was fixed for the hearing. These cases involve the construction of the section of the Inter-State Commerce act under which the powers of the commission and the responsibility of the railways in the very important respects of charges by the railways for services greater for short distances than for long distances are drawn. Disputes concerning these questions are continually arising, and it is of considerable moment to commerce that an early decision should be had. The case also involves the important question of the powers of the commission to fix maximum rates in cases properly brought before it, as distinguished from a mere decision that a particular rate is excessive.

Baltimore and Lehigh Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Counsel representing Joseph M. Street and the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad Company announced to Judges Dallas and Butler, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, that the reorganization of the road would proceed. Recently United States Marshal Colesberry sold the property in Pennsylvania of the railroad company, under a judgment for $261,871.66, held by Mr. Walworth. The legality of the judgment was disputed. The sale, however, went on, but $45,000 being realized. Five hundred dollars in cash was paid down, and the remainder was to be paid at the confirmation of the sale. The amount paid is to be returned to the purchaser, G. O. Wilson. The entire litigation over Mr. Walworth's judgment is ended, and each side is to pay half of the costs.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—J. W. Reinhart, ex-President of the Atchison system, has given $10,000 bail under the indictment of the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago for the payment of rebates on railroad freight shipments. Mr. Reinhart says that the indictment charges him with the commission of acts of which he knew nothing.

—A syndicate of Eastern capitalists has undertaken to reorganize the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad Company. It is proposed to leave the present bonded indebtedness at the present figure, but the capital stock will be scaled down from $16,000,000 to $1,000,000.

—A special train, with General Manager Prevost and other Pennsylvania Railroad officials on board, made the run from Morrisville, Penn., to Harrisburg yesterday, a distance of 126 miles, in 1 hour and 44 minutes, including several delays.

—Lewis Elkins, John H. Brewer, Jr., Richard Dale, and Joseph W. Johnson were yesterday re-elected Directors of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railway Company.

—Edwin Gould, President of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad, says that October was the banner month in the history of that company, so far as the earnings are concerned.

—Carroll H. Smith, General Western Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, with headquarters in St. Louis, has been appointed General Agent in charge of terminals at Portsmouth, Va.

—C. W. Buckholz, who recently resigned from the service of the Erie Railway, has been reappointed Chief Engineer of that company.

—F. L. Hart of New-York City has been appointed General Superintendent of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company.

—The roadmasters of the New-York Central lines will start from Albany to-day on a ten days' tour of inspection.

—A survey has been completed for a new railroad to be built from Hendersonville to Brevard, N. C.

—The name of the Kentucky Union Railroad has been changed to the Lexington and Eastern Kentucky.

"SANCTIFIED ONES" GO TO JAIL.

Breaking Up of a Body of Virginia Religionists Who Hold Peculiar Views.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—Joseph B. Lynch, W. J. Chandler, and Mrs. Sarah E. Collins were convicted to-day at Accomac Court House of lasciviousness in carrying out their so-called religious beliefs. Lynch, a Delaware man, and the head of the band, was sentenced to eight months in jail and to pay a fine of $250. Chandler was sent to jail for six months and fined $150. The woman Collins was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100.

The trial of these persons has attracted widespread attention. Their doctrines were that all marriages were unholy in divine sight except those of the sanctified. Lynch, the chief of the band, admitted that he had hugged and kissed one of the sisters, a married woman of twenty-four.

The sanctified ones lived and carried on their meetings on the beautiful little island of Chincoteague, in the Chesapeake Bay. The effect o fto-day's action of the jury will be to drive the party away—at least so the people who live near them hope.

Americanisms Good English.

To begin with the word which most inspires the sneers and jeers of English scribblers, "guess" is the old Saxon word which is used in the same sense in every page of Chaucer and other ancient writers, and is colloquial to this day in many parts of this country. It is far more concise and correct than such words as "fancy," "imagine," "suspect," &c., used in England to avoid the derided "Americanism," to say nothing of "expect," which is positively ungrammatical unless relating to a future event. "Store" is manifestly more exact than "shop," which means a place where things are "shaped," and is properly used in the sense of "workshop," as in "fitting shop," &c.

"Railroad" was the more common expression in England also fifty years ago, and is at least as correct as "railway"; while "track" is obviously so much more expressive and handy than our roundabout denominations that The Engineer has decided to adopt it. "Tramway," I admit, is an excellent word that it is very unfortunate the Americans do not naturalize, though John Stephenson & Co. and others are endeavoring to make it current.

"Shunt" is also a very useful word which the Americans would be well advised to adopt, as the meaning of "switch" is properly the mere action of moving the handle which causes the "shunting." "Sidewalk" is manifestly the right word to use, as it may or may not be paved, the "pavement" being the actual stone surface, and not necessarily a sidewalk at all. —The Spectator.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John A. Kasson of Iowa is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Mrs. George B. McClellan is at the Park Avenue.

—Ernest Longfellow of Manchester, Mass., is at the Cambridge.

—Bishop D. A. Goodsell of San Francisco is at the Murray Hill.

—Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont and family are at the Victoria.

—Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, United States Navy, is at the Clarendon.

—E. S. Zeballos, Argentine Minister at Washington, and Maurice Macmillan of London are at the Waldorf.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.

1:45 P. M.—305 East One Hundred and First Street; Julius Fellar; dwelling; damage, $25.

2 P. M.—29 Henry Street; Thomas McCloyd; tenement; damage trifling.

2:20 P. M.—104 West Forty-second Street; James Archer; restaurant; damage, $1,000.

8 P. M.—1,334 Second Avenue; Morris [illegible]; damage trifling.

9:25 P. M.—242 Centre Street; Peter [illegible]; damage, $5.

CAMPBELL ON A TABLE TALKS

SOMEBODY TELLS HIM HE IS AMERICA'S LOGICAL GLADSTONE.

Every Nationality of the East Side Represented at "Tim's" Final Outburst in the Old McCaffrey Mansion—"Down with the Foregn Invader," He Says—"Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness Involved in To-day's Election."

Seldom has a candidate for office had such a rally of admirers as that which Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, the opponent for Congress in the Ninth District of Henry Clay Miner and "Johnny" Simpson, addressed last night at 33 Essex Street, which is in the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District, the centre of the overcrowded Hebrew quarter.

The house at which the constituents of Mr. Campbell assembled was the old McCaffrey mansion, a peaked-roof structure and probably the most venerable building of the quarter, and certainly more substantial than any, as it stood the strain of hundreds packed solidly in two rooms on the first floor. The rooms had, like the façade of the old house, been gaily decorated with tri-colored bunting, and there were portraits of the candidate and many reminders that he was for home rule, and that a vote for Simpson was a vote for Miner.

The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, but a band, transparencies, and fireworks attracted hundreds of bright-eyed and pretty little Jewesses and Hebrew boys, and they took possession of the rooms until crowded out into the dark hallways and staircases, where they echoed in shrill treble the deep huzzas of the voters in applause.

When the meeting rooms filled, about nearly every nationality on the east side was represented. There were, besides Irish, Americans, and Scotch, Israelites of every class, Hebrew and Christian Poles, Danes, Norwegians, and Russians. Had the accommodations been ten times as great, they would not have sufficed for the crowd, so, as the weather was inclement, those who came first remained, and the tardy, finding not one inch of standing room, went away.

The arrangements were in charge of Frank Wolf, who was "turned down" by "Boss" Croker and thus made an ardent partisan of Mr. Campbell. As the room became crowded the band was relegated to a corner of the front room so close that the musicians touched elbows, to the destruction of harmony, when they played. The gas jets gave faint light, so dozens of candles were provided and chairs brought in from various neighbors and chalked with the names of the owners. A small table did duty as a hustings. In spite of these primitive accommodations, there was abundant enthusiasm.

The first address was made in Hebrew, by Mr. Wolf, who extolled the courage and worth of the home-rule candidate and explained the intricate system of voting. While he was talking, the Bungstarters' Association, twenty-nine strong, which organized Sunday night, with Benjamin Goldstein as President, arrived, and two bungstarters were nailed over the speaking platform.

Capt. M. D. O'Connor, the Lexow committee's witness, spoke next. He denounced "Johnny" Simpson as a man to whom $10,000 was paid by Tammany Hall to run in the interest of Miner, and Miner as "a carpet-bagger, with a theatre in the Bowery and a circus upstairs." He eulogized Timothy J. Campbell as a man neither elegant nor brilliant, but one who had been with the people of the district forty years and had been found honest and careful of the interests of his constituents. William J. Bradley, the State Democracy candidate for Assembly in the Fourth District; the candidates on the county ticket of the Committee of Seventy, and David B. Hill were praised.

Mr. Campbell's entrance was the signal for an outbust of enthusiastic greeting. He was introduced by Oscar H. Bogert, and mounted the table beaming with good nature, and made a characteristic address.

"My neighbors, friends, and fellow-citizens," he began, "I cannot call you anything else, I welcome you, and am gratified at this splendid reception, and I greet you all, and thank my old friend Mr. Bogert for saying a good word for me. Your hand, my old friend.

"And here, too, is my old friend Isaac Wolf, [shaking hands, amid cheers,] who comes to Washington to see me, and I have the pleasure of his company every day, and of taking him to the White House and introducing his to the chief magistrate of our beloved country. [Applause.]

"Yes, and I want to say to all of you that if you come to Washington to see me I'll extend to you the same courtesy as to my friend Mr. Wolf. [Excited enthusiasm, and cries of "Our next Congressman!" "He'll do it!" "Three cheers for Congressman Campbell!" &c.]

"Let me say to you a few words, and this is, we're on the eve of an important election, and there is involved in it life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for our homes, our firesides which we cherish. [Cheers.]

"Do you know what a friend said to me to-day? Why, he said: 'Campbell, you are the logical Gladstone of America,' [applause,] of America, to stand up for home rule and our homes and firesides against the codfish aristocracy who made this district a dumping ground for dilapidated politicians. [Wild cheers.]

"I promulgated my platform in 1889—home rule and the repudiation of carpet baggers, and the carpet bagger Grady was snowed under ground, as I'll snow down the carpet bagger Miner. [Wild applause.]

"I never held a political office except as a gift of the people, so if they don't like me I can say, 'Why do you vote for me?' I come now to present to you my stewardship of office, as the office comes directly from the people. This is not the case even with the President of the United States or of a United States Senator, but the highest office that comes directly from the people is that of member of Congress.

"My adversary stood up in a theatre and tried to make a burlesque of the office of member of Congress. Repel the foreign invader to-morrow, snow them under, the snake charmers and bunko steerers. Vote the whole Reform ticket, drive the rogues out, give us a new deal. [Unbounded enthusiasm.]

"I have no need to talk of Mr. John W. Goff. Everybody is going to vote the entire county ticket, and drive the rascals out."

Mr. Campbell paid earnest tribute to the worth of Mr. Bradley, and when he stepped from the table there was a rush to grasp his hand that made the house rock.

Other addresses were made in Polish, Russian, Hebrew, "Jargon," and English by Mr. Bradley, O. H. Bogert, Isaac Wolf, Michael Wickowsky, and others, and it was predicted that "Tim" would make a bigger inroad into "Harry" Miner's vote than Tammany Hall anticipated. At any rate, Mr. Campbell's rally will long be remembered as a picturesque and historic event in the Ninth Congressional District.

Smoked Pictures.

A very large proportion of the famous pictures by the old masters of Flanders, Italy, Spain, and Germany are to be seen in, or have been taken from, churches. These, although they appear to have suffered more than pictures of equal antiquity which have been preserved in private galleries and elsewhere, are really much more amenable to the art of the cleaner. The heavy smoke of the candles so largely used in the ritual, while seeming to blacken out the colors of pictures which hung within its influence, by comparison with other sources of dirt, is actually the easiest discoloration to remove.—Chambers's Journal.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Mahogany! the fashionable wood, richest, handsomest, most desirable of all; nothing else quite takes its place.

Expensive? Not necessarily. Notice some of our plainer SIDE TABLES and SIDEBOARDS, for instance, very simple of design—preferred by many on that account—very beautiful of form, made with the greatest care in our own factories; very low in price—little more than half ordinary prices.

Bargains, we think them, but judge for yourself.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

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NEAR BROADWAY.

"Society was very charming in Columbus then, with a pretty constant round of dances and suppers, and an easy cordiality, which I dare say young people still find in it everywhere. I met a great many cultivated people, chiefly young ladies, and there were several houses where we young fellows went and came almost as freely as if they were our own. There we had music and cards, and talks about books."

An extract from W. D. Howells' Literary Autobiography in the *November* number of

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The Influence of the East.

As far back as history goes toward the origin of the Eastern world, we find traces of the very considerable share of influence exercised by the group of nations which has been included under the general name of Malay, taken from a district of Sumatra, one of the large islands partly populated by them. No region in the world was better furnished than this with the facilities for transit and exchange; if the word "predestined" could be applied to any part of the earth's surface, it might justly be applied to these islands and peninsulas of Malaysia.

They abound in products of every sort and kind, minerals and precious gems, bark and gums, plants and fruits; every island has its riches; nowhere is there a greater diversity of living forms, vegetable or animal; two floras, two faunas, men of different nationality and race confront each other across a narrow arm of sea. Great trunks of floating trees supply the riverside populations with ready-made rafts, only needing to be disbranched and solidly lashed together with liana ropes; while the forests of the seashore offer their choicest woods to the boat builder. Wide roadsteads and sheltered havens break the outline of the islands; innumerable ports of call present themselves on every side, directing the voyage of the navigator.

Gradually the Malays became the natural intermediaries between the various countries of Eastern Asia, from India to Japan; and, favored by the trade winds, which carried them across the Indian Ocean from shore to shore, succeeded in turning the flank of the great barrier that separated the two worlds, and even gained the coast of Africa. Madagascar was included within their area of navigation and of conquest, and their civilization radiated almost to the opposite extremity of the earth's surface within a little distance of the American continent. The system of numeration which obtains in all the Polynesian languages is proof sufficient of the wide spread of this Malay civilization.

Even in our own day, notwithstanding the great superiority that science and industry have given to the European navigator, a great part of the carrying trade of the far East is still conducted by the Malays with their fleets of praus. No literature is richer than theirs in stories of the sea, and it was the Malay seaman who gave to the Arab the "Thousand and One Nights" that still charms our children.—Elisée Reclus, in The Contemporary Review.

The Black Esa Reception.

I sauntered out to the large open space near a mosque and tomb, for there the official reception was to take place.

A stranger sight never met man's eyes. Thousands of coal-black men, most of them carrying, as well as their hide shields, a couple of spears, danced as they approached. A scarcity of clothing displayed the lithe limbs of the Somalis, accentuated by their wild gesticulations, as, turning and leaping in every direction, they brandished their spears above their heads.

In the centre of this dense mass of whirling humanity rode the King, his bare head shaded from the sun by a white umbrella. By his side rode a few of the native merchants, &c., of Zeilah, who had gone out to meet him. Unlike the Gadabursi and other tribes, the Black Esa possess no horses, and, with the exception of the new King, they were all on foot. About 400 yards from us the whole body drew up into a solid mass; then, at a given signal, charged, stopping again some thirty or forty yards nearer with a sudden stamping movement, which literally made the ground shake under our feet.

Then a dozen or so of the warriors emerged from the ranks and performed wild, devilish dances, gradually working their way back to the troops, until, just as suddenly as before, the whole host advanced. The sight of these strange, long-haired, half-naked savages rushing over the yellow sand, their spear points forming a blaze of light over their heads, was one that can never be forgotten.—Blackwell's Magazine.

Introducing an Artist.

"Ladies and gentlemen," began Col. Handy Polk, the well-known real estate agent, stepping to the front of the stage and addressing the audience, "it is my privilege this evenin' to interduce to you Signor ——, the notorious furrin' fiddler, who will endeavor to favor us with some high-class and A No. 1 violin playin'. The signor was born and raised in Italy, where fiddlin' is not merely a fad, but as much of a business as politics is in this country and, when it comes to handlin' the bow he emphatically knows whur he is at.

"He hasn't dropped into our midst by accident, but comes under the auspices of the Literary Society, which is payin' his wages and backin' him to the last gasp. So let it be understood that if you happen to have any criticisms to offer, you are to do your kickin' to the society, and not to the signor. I'll jest add that if you expect him to swing the fiddle around his head or play it under his leg, like we used to skip stones across the swimmin' hole when we were little boys and girls, you may just as well go right now and git your money back from the doorkeeper, for the signor hain't that kind of a player. That's all I have to say at present. Start her up, signor!"—Harper's Magazine.

CHINA READY TO MAKE PEACE

SHE FORMALLY ASKS THE GREAT POWERS TO END THE WAR.

The Request Made to the Foreign Office in London by the Chinese Minister—The Japanese Forces Pushing on to Pekin—Chinese Commanders Ordered to Defend the Capital—Li Hung Chang to be Succeeded by Viceroy Lutai.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Central News says: "There is reason to believe that China has resolved to formally ask the powers who have immediate commercial interests at stake to stop the war. The Chinese Minister is said to have communicated the request to the Foreign Office in London this afternoon. This evening he started for Paris to seek interviews with M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President Casimir-Perier."

The Graphic has this dispatch from Rome: "According to a telegram from Pekin, China is disposed to conclude peace upon the basis of the acknowledgment of Corea's independence and the payment of an indemnity to be fixed by the powers. The powers who are willing to support this arrangement are requested to intervene."

The Daily News has information that China is suing for peace—in fact, has instructed her envoys in Europe to submit to the powers the terms which she is willing to offer. It is a formal renewal or repetition on a larger scale of the overtures made to the British Government a month ago. The News expresses again its approval of Lord Rosebery's effort for joint interference and speaks regretfully of the reluctance of the powers to see the matter in the same light.

"No European Government," it says, "can desire to see this disastrous conflict prolonged. Even the United States, despite the Monroe doctrine, must be concerned for the regularity and security of their trade with Japan. Sooner or later—and better sooner than later—there must be an international settlement. It will be difficult to contend that interference will be premature now."

Neither the Foreign Office, the Admiralty, the Chinese Legation, nor the Japanese Legation has heard anything to confirm the published report of the bombardment and capture of Talien Wan and Kabuyono. The Central News suggests that the report has the same imaginary basis as the story of Port Arthur's fall.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio under date of to-day says that nothing has yet been heard there regarding the operations of the Japanese at Port Arthur. All idea that the Chinese will raid the Japanese coast has been abandoned. Orders have been issued to remove the torpedoes from Tokio Bay, and navigation has been declared free. The decree promulgated some time ago forbidding the sale of gunpowder in Japan has been canceled.

A dispatch from Shanghai to The St. James's Gazette says that the Chinese troops under Gen. Sung have evacuated Chin Lien Cheng, and now occupy the mountain pass on the high road to Pekin. Orders have been given to all the military commanders to defend Pekin at all hazards. The Japanese are marching northward, aiming to get behind Gen. Sung's army. It is expected that all foreigners will be requested to leave Pekin within a fortnight.

The Central News correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that the Government, seeing that all attempts to stay the progress of the Japanese in Manchuria are futile, has stopped discharging supplies of rice for Chinese troops at New-Chwang. According to this correspondent, many more Chinese merchant steamers have been placed under the protection of the German flag.

A Shanghaid dispatch to the Central News says that an edict has been issued appointing Prince Kunz, uncle of the Emperor, to the supreme control of the military affairs of China, and Prince Ching, who was recently succeeded as President of the Tsungli Yamen by Prince Kunz, as next in charge. The same edict announces the degradation of Gen. Weh on charges of cowardice in withdrawing from Ping-Yang, and of embezzling the pay of soldiers in his command. Admiral Ting also will be deprived of the honors recently bestowed upon him.

The feeling of uneasiness which has prevailed in Pekin for some time past is increasing.

The Globe prints a dispatch from Yokohama to a news agency in this city, saying that the Occidental and Oriental steamer Gaelic, Capt. Pearne, from San Francisco Oct. 16, was seized to-day just as she was about to sail for Hongkong, on suspicion that she was engaged in carrying articles contraband of war. A search was made of the steamer, and no contraband articles being found, she was allowed to proceed for her destination.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 5.—Viceroy Lutai of the Liang-Kiang Provinces, has been summoned by imperial decree to proceed immediately to Tien-Tsin, and assume the Viceroyalty of the Chili Province, succeeding Li Hung Chang.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The departure of the little cruiser Petrel from Che-Foo yesterday for Newchang is regarded as significant in naval circles, as she will pass within a few miles of Port Arthur, and her destination is several miles up the River Liaon, and but thirty-five miles southwest of Moukden. Newchang is on the high road to Pekin, and the officers of the Petrel will have exceptional advantages in watching the progress of the Japanese campaign in Manchuria. The only American interests near Newchang lie in the safety of a number of missionaries.

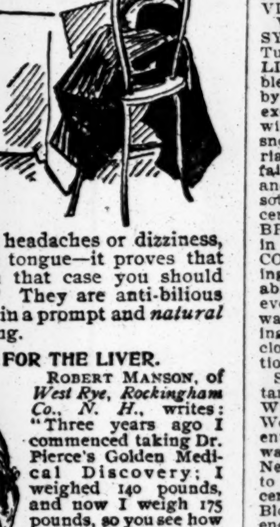
DISAPPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The Plan to Release 12,000 Soldiers of the French Army.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The standing Parliamentary Committee on Military Affairs voted unanimously to-day that the Government's plan to let 12,000 soldiers go before completing their full time was inopportune and reprehensible. The committee also voted, with but three dissenting voices, that the step would be illegal.

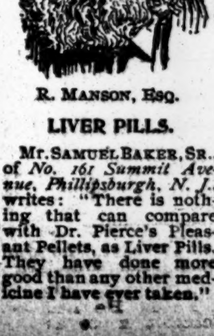
Gen. Mercier, Secretary of War, told the deputation informing him of the committee's decision that the plan was the Cabinet's, and was not his entirely. Nevertheless, he added, if the Cabinet should reconsider it he would resign. The Ministers will consider the matter to-morrow.

AFTER DINNER when you have eaten heartily, you should take one only of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Your stomach and liver need the gentle stimulating, as well as invigorating, effect of these tiny, sugar-coated granules.



If you feel drowsy, dull, languid, inexpressibly tired or debilitated; if you've no appetite and frequent headaches or dizziness, a furred or coated tongue—it proves that you're *bilious.* In that case you should use the "Pellets." They are anti-bilious granules, which act in a prompt and *natural* way, without griping.

BEST PILLS FOR THE LIVER.

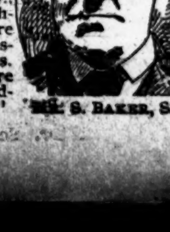


R. MANSON, ESQ.

ROBERT MANSON, of *West Rye, Rockingham Co., N. H.*, writes: "Three years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; I weighed 140 pounds, and now I weigh 175 pounds, so you see how I have gained in health and weight. Doctor Pierce's Pellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the most good."

LIVER PILLS.

MR. SAMUEL BAKER, SR., of *No. 161 Summit Avenue, Phillipsburgh, N. J.*, writes: "There is nothing that can compare with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, as Liver Pills. They have done more good than any other medicine I have ever taken."



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BRIBES FOR CANADIAN ALDERMEN.

A "Boodle" Investigation in Progress in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 5.—A sensation was created this evening at Judge McDougall's special court, now being held to investigate charges of alleged boodling against the Aldermen of this city in connection with the proposed establishment of a municipal electric light plant.

City Engineer Keating testified on oath that Sales Agen Wheeler of the Brush Electric Light Company of Cleveland, Ohio, asked him what amount of money would be necessary to inclose with a tender for the purpose of financing a scheme through the Council. The witness further testified that Wheeler told him that an Alderman had informed him (Wheeler) that $15,000 would be required for this purpose. This sum was to be divided pro rata among thirteen Aldermen, and an additional $2,000 was to go to certain Aldermen who would manage the affair.

Engineer Keating claims to have the names of the Aldermen, but the names will be withheld for the present at the request of the court. There are twenty-four Aldermen in the City Council.

NEW-YORK'S REVISED REGISTRATION.

The Experts of the Bureau of Election Now Place It at 308,511.

The Bureau of Election gave out yesterday the official figures of the total registration for four days in each Assembly district in the city. These are the totals:

District.		District.	
1	8,129	16	10,763
2	10,729	17	8,617
3	8,400	18	9,120
4	7,777	19	10,936
5	8,946	20	7,549
6	10,001	21	8,920
7	12,084	22	8,617
8	12,519	23	14,317
9	12,001	24	10,221
10	10,549	25	9,567
11	8,746	26	13,057
12	9,064	27	14,418
13	10,893	28	11,860
14	10,080	29	11,847
15	9,937	30	8,341
Total			308,511

The figures announced before final corrections were made were 308,707.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, rain or snow, followed during Tuesday by fair, cooler, except in extreme western portion, north gales. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, snow in the early morning, followed by fair in the interior, cooler in extreme southern portion, high north winds. VERMONT, snow in the early morning, probably clearing in the afternoon, high north winds. MASSACHUSETTS, rain or snow in the early morning and probably in eastern portion during Tuesday, cooler in eastern portion, high north to northwest winds. RHODE ISLAND, rain in the early morning, followed by fair, cooler, north to northwest gales. CONNECTICUT, rain in the early morning, followed by fair, cooler in central and eastern portions, north to northwest gales.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain or snow in the early morning, followed during Tuesday by fair, high north to northwest winds. NEW-JERSEY, rain in the early morning, followed by fair, high northwest winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, cooler in southern portion, northwest winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND and DELAWARE, generally fair, cooler northwest winds, diminishing in force. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler near the coast, high northwest winds diminishing in force. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, northwest winds. GEORGIA, fair, northwest winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, cooler in southeast portion, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, north winds. ALABAMA, fair, north winds. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer in northern portion, north winds, becoming variable. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in the interior, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair during Tuesday, northwest winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by snow flurries in the early morning, warmer, except in extreme southeast portion, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by snow flurries in the early morning, warmer, variable winds. WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southeast. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south. NORTH DAKOTA, cloudy, warmer in central and eastern portion, south winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, partly cloudy, warmer in central and eastern portions, south winds. COLORADO, partly cloudy, cooler Tuesday evening, variable winds. MONTANA, cloudy, probably followed by showers, cooler Tuesday evening, west winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer in northwest portion, north winds, becoming variable. SOUTH DAKOTA, increasing cloudiness, warmer in central and eastern portions, south winds.

SIGNALS are displayed on Lakes Erie and Ontario, on the Atlantic coast from Eastport to Wilmington and section, and at Jupiter, Key West, and Punta Gorda. A storm which apparently developed over Tennessee Sunday evening was central Monday morning off the Southern New-Jersey coast, and during Monday advanced to the Southern New-England coast, where it is central this evening, with a pressure of 29.18 at Block Island. This storm has developed great energy and has been attended by severe northeast gales on the Southern New-England coast and high northwesterly winds over the lower lakes and along the Middle Atlantic coast. The barometer has risen rapidly, with a fall in temperature of about 10° from the lake regions to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts. A storm has appeared north of Montana, and the temperature has risen over Rocky Mountain districts. Rain has fallen in the Middle Atlantic and South New-England States, and snow is reported in New-England and Northern New-York and at points in the lake regions; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. In New-England rain or snow will be followed during Tuesday by fair weather, with a decided fall in temperature on the southeast coast. In the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States, the central valleys, and the lake regions the weather will be generally fair, with slowly rising temperature in the central valleys and western lake region.

Latest Arrival.

SS Fort William, (Br.,) Hird, Porto Rico Oct. 31, with mdse to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 P. M.

C. C. Shayne,
MANUFACTURER.

Sealskin, Otter, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Chinchilla, Royal Ermine, Russian Sable, Mink and all leading fashionable fur garments, muffs, boas, etc.; lowest possible prices for strictly reliable goods.

The firm name in a fur garment is a guarantee of reliability.

124 & 126 West 42nd St., N. Y.,
Between Broadway and 6th Av.
WRITE FOR FASHION BOOK.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

Some remarkable work has been carried out in Germany for the determination of the earthworks and walls which marked the limits during the Roman periods of the frontiers between the provinces of the Rhine and the Danube. The commission was half archaeological and half military in its composition, and the results are highly interesting. The lines between Upper Germany and Rhaetia, as the Romans traced them, are now fairly well shown. One curious fact comes to light, showing old methods of laying down lines. It was not sufficient to build a wall, or a fossa, because stones or ditches might be torn down or filled up by floods, or by enemies. It was found that running outside of the fixed line was a trench, and in this trench had been planted "rows of stones or bits of Roman pottery, wood, and iron, which had been purposely covered over." This was the hidden line which, in case of dispute, would determine where the wall had stood, if the wall had been overturned or washed away.

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Mr. Charles F. Lummis, in his book on Pueblo folk-lore, describes his own method of manufacturing flint arrowheads, which follows the old Indian way. The implements used were an elk bone of peculiar form and a stick about the length of a lead pencil, but of double the diameter. For the puntas, or arrowhead making, the bone was taken in the left hand. "In his right hand is the stick against which a selected splinter of stone is firmly pressed by the thumb." A steady pressure is directed toward the edge of the bone, "when a tiny flake is nicked from the splinter." Then the stone is turned and the pressure exerted on the other side. It is a process of alternate nickings. By degrees the perfected arrowhead is the result.

⁂

To show how far technical criticism may go, such discrepancies as are found in the text of Herodotus relating to localities are accounted for in this way: The queries or corrections made by the old Greek were not inserted when his second copy, or, as we may call it, his new edition, was issued. The reasons given by the arch critic are these: The old historian "probably wrote his notes on the back of his papyrus, turning over the roll, on which only a column was exposed." It is positive that on early papyrus corrections on the back of the roll relating to the text have been found. Nevertheless, the criticism on Herodotus is overrefined. The probability is that the old Greek master did not visit the localities he wrote about.

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Following further excavations made on the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, on High Down Hill, near Worthing, in Sussex, England, numerous objects of interest have been found. The work itself has been carried out by Mr. C. H. Reed of the British Museum, who regards the find as forming part of the most important of Saxon cemeteries in Sussex. Among the objects in glass, there is a tall wine glass, ornamented with loops of white glass, and another with Greek characters. A number of beads were found with bronze disks, and a child's bauble, something in form like a teething ring. Most of the bodies in the cemetery were buried from east to west. The entire glass collection is said to surpass any in the British Museum of the same period.

⁂

Racial vitality, though a distinguishing quality, does not always include growth or expansion. It means rather, with permanency, isolation. The Parsee, the Armenian, the Jew, are resistant races. Persecution may, perhaps, cause inflexible rigidness. The body may bend, but not the soul. But persecution does not always exist, for the Parsee is let severely alone, and yet he isolates himself and will not fuse. Human instincts have to be looked up and considered in racial studies. They are constant factors.

⁂

About half a century ago, in the limestone cliffs of Alabama, near the Warrior River, a cave was discovered. Here was found a burial cave of the aborigines. There were eight to ten wooden coffins of black and white walnut, made somewhat like a dugout. These coffins have been sent recently to the Smithsonian Institution, where eight of them have been restored. Supposedly they were hollowed out by fire and finished with "stone or copper chisels, or hatchets." The coffins are about 7½ feet long, 14 to 18 inches wide, 2½ inches thick, and from 6 to 7 inches deep. Many skulls and human bones were found scattered round, whether disturbed by beasts of prey or otherwise cannot be determined. Wooden trays and bowls, broken or rotted with time, were also found.

⁂

Elisée Reclus tells, in a poetic manner, the drifting of the Polynesians westward. You may not quite overlook instincts in discussing the shiftings of the world's people. Was Polynesia ever cut adrift from some vast mainland, or were there many islands, pushed up from the sea through volcanic action? Anyhow, the first inhabitants of these islands must have come from some great extended land. The islanders struck out later, and "the unconscious impulse may have been a true nostalgia, a hereditary instinct, a reawakened yearning for the home of their ancestors." In Polynesia there was a legend that further west there was a blessed land, Utupu, where lived the god Tao, the giver of the cocoanut. And so young men and young women rowed and rowed toward Utupu—and never came back. "No one knew whether the sea had sucked them in, or the grim Hunger had devoured them." Did they find the shore of Perpetual Youth?

An hour well spent in looking over the stock of
Free Wool Carpets and Rugs
At Cowperthwait & Co.,
104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.
LOW PRICES.

THE PASKOLA CASE OPENED

PROF. FENNEL TESTIFIES AS TO HIS ANALYSIS OF IT.

Found No Traces of Albumen, He Declared, Which the Manufacturers' Circular Claimed Was Present with Other Ingredients, Making the Article a Predigested Food—He Did Find Glucose—Sharply Cross-Examined by the Defense.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 5.—Chemistry, as the text books deal with it, as the experts write about it, and as it is applied, held the attention of a jury in Justice Tyrrell's court to-day. This morning the trial of what has come to be known as the Paskola case was begun, and when court was adjourned late this afternoon the prosecution had put in the evidence of its chief witness, Prof. Charles T. P. Fennel, and that of G. G. Luebbing, Assistant Food and Dairy Commissioner; his Deputy, Charles Renthrop, and Dr. Frederick Forcheimer, one of the best-known physicians of the city. The election will prevent a session of court to-morrow, but Wednesday morning the trial will be resumed.

The defendant in this case is Milton Franken, a clerk for Druggist W. J. Hall, of Fourth and Walnut Streets. He is accused of "selling an article of food—to-wit, glucose—under the name of another article—to-wit, Paskola." His case was thrown out of Justice Winkler's court on a demurrer some days ago, and then, the defendant being rearrested, was transferred to the tribunal of Justice Tyrrell.

Before the proceedings were well under way this morning the back of the room was turned into a fair example of a chemist's laboratory. It is proposed by the defense to make some experiments in court, and the necessary apparatus was provided, but adjournment came before the time for using the appliances. They will probably be brought into play Wednesday.

At the lawyers' table were the counsel who have figured in all the cases of the State Food and Dairy Commission against the druggists—ex-Judge Miller Outcalt and Walter Granger for the defense, and ex-Judge Amos Dye and Herbert Dye for the prosecution. Near the lawyers sat several chemists, who piloted them through the intricacies of examination and cross-examination. Chemist Russell of the Paskola Company, Dr. William Dickson, and others sat close to Messrs. Outcalt and Granger. Among the chemists for the State were Prof. Fennel and Dr. Simonson. President White of the Paskola Company watched the proceedings from a corner, and among others in the room were a number of physicians and druggists. The general public crowded the space allotted to it from the beginning of the trial to the adjournment.

There was some delay in getting a jury, and before that body was made up each side had used the two peremptory challenges allowed in these cases. None of the jurors summoned made serious efforts to escape service, a fact possibly explained by the statement of most of them that they were at present out of regular work at their trades.

The opening address for the State was brief, but Mr. Dick made it lively in part by declaring that the commission was trying to stamp out "a gigantic fraud." He said he would offer evidence that the article in question was glucose.

In opening for the defense Mr. Granger declared that the claim that Paskola was a pre-digested food would be sustained by the very fact alleged by the State—that it contained glucose.

"But," he added, "we expect to prove that Paskola is something more than glucose; that it has in it articles which will produce results which could not possibly be produced by glucose alone. In taking Paskola a man takes starch already digested, and something which will help to digest every other substance which comes into the stomach."

Assistant Commissioner Luebbing and Mr. Renthrop told the jury how the purchase from Franken of a package containing a bottle of Paskola was made by them Sept. 25. Following their custom they marked the package for identification, numbered it, and turned it over to Prof. Fennel. He was not told at whose store it had been procured. The package cost $1. It weighed a pound.

Thes proceedings occupied the morning, and the Justice decided to allow the jurymen to refresh themselves at luncheon before the technical problems of a chemical analysis were propounded for their benefit. As soon as court reconvened, Prof. Fennel was put on the stand, and set to describing his analysis of the Paskola in the bottle sold by Franken. He said that the loss of water by evaporating (which ceased after nine hours) was 15.6 per cent. Next, he undertook the examination of the supro-dextros, or dextro-glucose, or true grape sugar which he found to be 39.21 per cent. The total of dextrose and maltose was 42.08 per cent., of which true maltose was 2.87 per cent. The total dextrine-maltose and dextrose was 53.93 per cent., the dextrine reducing to 10.64 per cent. The ash, which he found to be 0.247 per cent., included chlorides, principally sulphates and phosphates, with traces of potassium, sodium, calcium, and iron. The hydrochloric acid he found to be 0.029 per cent. The fire hydrochloric acid being 0.009 per cent. The nitrogen was placed at 0.48 per cent.

The lawyers had a vigorous tilt over the admission of Prof. Fennel's testimony as to the presence or absence of albumen, until Justice Tyrrell took matters in hand, pointed out that he had no room to send the jury to while the arguments were going on, and remarked that he had had enough of speeches for the time being. Prof. Fennel had a circular, which he said was issued by the manufacturers of Paskola.

"We want to know what the manufacturers of Parkola is," the Justice ruled. "We've got to have a basis to go on."

Accordingly the witness read from the pamphlet a statement that Paskola was a flesh-forming food, artificially digested; a predigested food, and that it contained a sufficient amount of albumen to take the place of meats.

"I found this substance," Prof. Fennel went on, "15.6 per cent. water, 39.21 per cent. dextrose, 2.87 per cent. maltose, 10.65 per cent. dextrine, .48 per cest. nitrogen, .25 per cent. ash, and 31.25 per cent. inconvertible, non-fermentable substances."

"Did you find any albumen? If so, what amount?" was the next question.

An objection by the defense was overruled, and the witness said that he had made three tests for albumen with negative results. Then he made another test with picric acid. There was no result, and, consequently, he was satisfied that there was no albumen present.

Another test was made to discover what ferments were present, and in describing it the professor gave a short lecture on ferments, their peculiarities, their activity, and their ability, even when in minute quantities, to affect other substances up to 10,000 to 20,000 times their own weight. He made tests by treating the substance under investigation with glycerine. He made different concentrations, added alcohol, and found that a precipitate was formed. This was allowed to stand over night. Then the alcohol was poured off and the residue was dissolved in water. Tests with chloride of sodium and sulphate of magnesium failed to show the presence of any ferments. Another experiment with starch paste and Paskola gave negative results.

"I found," Prof. Fennel said, "that it contained no albumen and contained no ferments, that it corresponded to commercial glucose worth about 2 cents a pound and sold for $1. Thereupon I reported it as such."

The witness also testified that by glucose chemists meant true grape sugar. The article found in the market contained other sugars, 10.65 per cent. of dextrine, besides over 31 per cent. of unfermentable matter.

"Are there any acids in glucose proper?" he was asked.

"True glucose contains no acids."

"Are there acids in commercial glucose?"

"Yes; hydrochloric, or sulphuric. Manufacturers aim to get it out as far as possible."

Prof. Fennel added that he had found so little free hydrochloric acid that he did not belive it had been added. There was, too, some volatile matter, sulphurous-acid gas, which could be detected by the smell. The jurymen duly took a sniff at the bottle to satisfy themselves on this point.

The cross-examination by Mr. Granger was long, able, searching, and technical. Under it Prof. Fennel said that he had come across glucose frequently in the last four or five years. He had read Dr. Eccles's article on Pascola in The Druggists' Circular; he had seen an account of an analysis of the article by Dr. Leffman of Philadelphia, whose figures he had given once, and he had also seen an article published in Detroit.

Dr. Eccles's analysis had not influenced him, the witness declared. He had Dr. Simonson and Dr. Schmidt make an analysis of Pascola. Dr. Simonson had also used another bottle than the one Franken sold, with results not uniformly alike. Then Mr. Granger asked about the analysis on the Vin Mariani case. Prof. Fennel said that analysis was all right, but the manufacturers asserted he put the standard for strength too high.

"You testified in a bad case some months ago," said Mr. Granger. "Didn't the Judge refer to your testimony?"

"Yes; I'll tell you," responded the witness. But that was as far as he got, for Justice Tyrrell sustained an objection.

The cross-examination continued, covering the manufacture of glucose, digestion, and the usefulness of starch as a food.

"Is commercial glucose a food which is digested?" was asked.

"Chemically it is; medically it is not," answered the witness.

The tests made on the analysis were reviewed and in turn the question of ferments was reached. Ferments, Prof. Fennel said, were sometimes isolated; they were not absolutely pure, though. They furnished one of the great problems. The chemist had not yet got the same facilities nature had, but he could come pretty close to her. The witness had seen something about the pineapple ferment and the West India pawpaw ferment. Prof. Chittenden of Yale, in The Bulletin of Pharmacy, had said they could be isolated.

"Might a ferment be present and not be found? Might it be in a very minute quantity and yet be efficacious?" Mr. Granger asked.

"Yes," said the witness, who, in answer to further questions, said that he had tested for peptonoids, but had not found any. Mr. Granger asked him what he would say if it could be demonstrated in court that Paskola contained ferments and had a digestive action on meat and eggs; and if he would regard such a test as satisfactory. Prof. Fennel said that he would regard it as satisfactory if it was shown that there were no peptones in the meat and eggs used.

"Did you find anything to indicate that Paskola is for external use?" queried Mr. Granger.

"No."

"Do you find anything in its literature indicating that it isn't to be taken for its action in the stomach?"

"Nothing at all. I believe one paragraph says you wouldn't need a stomach."

"Is hydrochloric acid used as a preservative?"

"It is not."

On the re-direct examination, Prof. Fennel testified that he couldn't say whether Paskola would take the place of cod liver oil, and that the pamphlet did not show that anything need be added to Paskola for the purpose of digestion.

Dr. Forcheimer, a graduate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, and for fifteen years physiologist of the Ohio Medical College, was the next witness. He had not heard Prof. Fennel's testimony about the analysis, and therefore he was treated to a summary of it.

"Is that a predigested food?" asked Mr. Dye.

"Partially; glucose is predigested food."

"Would grape sugar sustain life?"

"No."

A little later Mr. Dye asked: "Is commercial glucose prescribed for pale, thin people?" The witness said that it was not. In the case of a weak stomach its continued use would make the stomach worse.

A question as to the relative merits of Paskola and cod liver oil was ruled out.

"Fresh cod or mackerel doesn't figure in this case," said Justice Tyrrell. "You don't want to bring in such things."

"In the case of test, would you call the bottle glucose?" was asked on cross-examination.

"Chemically pure, certainly not."

"Is commercial glucose a flesh-forming food?"

"No."

When Dr. Forcheimer left the stand court was adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Genuine Pond's Extract
cures CUTS, BURNS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT and ALL PAIN.

A good thing is always imitated; poor ones never. There are many worthless imitations of POND'S EXTRACT. If you want to be CURED

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES, WHICH DO NOT CURE.

FIRST WOMAN STEAMBOAT MASTER.

Death of Capt. Mary M. Miller—How She Got Her License.

From The Louisville Courier Journal.

Capt. Mary M. Miller, the first woman to be granted a license as steamboat master, died at 4:30 o'clock Friday morning at her home, on Bank Street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth. Mrs. Miller's illness dates back to two years ago, when she returned with her husband, Capt. George Miller, from a trip to the Gulf of Mexico in a small sailboat.

Capt. George Miller, her husband, is an old steamboat man. He is alive and is eighty-six years of age. In March, 1883, he built the steamer Saline, a small boat. He and his wife started South, Capt. Miller acting as pilot and his wife as clerk. Capt. Miller placed his boat in the Red River trade, running from New-Orleans to Bayou Mason. In this trade were several other boats of like capacity, among them the Erie No. 10 of the Blanks Line. The owners of this steamer complained to the Board of Steamboat Inspectors at New-Orleans that the Saline was not officered in compliance with the law in that Capt. Miller acted as both master and pilot. Upon the complaint being made, Capt. Miller offered his wife as an applicant for a master's license.

The crew of the rival steamer, Erio No. 10, strenuously objected to this, claiming that no woman had a right to be master of a boat. The subject was discussed at length, and the board decided finally that Mrs. Miller could hold a master's license if she stood the examination required by law. The most of Mrs. Miller's days had been spent on the river, and, as she was a thorough business woman, she passed the examination easily and was granted the license in the latter part of 1883, in New-Orleans. Mrs. Miller served in that capacity for the four years which followed.

In 1887 Capt. George Miller and his wife returned to this city, and Capt. Miller built the sailboat Swan, which he owns now. Three years ago he and Mrs. Miller started for a trip to the Gulf of Mexico. They went to the jetties, where they remained all that Winter, and in the March which followed the Swan was towed to Portland by the coalboat O'Neill. It was then that Mrs. Miller contracted hay fever, and she was soon stricken down with paralysis. As Captain of the Saline Mrs. Miller attracted a great deal of attention.

Capt. Miller had arranged to take his wife South in the Swan six months ago, but the trip was postponed from time to time because of Mrs. Miller's health. Friday night Capt. Miller slept in the Swan, which is moored at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street. He said he could not sleep at the house where his wife lay dead. Mrs. Miller was his second wife. She was forty-eight years of age and was born at 2,120 West Main Street, where her father, Mr. Andy Garrison, still lives. She was married twenty-nine years ago to Capt. Miller. She leaves the following children, all of whom live in this city: Mrs. Lulie Duckwall, George Miller, Emma Miller, and Norman Miller.

The Site of Calvary.

As regards the site of Calvary it has now been very generally agreed by those who feel that the traditional site stands in too central a position to answer to the New Testament requirements that the most probable situation is the knoll outside the Damascus Gate, which the Jews point out as the ancient place of execution. Christ suffered "without the gate" (Heb., xiii., 12) and "nigh to the city" (John, xix., 20, where was a garden (verse 41) such as Josephus describes north of Jerusalem (5 Wars, ii., 2) having in it a new tomb.

The site of crucifixion was conspicuous from some distance (Mark, xv., 40; Luke, xxiii., 49,) and there is no doubt that the traditional site of execution, on its high knoll with a natural amphitheatre of flat slopes to the west, is one peculiarly suited for a public spectacle. Since this view was advocated in 1879 ("Tent Work in Palestine") on account of the tradition which was then for the first time published, and compared with the account in the Mishnah (Sanhedrim, vi., 1-4) on which it is founded, and since the discovery was subsequently accepted by Gen. Gordon, it has become widely popular in England and America; and it has been pointed out that the same site was advocated by Otto Thenius in 1849 and Felix Howe in 1871; but these earlier writers knew nothing of the Jewish tradition connected with the spot, and their suggestions were therefore purely conjectural.

It is always the case that any generally accepted discovery is afterward found to have occurred to the minds of writers who did not succeed in impressing their views on the public, and this is natural because, if a suggestion is acceptable to the general mind, it is certain to present itself independently to various minds, as has happened in so many cases of important contemporary discoveries by independent students.—Major Conder, in The Scottish Review.

PARIS POLITICS AND FINANCES.

Rumors that the Ministry Is Doomed and Dissolution Talked Of.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The French say that when the birds stop singing orators begin to chatter, and M. Goblet has begun, as has also M. Cavaignac. Rumors of Ministerial crises have been laid aside as too old-fashioned and lukewarm for the hour. Projects of dissolution are boldly brought to the glaring light of criticism and discussion. Of course, the above-named politicians say that everything is going wrong, and that M. Casimir-Perier is the very worst man in the very worst place. M. Goblet is personal in his attack; M. Cavaignac approaches the economical problem. Income tax is his hobby. As long as Republicans were few nothing more seemed necessary than to court disciples. Now everybody is a Republican, even the Orleanists, even the Imperialists, and M. Cavaignac esteems that the life of all is seriously menaced by military expenditure and public debt. His call for reform is such an able one, so soundly argued, and so seriously proposed that even his adversaries have to pause and read. What they think, or, better, what they will be able to do, the next few months will tell.

By some mysterious Machiavellism, without any one being present to work the parliamentary wheel, the present Ministry is apparently doomed. The Deputies have been enjoying their holiday, going everywhere, except to see their electors, and when they return to the monotony of session life they must do something to demonstrate their valuable interest in public affairs. They will probably change the figureheads.

When M. Casimir-Perier became President he elected to forget—at least pro tem.—the rivalry of M. Dupuy, but the public do not forget that the latter remained in his place, and, as Richepin makes one of his actors say in the new play of "Verslajoie," he stays because a place is "toujours une place." The hit makes the house roar and fastens itself upon the personality of M. Dupuy.

One Ministry more or less, what matters it? The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies is a more serious matter; and that this event should be frankly discussed is not encouraging. It is whispered that in the early Spring the Senate will declare that the present Assembly of Deputies no longer fairly represents the country. These Republicans are not yet democratic. They are governed by a number of old-fashioned notions of the value of aristocracy, birth, wealth, and even social position. The Vaillant bomb made the Chamber of Deputies timid for a while, but the dread is passing away. In short, the country fears their radical turn of mind in the first place, and emotional uncontrollableness in the second. There is a vague idea that an iron hand is required. If European peace allows, we shall perhaps enjoy the spectacle of a general call to the urn. We shall then see a more advanced state of things, for the country would return only radical advocates.

It is to the credit of French kindness that no mention is made of the peculiar nature of the Czar's illness, although it is an open secret. He is always better. The affectionate solicitude is even respectful and tender. The Grand Duke will hear nothing but cheering, hopeful words of interest. They were to stay a month as usual, but Vladimir, at least, will leave to-morrow. Should he have a voice in the coming council, or should he even be forced to dictate with more authority—this, too, is whispered—France may reasonably expect to have a kind friend at Court. During his stay here last season, from my own personal observation, I can vouch for the glad delight of his presence, for his constant desire to please and to be pleased, and his many words of friendship and good promise. The French chose to believe them, and no one as yet has been gloomy enough to wonder or to worry about the political morrow in the event of a Russian calamity.

The financial week has carried out the whims of the political outlook. While the rentes and the French investments have been stolidly immovable, foreign securities have danced to a merry tune. Home politics has made the Bourse nervous and uneasy. It is rightly suggested that if the finances pass into the hands of another Minister he must change something, even to do far worse—and then, oh, then, the bourgeois is almost frightened to death by the income-tax phantom.

The Spanish Minister, M. Moret, has arrived in Paris, and the rumors of a commercial understanding have done wonders for the Spanish stocks. M. Crispi is working the Italian rente for all it is worth, even making himself ridiculous by sending flowery messages to the musical editor, Ricordi, concerning the success of "Othello" and the attention paid to Verdi by the President of the French Republic. "Harmony, causing a perfect chord in heart unison, opening its way through the Alps"—the Boulevard literal translation of the Crispi literature—is rather funny. It will long remain a formula for comic salutation. If Verdi were not himself he would have been made odious.

The sensational sky-rocket speculation at present is the Siam gold mine Wätana. Its advertisement, or one of the pleasantly-dazzling phases of it, is a treasure in itself. The "Directors of the company do not even dare to value the profits to be realized in the wonderfully rich country of Siam"—and people rush to invest.

M. Georges Berry will introduce a proposition on Tuesday next in the Chamber of Deputies, asking the Government to make an inquiry as to the precautions taken by the railroad companies for public security. It is alleged that they employ too few people, and that their firemen and mechanics are so tired out as to be incapable of proper service. The railways, it will be stated, coin money, and pay well on this account. Since January, 1894, they have earned over 839,430,000f.

L. K.

La Grande Chartreuse Monastery.

The government of the Chartreux is monarchial rather than communistic. The general-chapter is supposed to be the supreme power to which the Reverend Père General is subject, but inasmuch as this officer is the head of the chapter, he in fact, and not the chapter, is the lex suprema. The office of Reverend Père General is elective, as well as a number of inferior offices; the Père Superior, Père Prior, &c., all of whom are elected by the chapter, in which all members of proper age or service in the order are electors. The order is divided into priests and laymen, pères and frères, monks and converts, (or vovice.) Besides these there is a class known as donnés, who are bound by the usual vows, but who give themselves to the order on a simple contract. They perform the necessary labor or secular business of the order, wear a costume of brown color, shave their beards, but not their heads, and inhabit the lodges on the right of the entrance to the convent.

Latin is the official language of the order, and this fact alone creates an aristocratic community. The greater number of converts are young men who, having completed their education, know little or nothing of the world. The costume of the monk is of white wool, cut somewhat after the model of the tunica talaris of the Romans, bound at the waist by a belt of white leather, from which hangs a chaplet. Over the tunic the cuculle of scapulaire, is worn, surmounted by the capuchon, the coiffure of the ancient Gauls. Thus clothed, the prostrate monk kisses the altar, and places thereon his cedule of profession, signed only with the cross, for henceforth he has no name, and though living, he is now forever dead to the world.—Catholic World.

Old Partners.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Twenty-six years ago Augustus O. Bacon and Thomas J. Simmons were partners at law in Macon. During this week Augustus O. Bacon has been chosen to represent his State in the United States Senate, and Thomas J. Simmons has been unanimously elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Florida Oranges for England.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Woodham Brothers of Nadcoosee have sent two consignments of oranges to England, both shipments reaching their destination in good condition and bringing most satisfactory prices. In consequence, the remainder of the crop of oranges in the Narcoosee settlement will be shipped to England as fast as possible.

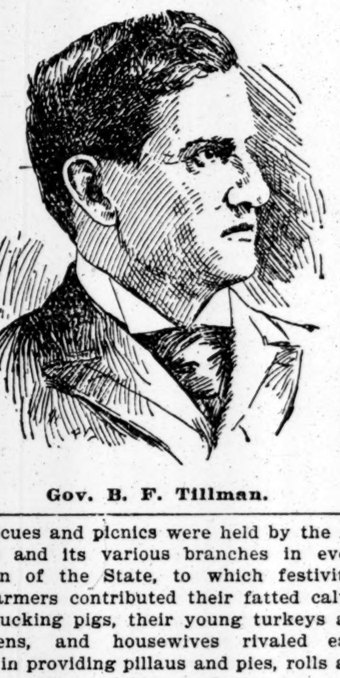
TILLMAN AND THE ALLIANCE.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Inception and Growth of the Movement Which Has Carried Him Into Political Prominence—Though Popular in the Country Districts He Is Much Disliked in the Towns and Cities—Charleston and Columbia Bitter Toward Him.

Ben Tillman, present Governor and prospective Senator of South Carolina, first got into power through the Farmers' Alliance. The Alliance was started ostensibly as a joint agricultural and commercial organization, with the purpose of making the farmer more potent in his dealings with the merchant and the cotton buyer. Warehouses were constructed in the country towns for the storage of cotton belonging to members of the order, where the precious bales might stand insured against fire and theft until such time as the well informed among the leaders of the Alliance might advise their brethren to sell.

No farmer who had a store on his place, even of the crudest description, could become a member of the organization, which was gotten up entirely for the good of the agricultural interest. Politics was not to be a factor in the Alliance. Of course, questions of general interest would be discussed at the meetings, &c., among which, naturally, candidates for political elevation might come in for their share of attention, and the management of county offices probably commented on, as would be the case in any assemblage of American citizens. But politics and politicians were not to be an issue with the organization; home affairs and matters relating to the disposal of the farmers' crops to the best advantage, by all clubbing together, and in a measure compelling the merchants to yield to their demands, were the prime motives of these tillers of the soil. It soon transpired, however, that politics and the satisfying of the aspirations of political candidates, were the prime objects of the new order, and that home affairs, the disposal of agricultural produce, &c., were merely secondary considerations.



Gov. B. F. Tillman.

Barbecues and picnics were held by the Alliance and its various branches in every section of the State, to which festivities the farmers contributed their fatted calves and sucking pigs, their young turkeys and chickens, and housewives rivaled each other in providing pillaus and pies, rolls and cakes, jellies, pickles and preserves ad libitum. The orators on these occasions, if not silver-tongued and fired with heaven-born inspiration, entertained the audiences to the entire satisfaction of both the listeners and the speakers. Political issues, somehow, occupied a prominent place in their addresses; suggestive comments on the way the local government was being administered; hints that too much of the people's money was being expended, money that they needed themselves, that they had worked for and ought to have. It was intimated that the people who were governing the State had never worked, and consequently did not know the value of money, and were not careful in spending it; the Government could be carried on at a much less cost and be better administered if such things were taken into consideration, &c.; and the farmers, as they hitched up their mules and horses, packed their families into their ample conveyances, felt that they had enjoyed themselves very much; that the Alliance was a good thing, and they were glad they had joined. They had met a lot of people from various parts of the country, had had a good dinner, eaten in good company and had a jolly time. Some of them who held office in their particular branch of the Alliance had even introduced the speakers to the audience, thus appearing before their neighbors in a new and important character.

Reflecting upon the dignity, their responsibilities as officers of the Alliance conferred upon them, and the pleasant and flattering things that had been said to them during the day, they forgot all about the agricultural questions that were to have been discussed and had not been, and the modes of redress for certain grievances which their leaders had promised to disclose to them. Young men drove their favorite girls home in buggies and declared to these chosen confidantes that the farmer really ought to take more interest in politics; that they were letting the lawyers and the professional men in the towns take charge of the Government entirely, and it was time for a new order of things, and so the wonder grew—the wonderful Alliance that was to wash like a great wave over the State, sweeping all before it, and landing in high and unexpected places the driftwood from the sea of obscurity that had come in on this popular tide.

Some planters and farmers who had faith in the Government as it then existed, and who had joined the Alliance on account of its original professions, when they discovered after some months of membership the real nature of the order to which they had attached themselves, resigned. But others there were who first abhorred, then endured, then embraced the doctrines presented for their consideration. One secret of the popularity of the new movement was the opportunity it afforded for unknown and unprecedented genius to discover itself to an admiring circle. Young men with a desire for notoriety and a limited amount of brains accepted the office of Secretary or Treasurer or Vice President of the local Alliance to which they belonged, and immediately found numerous chances for indulging their fancy for public speaking at the weekly and monthly meetings of their society, at the festivities and celebrations inaugurated under its auspices, and later at the campaign meetings, when the Alliance had become so potent a factor in the community, that those whom the farmers wanted for representative legislators, Judges, and School Commissioners were very likely to be elected, irrespective of their qualifications or fitness for the office.

These young men prepared profound papers on the silver question, on the tariff, and on abstruse subjects of political economy, which they delivered with the enthusiasm of youth and with little scruple as to the degree of knowledge they really possessed concerning the subjects they discussed. "Young Napoleons of finance," the News and Courier called them at the time. Perhaps, had their audience been of different calibre, they would not have been so tolerant, but the listeners themselves were a good deal in the dark concerning these weighty questions, and so the good work went on. The farmers, with Tillman at their head, claimed that they must have a college of their own—an agricultural college—for their boys; and the State Military Academy at the time-honored citadel in Charleston, where, even in ante-bellum times, South Carolina's bravest youths received their education and military training, and which for years after the war was the headquarters for the Federal occupation, became the favorite object of ridicule for the popular speakers. The Citadel, which yearly offers a number of scholarships to each county in the State, and to which numbers of fine young men are indebted for their education, was termed a "dude factory," and it was intimated that the ideas instilled into the minds of the cadets educated there were calculated to make them look down on the farmer and his associates, and to foster aristocratic tendencies. The college cry, to use a common expression, was "worked" for all it was worth.

The present Clemson College in Upper Carolina, situated on lands bequeathed to the State years ago for an educational institution, completed and opened less than a year ago, is a result of the farmers' college scheme, which so greatly aided the new movement in its heart's desire. This college is a particular protégé of Tillman's, and the military training so greatly objected to in the Citadel is an important feature in its discipline. This discrimination against the Citadel was one of the first issues to bring about Charleston's distaste for Tillman and his party long before the Governor's original State barroom scheme was ever dreamed of. The Tillmanite party hit on a happy idea when it conceived the plan of antagonizing the up country and the low country in this matter of colleges; for, from its earliest history—although it is a matter not likely to be known outside of South Carolina—the up-country people have entertained an aversion for Charleston. Up to the days of 1861 this dislike was acknowledged. The up country, and indeed the whole State, except the plantations on the rivers near the city, plantations owned by Charleston people, held that the Charlestonians arrogated too much to themselves, and were inclined to think that outsiders were not their equals in cultivation, refinement, &c., an assumption on the part of the up-country that was comparatively correct, inasmuch as such a feeling did obtain, and with a certain narrow-minded set does obtain yet regarding their fellow-Carolinians. When the shelling of their city caused the inhabitants of Charleston to scatter for refuge among the towns and hamlets of the up country and the middle country their eyes were opened somewhat. They became acquainted with the people and discovered that they were really very presentable and companionable, although some stiff-necked refugees yet maintain that the up-country people never had any pretty little ceremonies or conceived of tasteful decorations and certain social amenities until they, the Charlestonians, showed them how.

A vast deal of this absurd feeling had died out between the sections, but Tillman and his party knew it well, and it was easy to blow the smoldering coals into a tiny blaze. It was easy to remind the up country that the low country had once looked down upon its aspirations for recognition and call their attention to the fact that now was offered them a chance to retaliate. With the large number of negro voters in Lower Carolina to contend with it was found necessary at the time that South Carolina threw off the rule of her radical oppression to redistrict the State in such a way that this negro vote would be divided somewhat and Charleston not bear the entire burden, otherwise she would have to be represented in Congress by negroes entirely. This redistricting was done in a masterly way by the representative from a certain section of the low country, who kept his seat in Congress for the next twelve years in consequence, but it suits Gov. Tillman's views and the views of his Legislature to change this order of things and put the "city-by-the-sea" back in the black district to further purposes of his own.

Another scheme successfully carried out by the Tillmanites was to set the country people against the town people and the town people against the country. The candidate whom Tillman first defeated in his race for the Gubernatorial chair was Gen. Earle. At that time party feeling ran so high that at the germans in a certain town which the candidate had just visited Earle badges, bearing that gentleman's likeness, were distributed as favors, and the girls would not dance with the man who did not wear one of these patriotic tokens depending from the left lapel of his dress coat, no matter how faultless a partner he might be. If he was going to vote for Tillman he wasn't "in it."

The people of Columbia, the capital, where Tillman lives since his honors came upon him, have a peculiar antipathy for his Excellency. For many years the South Carolina Club, numbering among its members most of the influential men of the old régime and a number of old and young society men from all the various counties in the State, had held its annual ball in the State House. The spacious hall of Representatives (the identical hall where, in 1876, two Legislatures sat waiting for the President's decree as to which should survive, which be disbanded,) made a beautiful setting for the ball. It was customary for the Governor and his wife to open the ball. The supper, usually a royal one, was served in the Senate Chamber. The music was always of the best, and altogether the club balls were delightful affairs, looked forward to by people from all parts of the State. Charleston and Columbia, Greenville and Spartanburg, Orangeburg, and Darlington, all annually danced together in the State House.

When Tillman came to be Governor he decided that it was not appropriate for the South Carolina Club to enjoy itself in the State House, not that the ball injured the State House in any way, but it was not consistent with his views that it should be used for such a purpose. Previous to the giving of the last ball held in the State House, young Ben Tillman, a nephew of the Governor, applied to the club for membership. His name was brought forward in the customary way, and he was blackballed; nor has the present Governor ever received an invitation to open the ball.

At the time of the excitement over the Darlington dispensary shooting affair it was the Governor's Guards themselves, in Columbia, who, when the Chief Executive was exhorting them to implicit obedience, urging them to go to the scene of action, as they were drawn up in line in front of his mansion threw down their guns, one by one, and left the grounds, leaving only eight men standing with the Captain of the company, who, though he did not mean to comply with the orders issued, did not wish to withdraw from the scene while Tillman was speaking.

Orangeburg County has recently unveiled a monument to her Confederate dead, at which ceremony the soldiery of the entire State was invited to be present. The county is a Tillman stronghold. The town is especially anti-Tillman. Wade Hampton, who saved South Carolina from the Radical yoke in 1876, and whom Tillman and his friends ousted from the Senate, substituting Irby in his place, was invited to make the address. The master of ceremonies for the day, at whose home many of the prominent guests were to be entertained, was the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who for long months had put forth every exertion to stem the tide of Tillmanism and defeat him for his second term. As Commander in Chief of the soldiery of the State the women of Orangeburg, who had raised the money for the monument, were obliged to extend Tillman an invitation to be present. He pleaded an engagement at Clemson College and did not come, and many congratulated themselves that he had the grace to decline, though it would have been just like him to have put in an appearance, notwithstanding he had publicly, in many speeches, called the man, who would have been his host, by every opprobrious epithet he could think of.

Some of Tillman's acquaintances claim that he is a cultivated man, a sort of diamond in the rough, and that he only resorts to his coarse anecdotes and unseemly jests in order to attract the crowd, who would not listen to him otherwise; but others, who have had personal interviews with him, represent him as quite enjoying that style of conversation. Certainly the similes he uses in his public addresses, and which are published for the whole people to read, are scarcely characterized by the refinement that distinguishes a gentleman. When he first began his campaign speeches ladies attended the meetings, as had been customary. But even the presence of feminine listeners did not restrain Tillman's desire to be popular and entertaining. At one meeting a minister who was present on the platform rose and rebuked him for his profanity.

His recent speech in Charleston, to which city he went for the purpose of addressing the people regarding his Senatorial aspirations, is unique in the annals of oratory. He had a small audience, and these listeners he alternately laughed at and abused. He told them, among other interesting things, that he usually got what he wanted; that four years ago he shook down a fine plum, and now he was after a bigger one, the biggest he could get, and he expected to make it his own. Apropos of the dispensaries, he informed his Charleston constituents that he knew they did not want the dispensaries back again, but they should have them whether they wanted them or not, and by way of establishing good feeling between him and his audience he told them they were fools, cowards, &c.

Senator Butler and Tillman are both from Edgefield County and live within twelve miles of each other. It is doubtful if the families exchange social calls. Gen. Butler is a distinguished-looking man. He is tall and commanding in appearance; has a fine head, symmetrical features, and a winning manner. His rare sense of humor and inexhaustible fund of reminiscence and anecdote make him a charming companion. He is an easy and graceful conversationist, and as an orator is delightful to listen to. Nature has not been kind to Gov. Tillman. He has but one eye, and many think he possesses a hard, forbidding face, which impression his abrupt, uncouth manner, whether natural or assumed, does not serve to dispel. He is manly-looking, however, and his countenance, if not handsome, indicates strength and reserve of power. He and the distinguished Senator he is opposing are direct opposites in appearance and characteristics. It remains to be seen which will win the race, although the chances seem greatly in favor of the new man getting the big plum he desires. John Gary Evans, the nominee for Governor, has been a protégé of Tillman's for some time. There were so many of that name in the Legislature and other public offices that it came to be a joke in South Carolina that if any man desired a public office all he had to do was to put "Gary" in his name. The Garys and Evanses come from the same county as Tillman and Butler.

Before Tillman ever came to the Gubernatorial chair the way was all smooth before him, for the Alliance had so managed the many machines it had set in operation, that in many counties there was scarcely a single office not held by a farmer. Men who had but slight acquaintance with pen and paper, who had devoted long and useful years to cultivating their lands and looking after the many interests which occupy a farmer's life, "ran" for the position of County Auditor or School Commissioner or Clerk of Court, or some such office, "ran" for it and usually got it, for no matter what their deficiencies they possessed the one important qualification—they were farmers. Everybody who had ever been to the Legislature before, no matter how satisfactorily he had discharged his duties, was relegated to a back seat and a new man was elected. All were farmers; all would have the rights and the needs of the farmers at heart and vote for things that would benefit them; vote for the Clemson College appropriation, vote for a bigger phosphate revenue, vote for Hampton's not going to the Senate, vote to put Charleston back in the black district, and vote for Tillman's dispensary scheme. The lawyers were told to stay at home and let the farmers run things awhile, and the result is that the lawyers now have a "picnic" in the interminable lawsuits to be adjusted.

WEST 14TH ST.
EST'D 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK.
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS.

One good thing the Tariff bill did was to make it possible for us to get Free Carpet Stock for less than similar qualities were ever sold for in America.

Free wool goes a long way toward making Free Carpets. We never expect to get the prices duplicated.

We will sell you brand new, 1894 patterns, in the very best qualities, ridiculously cheap. But don't wait too long. CASH OR CREDIT FOR CARPETS OR FURNITURE.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
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A Woman
Knows a good thing
when she sees it
That is why
she uses
GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER.
It works wonders in the Home
Sold in 4 lb. packages. Price 25 cents.
Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York,
Boston, Philadelphia.

Suicide and Street Music.

If ever I am driven to suicide by noise, it will be after an hour of "Silver Threads Among the Gold" upon an organ at one end of the block, together with "Hear Me, Norma!" upon an organ at the other end. If I have had occasion in the last twenty years to make what the champions of Italian music consider vicious and uncalled-for attacks upon Verdi and Bellini, "Il Trovatore" and "Hear Me, Norma!" as interpreted by the several million organs that have played for me, the organs are responsible. "Hear me, Norma!" is innocent enough as music. It is watery stuff; but its endless repetition has upon me the same effect as the drops of water upon the head of the criminal who finally died of the torture.

Verdi's biographer, Pougin, says that when Verdi settles in his country place every Summer, he hires all the hand organs within twenty miles and locks them up for six months. It is not all of us who can afford such protection against our misdeeds. Personally, my only remedy against the hand organ is to send a servant or one of my children out to the musician and beg him to stop, in mercy to a sick person. I am that sick person, and I am sick.

In London the housekeeper has the right to order the street musician to move away from before his premises; but this affords little relief unless there is concerted action upon the part of the residents of a neighborhood. In Brazil a street musician must receive the consent of the man before whose door he wants to grind.—North American Review.

The "Southern Cross."

The most extraordinary pearl in the world is known as the "Southern Cross." It consists of a group of nine pearls, naturally grown together in so regular a manner as to form an almost perfect Latin cross. Seven of them compose the shaft, which measures an inch and a half in length, while the two arms of the cross are formed by one pearl on each side. All the pearls are of fine lustre. This astonishing freak was discovered by a man named Clark while pearl fishing in Western Australia. He regarded it as a miracle, and, entertaining a superstitious dread of it, he buried it. In 1874 it was, however, dug up again, and since then it has changed hands many times.

Its value is said to be £10,000. How it chanced that these pearls were grouped together in so curious a way no one has as yet been able satisfactorily to explain. It has been suggested that a fragment of serrated seaweed may have got into the shell of the oyster, and that the succession of teeth along the margin of the front may have caused the deposition of mother-of-pearl at regular intervals, so as to form a string of pearls in a straight line. The cross was found in the shell of the mollusk, just as it was taken from its native element.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Old Glory. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Miss Dynamite. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax. Matinée.
CASINO, 39th St-Broadway—The Passing Show. Matinée.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée, 2:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Girl I Left Behind Me. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Charley's Aunt.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Anniversary. Selections.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Camille. Matinée, 2:00.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail. Matinée, 2:00.
TIFFANY CHAPEL, 333 4th Av—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Daily..3 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly..3 cents

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Washington..............515 Fourteenth St.

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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRESS and NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS is at Nos. 21 to 29 Ann Street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

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Yesterday's Temperature.

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	34	50	3:30 P. M.	43	40
6 A. M.	35	47	6 P. M.	42	37
9 A. M.	37	48	9 P. M.	42	36
12 M.	40	50	12 P. M.	41	35

Average temprature yesterday.........42⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........39¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.........47 1-6
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

To-day's Weather.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or Snow in the early morning, followed by Fair Weather; High North to Northwest Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1894.

Democrats who live in the Fourteenth Congressional District should consider that the conditions are all in favor of recovering that district for the party, if they do their simple duty. There is but one Democratic candidate, and he may fairly be considered the candidate of the party and not of a faction or a mere local organization, and he is a candidate worthy of their united and hearty support. "Honest John Connelly" deserves the sobriquet popularly applied to him. He is not only "honest," but he is capable, and he is a sound Democrat in principle. As a member of the Assembly for five years he zealously represented the interests of the residents and taxpayers of his district. Against him is the youthful and effervescent Quigg, who carried the district at the special election last Winter, after the resignation of Fellows, on a light vote, by raising the "calamity howl" and by the lavish use of money supplied by protected interests. He promised to go to Washington to "smash the Wilson bill," and when he got there sank into the obscurity for which his capacity fitted him. No Democrat can give any excuse for voting for Quigg or for not voting for Connelly. The Democratic candiate should have a "rousing majority."

In the criticism of Recorder Smyth for acting as referee in civil cases while holding a judicial office, the point seems to have been very generally overlooked that this practice is a direct violation of the Constitution of the State. Section 21 of Article VI. declares that no judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace, "shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office," and that no Judge of a court of record in this city shall practice as an attorney or counselor in any court of record in this State, "or act as referee."

Here is a point of great importance in considering whether consolidation should come now or be postponed, for everybody admits that it must come sooner or later. The adequate bridging of the East River, to provide for the easy movement of the people from side to side, can only be expected when the interests of the two sides are made common. When both are parts of the same city, means of communication will be supplied out of the common interests and resources of the one community for its common benefit. Thereby will the looked-for advantages come speedily. To keep up the municipal division would be to keep up for a long time the physical barrier that prevents the mutual benefit of the coalescence of the two communities in one, with freedom of expansion and development. The logical process is not development and then consolidation, but consolidation and then development, for the latter would be enormously facilitated and stimulated by the former. Vote for consolidation now.

Ex-President Harrison asserted in this city last week that American manufactures could not be sold abroad, "in the general markets of the world," unless the workmen employed by American manufacturers should receive "the same wages that are paid abroad." How, then, were American manufacturers able to export and sell in foreign markets last year $29,000,000 worth of iron and steel goods, such as wire, nails, bar iron, &c.? How were they able to export an annual average of $24,000,000 worth of such products in the five years ending with 1892?

North Carolina will elect to-day both branches of its Legislature, and at the coming session two United States Senators will be chosen. Senator Ransom will undoubtedly be elected his own successor for the long term. The Senator is popular in the North State, notwithstanding the fact that some of its citizens are unable to approve the stand he has taken for sound money. Senator Ransom was of great service to the Administration and the cause of repeal during the special session called last year to strike the Sherman act from the statute books. As a candidate to succeed the late Senator Vance for the short term, the western part of the State brings forward Major Charles M. Stedman of Asheville, who is a sound Democrat, a man of ability, and was at one time Lieutenant Governor of the State and President of the State Senate. His experience and equipment would promise for him if elected a useful and honorable career in the Senate.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF DEMOCRACY.

Apart from the all-important question of sound and honest Municipal Government, and of relieving New-York from the terrible reproach of corruption and moral degradation, Democrats have a greater stake than Republicans in the overthrow of the Tammany power today. The reproach and the degradation will attach in no small degree to their party if they do not unite in overwhelming numbers with other citizens to purge its good name of such a stigma.

Almost the sole appeal that Tammany makes to save itself is addressed to partisan feeling. It wishes to maintain its claim to be the Democratic organization of the city, that it may continue its career of plunder and corruption, the virtual domination of vice and crime over decency and good order. Democrats cannot afford to permit this. Tammany has been an injury to the party for years in State and Nation. It has tried to defeat its best men and its best measures, and it has weakened it in the confidence of the people everywhere. If it were to succeed now, it would be because Democrats gave it support as representative of the party, and they would be taken at their own estimate as citizens and as partisans.

Nothing could be more damaging to the party in this State. It is chiefly the Tammany power and influence that has put it in peril to-day. If Democrats sustain that power and influence by the smallest margin, if they fail to condemn it in unmistakable terms, the effect upon the party in this State for two years to come will be disastrous, and the effect cannot be confined to this State or limited to the next two years. For the benefit of sound Democracy, as well as pure government, Democrats should array themselves against Tammany and all that it implies in American politics.

TO FOOL THE FARMER.

Some enthusiastic and conscienceless follower of McKinley has been telling the farmers in the western part of this State that they have been injured by the reduction of the duty on apples from 25 cents a bushel (about 35 per cent.) to 20 per cent. ad valorem. To show the absurdity of this assertion we direct attention to a few figures.

Since the duty was reduced the shipments of American apples to foreign countries have very largely increased. The Merchants' Review of this city said, on Oct. 26:

> "During the past week over 73,000 barrels of apples were exported from this city, as against 178 barrels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season thus far the exports of apples from New-York have amounted to about 290,000 barrels, whereas in the corresponding period of 1893 only about 1,200 barrels were shipped abroad."

Under the McKinley duty the export sales were 1,200 barrels; under the new tariff they have been 290,000 barrels.

What was the course of the imports under the McKinley tariff? Before that tariff was enacted, apples were on the free list. The Republican Party put on a duty of 25 cents a bushel, and the imports rose from 20,809 bushels in the first full year of the McKinley act to 858,121 bushels in the second.

Shall we say that the effect of the McKinley duty was to multiply the imports of apples from foreign countries by forty, and that the effect of the recent reduction of the duty has been to increase our farmers' sales of apples in foreign markets from 1,200 to 290,000 barrels? The application of the McKinley process of reasoning would yield such conclusions, quite distasteful to the McKinley partisan.

The truth is that the tariff on apples has practically no effect, one way or the other. The outward or inward movement is determined by the condition of the crops here and abroad. If the crop is short here, we import apples, although the quantity brought in is very small in comparison with the shortest home crop; and if the crop in Europe is small and we have a fair supply, we export a considerable quantity. The trade journals say "the European supply has not been so small in years" as it is this season.

VOTE FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The people of this city have a chance to-day to say that they will have rapid transit. If they vote against municipal construction they will decide not to have it for an indefinite time to come. The alternative of depending upon private enterprise has been tried and found wanting in the essential element of success.

An affirmative vote will assure rapid transit in the shortest time and at the smallest cost, the low rate of interest on city bonds making the difference between certainty and doubt as to the profit of operation. Besides, it will give the ownership and control of the roadbed to the city, to which it should belong, and make it a source of public revenue in the future. The constitutional limit of indebtedness admits of the investment, and the interest and principal of the bonds will be paid from the proceeds of operation and not add one cent to the burden.

The proposed system will give speed and comfort to travel over long distances. It will enable the crowded population to expand and greatly increase the area within which working people can live and go quickly back and forth between their homes and their places of employment. It will relieve the tenement-house pressure and give the people better homes at the same or less cost. It will be a vast benefit to the poor.

It will give a great impetus to the development of the west side up town and to the district beyond the Harlem River. It will not only multiply and cheapen comfortable homes, but it will add greatly to real estate values beyond Fifty-ninth Street, from which increased public revenues will be derived to the relief of down-town property. It would be a paying investment if the cost were not to be paid from the proceeds of working the system, as it will be. The pecuniary benefit will be both public and private. The benefit to the people will be universal. It will improve the general health by relieving the density of population in unwholesome surroundings and supplying the conditions of healthy living to thousands who are now deprived of them.

It will aid the growth and development of the city as a whole, and stimulate the industrial and commercial interests from which the livelihood of its people are derived. Thereby it will multiply the opportunities for employment and improve the wages of workingmen and the profits of manufacturers and traders. It will check the tendency to live beyond the city limits and out of the State, by making it unnecessary for those of small means. Hence it will contribute to the population and greatness of the city and increase the number of taxpayers as well as the taxable value of property. It will promote the building up of the Greater New-York.

It is for the interest of business men to vote for this proposition, because it will improve the conditions of business and increase its extent and profitableness. It is for the interest of all property owners, because it will enlarge the area and the value of taxable property and equalize the burden. It is for the interest of employers of labor, because it will enable their workmen to live under better conditions, and they can draw them from a wider area without loss of time. And more than all, it is for the interest of the hosts of workingmen, because they can live further from their work and have more comfortable homes.

It can injure nobody. The volume of travel speedily increases with added facilities, and there will soon be enough for all. In a few years surface and elevated roads will be benefited by the spread of population and the building up of new areas. Everybody should vote for rapid transit, which means voting the ballot "For Municipal Construction of Rapid-Transit Road."

IRON HERE AND ABROAD.

The repeated assertions of The Manufacturers' Record concerning the cost of producing iron in the South are interesting to those who have been watching the course of the iron industry in this country. The Record, which is published in Baltimore, devotes its attention chiefly to the growth and condition of Southern industries. In its issue for the 2d inst., referring to the published statement of Mr. John H. Inman that "at the present price of $6.50 per ton for iron" his company makes "about 75 cents a ton profit," The Record says:

> "This would make the cost of iron $5.75 a ton. The Record recently stated, and it made the assertion on the best authority, that iron was being made in the Birmingham [Alabama] district at not [illegible] ton. This is confirmed by what [illegible] says. As a district, no other iron-making region in the world, probably, is meeting the cost of iron in Alabama at present."

We are not aware that iron is made in any other part of the world for $6. We have recently spoken of the steady decline, during the last four years, in the cost and price of such iron as is made in the Pittsburg district. For reasons which persons familiar with the industry well understand, the manufacture of iron in the Pittsburg district and the production of iron in Alabama and Tennessee should be considered separately, owing to difference in the quality of the output and other conditions. But the price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg is now almost exactly equal to the price of Bessemer in England. Sales were made in the Pittsburg district last week at $10.85, and The London Economist's quotation for Bessemer hematite at Middlesboro on Oct. 27 was $10.45. If we seek to compare the Birmingham price of foundry iron with English prices, we find the lowest price reported by The Economist to be $8.27 for foundry No. 4. Foundry No. 2 is selling at Birmingham for $7, and Mr. Inman says the product of his company is sold profitably at $6.50.

THE TIGER IN THE CAMPAIGN.

The art of caricature has greatly degenerated since the days of Gillray, who used to caricature Queen Caroline and her alleged accomplices in a manner that made the British metropolis sit up. We have fallen upon evil days in this way. The Tammany tiger has figured a good deal in this campaign, and has suffered at the pencils of persons who sincerely meant to represent him as a ferocious beast, Hyrcan, hungry, inexorable, and to inspire aversion and terror with him. But as they have represented him he would not scare anybody. He is an overfed, mangy, lazy cub, too big and dirty for a hearthrug, but not otherwise objectionable as a pet.

The tiger has been most grievously maltreated in The Brooklyn Eagle of yesterday. Therein he is represented as "going for" Brooklyn with intent to consolidate her. Brooklyn is represented under the similitude of a deformed virgin, four heads and a half high, in a crouching attitude, behind a stalwart champion with bare legs, who must "disfigure and present" the editor of The Eagle. He wields in one hand a falchion, marked "Vote," and holds in the other a buckler, marked "Ballot Box." We do not exactly take the allegory. There are difficulties in the way of the theory we have already broached, that the champion is the editor of The Eagle, because he cannot be expected single-handed to vote early and often enough to save Brooklyn.

Perhaps it is the New-York opponents of consolidation. No wonder they do not want to be consolidated with her, if she looks like that. But it may fairly be maintained that she looks as much like Brooklyn as the tiger looks like a tiger. He has evidently been studied from a shopworn specimen in front of a hatter's, for he has no anatomy whatever, and he is absurdly overstuffed and his skin very much too tight for him. He is not even a Tom. If that girl is afraid he is going to eat her up, she overrates his ferocity as much as she does her own palatableness. It is the most unimpressive representation of a tame cat that the campaign has produced.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

It is a pity that yesterday should have been so stormy a day and that the interests of all active-minded people (even of the female sex) should have been so largely absorbed by the election. Because the reopening of the Metropolitan Museum, after the extension that has lately been made, was a civic event of the very first importance, and its importance should be more emphatically recognized and signalized than is possible just at this time. The rapid growth of the museum from very small beginnings to the first rank among like institutions in the world is without any parallel, when the circumstances are considered. Such a museum has not been created anywhere except by profuse Government subsidies. Even in Great Britain, where theoretically the arts are no concern of the State Government, aid has been sought and obtained in generous measure for the National Gallery and the National Museums. As Mr. Marquand pointed out in his interesting address yesterday, a museum labors under serious disadvantage that has to compete for the possession of the art treasures of the world with museums that can call upon the Government to pay $350,000 for a single painting. In spite of this drawback, the Metropolitan Museum is already, we repeat, entitled to a high place among like institutions. Though it began in a small way, it began well with the purchase of the Cypriote collections of Gen. Di Cesnola, collections which, now that they have been carefully studied, have been found, in spite of all criticisms that have been made, even the just criticisms, to be of a unique value in the history of art and of civilization, and which could be sold to-day to any one of several capitals for more than they cost New-York. In several other departments the museum now takes the lead. To-day the enlarged museum will be opened to the public, and the public will have a chance to admire not only the very great improvements that have been made in the arrangement and presentation of the contents of the museum, but also the great and in some instances the unique value of the additions that have lately been made to its treasures.

All this is the work of a few public-spirited men and lovers of civilization, of whom Mr. Marquand himself deserves the first and most conspicuous mention, who have devoted themselves to the work of supplying for New-York such a museum as in other countries is supplied by subsidies. They have asked nothing of the city but that it shall house their collections. The task of making them they have assumed for themselves. They reasonably ask that the city shall assume the maintenance of the building.

Meanwhile, the gratitude of every appreciative citizen who visits the new museum must go out to the men who have carried it to its present commanding position. The museum gives the lie to the complaint we hear so often, that New-York lacks public spirit and civic pride. The museum is a magnificent monument of these qualities. Though we do not seem to be able to bring them to bear upon local politics, the museum, like everything else that tends to increase local pride and the attractiveness of the city, is a silent preacher of political reform. It is a most effective anti-Tammany comment, for nobody who goes to the new museum can come away without feeling more ashamed than before that a city of which the good citizenship has produced so inspiring a result should be under the political dominion of the ignorant and vulgar.

The news from China makes it daily more and more evident that there is no fight in the country. The progressive degradation of Li Hung Chang humbles the man who is with little dispute the ablest and the most progressive statesman in the country, and leaves the whole country under the dominion of the inert or reactionary classes. The "system" established by these classes is simply an extension to a whole empire of the methods and standards of Tammany Hall. There is a universal reign of theft and blackmail, which makes the nation helpless against any determined invader. Undoubtedly the war with Japan will be the best thing that has happened to China for some centuries. If by any unlikely and disastrous chance the grip of Tammany Hall should not be loosened to-day, there are New-Yorkers who would consider China with some envy, and wish that a Japanese army corps might appear.

CURRENT NEWS OF THE FINE ARTS.

—Don Maffeo, Prince Sciarra, after defending for two years a suit of the Italian Government against him for an alleged violation of the law in the sale of his gallery of paintings, has been condemned, finally, to pay a fine of $360. The case of the Government was based on an edict issued at the commencement of the century and countersigned by Cardinal Pacca which prohibited the sale of paintings and art objects of galleries of great Roman families when the Pope's permission had not been obtained. The Government's contention was that the art treasures of great private galleries were, in reality, held by their owners as trustees; but the tribunal of Ancona, in condemning Prince Sciarra to a mere fine for contravention, upsets the Italian Government's theory, and, at the same time, pleases impoverished Italian noblemen and eager art collectors.

—Amsterdam offers an international competition for a monument to Thomas à Kempis, the author of the "Imitation of Jesus Christ." Plans must be submitted before Jan. 15, 1895, to the committee, which gives instructions to applicants. The monument is to be erected at Zwolle, near Mount Saint Agnes, where the great monk died at ninety-one years of age. It will have the form of a tomb, arranged in order that bones and other relics of the monk, which have been preserved, may be exhibited behind grilles. It will be surmounted by a plastic representation, in relief or embossed, of the monk kneeling before a cross. The entire monument is to be built of stone in the style of Holland in the fifteenth century.

—The Saint-Germain Museum of France, which is reserved for Grecian antiquities, has acquired reproductions of two gold vases, ornamented with reliefs representing a wild-bull hunt, discovered in the little village of Caphio, near Sparta, in Laconia. The museum has acquired, also, the reproduction of a large vase or kettle of silver gilt, ornamented with numerous mythological pictures, discovered in the north-eastern part of Jutland. M. Bertrand says that this vase was made by the Cimbri at an epoch not far removed from the beginning of our era.

—Mr. Bernheim, the expert, has exhibited in Paris, as the work of Charles Jacque, a painting of a "Troupeau de Moutons Paissant dans les Landes," the authenticity of which the painter's son denies. Mr. Bernheim has documents to prove that the painting was in the Bordeaux Salon of 1867. He says that a forged Jacque could not have been admitted there then; but Mr. Petit, another expert, sustains the painter's son in the charge that the work is a forgery.

—A lion's head, seven feet high, of the finest Greek marble, has been unearthed at Kertch, in the Crimea. It is said to be of the seventh or eighth century before Christ, and will be exhibited in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg.

—A statue of Marshal Bosquet, by Millet de Marcilly, the sculptor of Marbot's statue, has been erected in Gramont Square, at Pau, France.

—The Carnavalet Museum is to be enlarged by the addition of a vast building in the Rue Sévigné.

NUGGETS.

—The best way to appreciate how far the new football rules have eliminated the element of roughness from the game is to read the rules carefully and then refrain from witnessing any football matches.—Chicago Record.

—The little girl wrote on her examination paper, "The Arctic Ocean is chiefly used for purposes of exploration."—Exchange.

—The opportunity of a lifetime is sometimes merely a chance to say no.—Galveston News.

—Traps that are laid openly catch the most game.—Milwaukee Journal.

—The duty of other people is always very clear to us.—Dallas News.

The Persian Tilemaker.

The Persian artist of the times when these tiles were produced had not to roam the world for subjects. Seated in his open shed, the gorgeous procession of Eastern life passed before him. The images of the gallant noble on his curveting charger, the sedate merchant, the dainty maiden, the laughing children, were photographed on the tablets of his memory, to be represented in the lustred line when occasion required. So likewise the gorgeous and profuse flora suggested endless motives for decoration in his "unpremeditated art."

But beyond and above all was the ever-present source of inspiration, the Light that is known only in the East, and in which his spirit rejoiced. His wants were few, and bounteous nature is liberal in the East. Calamity might come, but then, generally, it was the sharp stroke that smote, and the body and soul parted. He knew little of the "weariness, the fever, and the fret" of modern Western life, and he would not import into his art—so sensitive and responsive to all outward phenomena as well as to all spiritual emotions—that of which he had no experience.

Hence it has come to pass that these few square inches of glazed pottery carry with them, like the notes of the nightingale and the skylark, an overflowing sense of joy and gladness; and it is not surprising if one sometimes finds on the walls of those whose work lies in our substantial, matter-of-fact, not unpleasant, but too often smoky Western cities, a plaque that still, at the distance of six centuries, reflects the sunshine, the art, and the poetry of the far-off East."—"Persian Ceramic Art," H. Wallis.

SOME CURIOUS DEFINITIONS

WITTICISMS OF COMPILERS OF EARLY DICTIONARIES.

The Description of One Thing by the Statement That It Is Something Else—Natural History Their Strong Point—Specimens from Bailey—Dr. Johnson's Cynical Humor—An Anecdote of Young Tom Sheridan—The Unconscious Wit of Childhood.

All precise knowledge depends on clear definition. Before going further into the subject, therefore, it would be as well to define a definition. A definition is the description of one thing by the statement that it is something else. It takes a wise man or an ignoramus, a wit or a fool, to give a successful definition. Very little reflection will be sufficient to show the immense preponderance of wit that comes under this head. Pope has implied that true wit consists entirely of happy definition, since it is "What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed."

Consciously or unconsciously, the compilers of early dictionaries sinned gloriously in this respect. The sneers of their contemporaries had little effect in limiting the publication of their ignorance. They seem to have cared little for accuracy, and their philology, when paraded, was generally amusing. At a comparatively modern date we find Cowper jeering at

> Those learned philologists who chase
> A panting syllable through time and space,
> Start it at home, and hunt it in the dark
> To Gaul, to Greece, and into Noah's Ark.

It must be confessed that, strong as it is, this was sometimes deserved. For instance, in Lemon's "Derivative Dictionary" we find "The expressions hot cockles, scratch-cradle, link-boy, boggle-boe, haut-gout, bon-mot, kickshaws, and others can only be explained by their etymology, every one of which is Greek."

The strong point of the earliest dictionary makers was undoubtedly their natural history. Huloet (1552) has: "Cockatryce, whyche is a serpent called the kynge of serpentes, whose nature is to kyll with hyssinge onlye." In John Bullokar's Dictionary (1616) we learn that "a crocodile will weepe over a man's head when he hath devoured the body and then will eate up the heade too."

From Henry Cockeram (1626) we learn that a lynx is "a spotted beast, it hath a most perfect sight and can see thorow a wall." Salamander is "a small venomous beast with four feet and a short taile; it lives in the fire and at length by his extreme cold puts out the fire." A chaffinch he explains as "a kind of bird, so called because it delighteth in chaff." After this, one is tempted to inquire if Cockeram and chaffinch are synonymous. He goes on to define an idiot as "an unlearned asse," and heretic as "he which maketh choice of himselfe what points of religion he will believe in and what he will not."

Milton's nephew, Edward Phillips, in his "World of Words," gravely states, "An animal is either a man or a beast," without suggesting that sometimes he is both. His contemporaries had some fun over his definition of a quaver as "a measure of time in music, being the half of a crochet as a crochet is the half of a quaver." The following, from Bailey's Dictionary, might prove unsatisfactory to a man who really turned them up for information: "Bread is the staff of life. Wheelbarow, a barrow with one wheel. Bench, a seat to sit upon. Cart, a cart to carry anything in. Dreaming, an act well known. Elves, scarecrows to frighten children. Birch, well known to schoolmasters. Thunder, a noise well known to persons not deaf."

Dr. Johnson's lapses were often intentional, or the result of sheer ignorance, as he confessed when taxed with defining pastern as the knee of a horse. His cynical humor appears in "Enough, a little more than a man hath," and "Pension, an allowance made to any one without an equivalent." Tautology surely reached low-water mark in his "Network, anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances with interstices between the intersections," and we hear the demagogue in "Excise, a hateful tax levied upon commodities and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but by wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid." After the doctor's time the dictionaries became more academical and less productive in humorous definition.

Many famous men have been especially fond of this particular form of wit. Pope's definition of wit has been already referred to. Byron called it a pendulum swinging between a smile and a tear; others have described it as the mask of bitterness, and, again, a pleasant surprise over truth. Young Tom Sheridan one day at dinner volunteered the information that "Wit is something that cuts and sparkles."

"Quite right, Tom," said his father, "you've sparkled, so now you can cut!" and Tom lost the rest of his dinner.

Pitt asked Dr. Henniker to define it, and received the reply, "My Lord, wit is what a pension given by your Lordship to your humble servant would be—a good thing well applied."

Every one knows Disraeli's definition of critics as "people who have failed in art and literature." Theodore Hook defined contingencies as "things that never happen." Palmerston said "dirt was matter in the wrong place." Lord Brougham described a lawyer as "a gentleman who rescued your estate from your enemies in order to keep it to himself." La Rochefoucauld declared hypocrisy to be the homage vice pays to virtue. Franklin instanced rich widows as "the only second-hand goods that sell at prime cost." Sir Henry Wotton defined an Ambassador as "a man sent to tell lies for the good of his country." Hood called the slamming of a door in a passion "a wooden oath."

Gordon Cumming described an African jungle as "a forest of fishhooks relieved by an occasional patch of penknives." James Smith once remarked that a buffoon was a professional fool, whereas a wag was an amateur fool. Quin said that the art of civilization consisted in getting your neighbor's money out of his pocket into your own without attracting the attention of the law. Dr. Phillimore described a nobleman's chaplain as a spiritual luxury. Pope was the cause of wit in others in this connection as well as a wit himself. On one occasion he sneeringly asked an ignoramus if he knew what an interrogation was, and received the unexpected reply: "Yes, Sir; 'tis a little crooked thing that asks questions."

Intentionally, humorous definition has been largely indulged in by a certain class of cynics, and some of the best specimens are tinged with malice. Thus, religion has been called an acquiescence in a hell for other sects; gratitude, a lively expectation of favors to come; polite society, a place where manners count for too much and morals for too little; fashion, an arbitrary disease, which induces all geese to follow in single file the one goose that sets the style; trust, the feeling that makes us say, "I'm perfectly certain it's all right; at least, I hope it is."

Among other definitions of the abstract we find wisdom stated to be nothing more than educated cunning; silence, a safe place to hide in; habits, what we learn and can't forget; humbug, a moral chameleon; lie, the best compliment that can be paid to truth; affectation, petty larceny in the abstract; dyspepsia, the reward of a guilty stomach; suspicion, a feeling that compels you to find out something you don't wish to know; politeness, the oil that makes the wheels of society turn easily; faith, belief in what reason repudiates; purgatory, one of the Pope's rotten boroughs; luncheon, base ingratitude to breakfast and premeditated insult to dinner; compliments, the coin that people pay a man with to his face, and sarcasm, what they pay him out with behind his back.

Love has had many definitions; three must suffice: A little sighing, a little crying, a little dying, and a little lying; a feeling that you hate to see the other fellow hanging around her, and an insane desire to pay for the support of another man's daughter. Flirtation is said to be attention without intention; marriage, the gate through which the lover leaves the land of illusions to enter the realm of reality; and celibacy, a priestly vow to be content with other men's wives.

It was a cynical wit also that described news as groundless reports of things at a distance, and a Philistine who declared estheticism to consist of "none of the old conventionalities, no religion, very little faith, hardly any charity, and nearly all peacocks' feathers and sunflowers." Man has been variously defined as "an animal with pockets," an animal that laughs, and the only one that deserves to be laughed at; and, again, an animal with a mania for getting up societies and making himself President; if he can't get that post, he contents himself with being made Treasurer. Women have been said to be facts, because facts are stubborn things. Bachelors are beings who have lost an opportunity of making a woman miserable; conscripts are forced volunteers and patriots, men who live for the promotion of their country's union, and die in it.

A philanthropist, acording to an acute observer, is a zealous person, bent on doing the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number with the greatest possible amount of other people's money; a Pharisee is a tradesman who uses long prayers and short weights, and a girl, a creature that ceases to kiss men at ten and begins again at twenty. A clever definition is not infrequently used to attack an abuse, as in the following instance: "Jury, a body of men organized to find out which side has the smartest lawyer." In the same spirit has tyrant been called the other version of somebody's hero.

Of the purely facetious, we find many specimens. Among these are turkey, a red-nosed chicken with a large bustle; chess, a humane substitute for hard labor; hero, he who, after warming his enemies, is toasted by his friends; flirt, the complete angler; kisses, lip service, a harmony in red; bachelor, an unaltered man, a singular being, a target for a miss; and walking-stick, the old man's strength and the young man's weakness.

Stock Exchange methods were happily explained by the sufferer who defined a bear as "a person who sells what he does not possess," and a bull, "one who buys what he can't pay for." It must have been bitter experience, too, that prompted the two following: "A pessimist is one who, in the millennium, would grumble because he had nothing to grumble at," and "A friend is one who exhibits remarkable fortitude in bearing your misfortunes."

The art of successful definition is not confined to any one country. It was an Irishman that described thin soup as "a quart of water boiled down to a pint to make it strong," a French wit who said the old monarchy of France was "a despotism limited by epigrams," and a Scotchman who remarked, "When one man's explaining something he knows nothing about to another who can't understand a word he's saying that's metaphysics." It was a Scotch lassie also who defined patience as "Bide a wee and dinna weary."

Sparkling as is the conscious wit of definition, the unconscious wit of children is often equally brilliant. This arises principally from a limited vocabulary and a partially comprehended truth. It was the infant mind that described dust as mud with the juice squeezed out; salt, "what makes potatoes taste nasty when there isn't any in;" wakefulness, "eyes all the time coming unbuttoned;" fan, "something to brush the warm off with;" sob, "when a feller don't mean to cry and it bursts out all by itself;" bearing false witness, "when nobody ain't done nothing and somebody goes and tells;" ice, "water that staid out in the cold too late and went to sleep;" average, "a thing hens lay eggs on;" admittance, "one shilling and children half price," and chaos, "a great pile of nothing and no place to put it in."

School examinations are a fruitful source of strange and unexpected definitions. One child described a Quaker as one of a sect who "never quarrel, never get into a fight, never claw each other, and never jaw back. Pa's a Quaker and Ma isn't." Another candidate said: 'Hygienics is a bad smell arising from dirty water." Pharisees, according to one infant, were "bad people, who used to take in washing." One catechumen stated that "Matrimony is generally necessary to salvation." Another held that it was "A state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them for another and a better world."

A medical student said: "The bone of the upper arm is the humerus, so styled because it is known as the funny bone." "The ankle bone is called the tarsus because St. Paul walked on it to a city of that name," said another of Galen's disciples. A boy, asked to define responsibility, replied: "Well, supposing I had only two buttons on my trousers and one came off; all the responsibility would rest on the other button."

An examiner was informed that hypothesis was something that happened to a man after death; that emphasis was putting more distress on one word than on another; that irony was a substance found in mineral waters; that a thermometer is an instrument used to let out the heat when it is going to be cold; that elegy is "poetry wrote out for schools to learn, like 'Gray's Elegy'"; that a forge is the dust that rises from the floor of a blacksmith's shop, and that when commonwealth comes to the throne it is called Oliver Cromwell. A volcano was said to be "a large mountain with a hole at the top and a fireplace at the bottom, and sometimes the fire comes out at the top and destroys the cities at the bottom if there are any." A divinity student defined an unclean spirit as a dirty devil. Syntax was said to be a duty upon spirits, and in reply to the question, "What is a hovel?" the answer was: "What you live in, Sir."

Philosophical definitions sometimes read like arrant nonsense. For instance: "Evolution is a change from an indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity through continuous differentiations and integrations," which a wag has obligingly translated as follows: "Evolution is a change from a no-howish untalkaboutable all-likeness to a somehowish and in general talkaboutable not-at-all-likeness by continuous somethingelseifications and stick-togetherations." This is, perhaps, the most satisfactory definition ever offered.

Mr. Selous's Shooting Ground.

The last of the great hunters is Mr. F. C. Selous, and, of all the pursuers of big game, Selous has been upon the whole the most sparing and the least wasteful. In his early years, it is true, he pursued elephants for their ivory as a means of livelihood and matter of business; and by dint of immense courage, energy, and endurance, slew undoubtedly great numbers of the tusk-bearing pachyderms. But, apart from this, Selous has always been one of the most merciful of hunters, killing only for the sake of procuring specimens or to supply food for his followers.

Just as Cumming and Oswell were attracted to the great hunting grounds by the fascinating records of Cornwallis Harris, and as Baldwin and others in their turn followed eagerly in the wake of Gordon Cumming, so Selous seems to have gravitated to South Africa from a perusal of the deeds of foregone heroes, especially of Cumming and Baldwin.

But Selous found things greatly changed. By the year 1871, when he first landed, much of middle Bechuanaland and the Transvaal had ceased to be shooting ground. To get among the elephants, the lad—as he then was—had to penetrate to Matabeleland, gain permission of Lobengula, and then pass into Mashonaland.

In Mashonaland, along the Zambesi, in the Mababe veldt, (Ngamiland,) and in the Chobe River country, Selous for many years had his fill of sport and excitement. But the elephants vanished rapidly and became more and more hard to procure, and for some years before the opening up of Mashonaland (in which he has played so great a part) the last and best of the African hunters—as one may well call him—shot specimens for museums and turned his attention to exploration. Whatever damage he may have done in early years among the elephants, the magnificent specimens of great game sent home by Selous to the Natural History and other museums, amply acquit him of the charge of mere wasteful slaughter.—The Fortnightly Review.

In a False Position.

The most striking specimen of a false position was, perhaps, that in which a friend of mine, not unknown in the commercial world, found himself in his efforts to escape the jury list. He had evaded it for some time by the assistance of an official in consideration of a certain douceur, but he had got tired of paying what had been in fact an annuity, and wated the thing to be done with for good and all. "For £10," said the official, "I will guarantee that you shall never be troubled again;" and the money was paid.

When the day came for his attendance at the court, my friend (John Jones, let me call him) could not resist the temptation of seeing how his money had been invested, and repaired to Westminster, where justice was then administered. He described the sensation of hearing "John Jones" called out as rather peculiar; it was called out a second time, and he could hardly resist answering to his name; when it was called out a third time he felt quite eerie, and much more so at what took place in consequence. A person in deep mourning and with a voice broken with emotion, exclaimed, "John Jones is dead, my lord." And his lordship, with a little reflected melancholy in his tone, observed, "Poor fellow! scratch his name out."—James Payn, in The Cornhill Magazine.

Roger Bacon and Steam.

M. de Fonvielle calls our attention to one of Roger Bacon's essays, published in 1618, in which some of the possibilities of steam are vaguely foreshadowed, and aerial navigation is declared to be a thing of the future. We quote from a translation, which he has furnished us, and which reads like Mother Shipton's prophecies.

> "Instruments may be made for navigating without any men pulling the oars, with a single man governing, and going quicker than if they were full of pulling men. Waggons also can be made so that, without any horse, they should be moved with such a velocity that it is impossible to measure it. * * * It is possible, also, to devise instruments for flying, such that a man being in the centre of revolving something by which artificial wings are made to beat the air in the fashion of the birds. * * *
>
> "It is also possible to devise instruments which will permit persons to walk on the bottom of the sea. * * * All these things have been done in old times and in our times, except the instrument for flying, which I have not seen, and I have not known any man who saw it done."—Nature.

TAMMANY MEN DISCOURAGED

THEY NEVER HAD A CAMPAIGN WITH SO LITTLE HOPE.

Their "Bluff" Tactics Kept Up to the Last—Their Workers Without Public Encouragement—Sentiment of the People Against the Wigwam—Mr. Grant's Managers Talk About the Weather and Hope for Rain—The ex-Mayor's Last Plea.

Certain it is that no local campaign has closed during the last six years with the Tammany men so much discouraged as they were last night.

They did the best they could to maintain courage in their followers and to keep up their campaign "bluff" to the end of the canvass.

Looking at the situation in this city in the most conservative way, it is next to an impossibility to figure out a plurality for Mr. Grant.

The one thing upon which Tammany relies is the Democratic versus Republican issue. If the unexpected should happen and Grant should squeeze through by a bare plurality it will be because of this issue, although it is doubtless true that the A. P. A. issue has benefited Mr. Grant in the local canvass to a certain extent.

Conceding that, at the outset of this campaign, the Tammany and anti-Tammany chances were exactly even, which is by no means true, for the anti-Tammany sentiment has been the strongest for months, Tammany has not gained so much ground since the opening of the canvass as the anti-Tammany people have. The latter have worked with the vim, vigor, and vitality that come from encouragement and enthusiasm from all sides. The Tammany men have been working doggedly and persistently, but without public encouragement or popular indorsement. Their organization has remained substantially intact, but it cannot win victories without substantial and considerable outside support when popular sentiment is against it.

When the People's Municipal League made the fight against Tammany in 1890 Mr. Grant was elected by a plurality of 23,199, and his total vote was 116,581. Now it is certain that Tammany itself is not as strong as it was then.

It can be conceded, for argument, that Mr. Grant is 20,000 votes stronger than the Tammany organization is to-day, but it is equally true that Tammany is 20,000 votes weaker than it was in 1890.

Should Mr. Grant get as large a vote as he did in 1890, he will be defeated by a large plurality.

It is true that Mr. Grant has made some gains from the State Democracy, more, perhaps, than has been made public, but it is a question how many. Tammany men went into the State Democracy for the purpose of getting out of it when the proper time came for campaign purposes.

Col. Robert P. Noah was credited with a statement yesterday that he, "Brick" Pomeroy, and several others had left the O'Brien Democracy, in the Twenty-third District, because ex-Sheriff O'Brien had got $15,000 from Mr. Strong's friends and that it was going to be used to elect Mr. Morton as Governor; also that a check for $1,000 was given to O'Brien by Lemuel E. Quigg to secure the latter's election to Congress over John Connelly in the Fourteenth District. "Brick" Pomeroy announced last night, however, that he had not left O'Brien's organization.

There were not many people at ex-Mayor Grant's headquarters last night. Those who were there talked about the weather, and hoped that it would rain to-day.

The ex-Mayor himself was on hand and apparently cheerful and confident. He said that he was confident that he would be elected, but he would give no figures. Dock Commissioner Phelan, his campaign manager, said that there was no doubt whatever that Mr. Grant would be elected.

W. J. K. Kenny, gloom-dispenser in chief at the ex-Mayor's headquarters, said that Mr. Grant would be elected by 30,000 plurality. Willis Holly agreed with him.

Ex-Mayor Grant issued a statement during the day to rouse up his followers. Here it is:

"I am assured of victory. I shall be elected Mayor of New-York to-morrow. The opposition of partisan Republicans, seeking political advantage by the misuse of public sentiment, of hysterical persons who can look only upon one side of a question, and of traitorous Democrats, who have always been ready to sell out their party in order to divide with Republicans offices they could not obtain from the votes of real Democrats, has been overcome. The struggle to overcome it has been a hard one, but the result will reward hard work. In the face of many disadvantages I took up the fight for real Democracy. The last week has wrought a wonderful change in the conditions under which the contest was waged. There is now no common platform upon which our opponents can securely stand.

"The Lexow Committee has finally thrown aside the cloak of anxiety for the public good and has appeared, just as the Fassett Committee appeared in the week before election day, in 1890, as an utterly partisan Republican body. I shall not go over all the evidences of a purpose on the part of Republicans to wrest this city by any means from the control of the Democratic Party. The people already know them; the people have weighed them, and, to-morrow, the Democrats of the City of New-York will give an overwhelming plurality for the State ticket headed by David B. Hill and the county ticket headed by myself. I shall assume the Mayoralty on Jan. 1, pledged only to give offices to men who can and will administer them for the public good. I shall be able, as I am ready, to make all reforms that are necessary. The record of the past shows that no reforms were ever wrought by city officers who got into places by pretending to set their politics to one side. Being a Democrat, I shall use Democratic means to do whatever the public needs to have done."

The ex-Mayor said when asked as to stories of "swapping" that such a thing was too ridiculous to talk about. They were absurd, he said.

The betting had to be explained in some way, and here is the official bulletin on the subject that Messrs. Kenny and Holly prepared for publication:

"The odds which have been offered against the election of Mr. Hill are artificial. They are the result of offers made with money contributed to a pool by Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia and some wealthy Republicans of this city. Another pool has been made by the Sugar Trust people, who are represented now by E. O. Matthiessen, the Jersey City refiner, who is the agent of the Sugar Trust. Some of the money of the Sugar-Trust people has also been given to Pinkerton detectives. These are the unknown men who have recently been found offering bets in the barrooms. Their instructions are simply to offer bets and so make a 'bluff.' When they have been 'called,' they have found some means to evade betting, usually by objecting to the proposed stakeholders. The Sugar Trust is particularly opposed to Mr. Hill for his actions in the United States Senate when the Tariff bill was under discussion."

There was some consternation at Mr. Grant's headquarters last night when it was announced that Police Superintendent Byrnes had said that the policemen on duty at the polls would have to be at their posts of duty all day. It was thought that this would keep many of them from voting, and the legal talent at headquarters at once announced that under the law all city employes must be allowed two hours in which to vote.

OUTLOOK FOR CITY CONGRESSMEN.

No Political Change in the New-York County Delegation Expected.

The Congressional situation last night looked better for all the Tammany candidates than it did for the previous days.

Unless there is a decided Republican landslide, there will not be any great changes in the political complexion of the delegation from this city.

Franklin Bartlett, in the Seventh Congressional District, was certain of election. There is no doubt whatever of James J. Walsh's election in the Eighth, and it looked very much like Henry C. Miner in the Ninth.

There is no great amount of enthusiasm for Gen. Sickles, but it is probable that he will be elected by a safe plurality.

William Sulzer, who has no Democratic opponent in the Eleventh District, said yesterday: "I believe that my plurality at the very least will be 4,000."

Col. George B. McClellan in the Twelfth District said: "I feel certain of an election by a fair plurality."

In the Thirteenth District Amos J. Cummings has made so good a fight that there is little doubt of his election.

In the Fourteenth John Connelly has a fair chance of beating Congressman Quigg.

As to the situation in the Fifteenth District, Senator Jacob A. Cantor said: "I am now confident of being elected by a fair plurality. A canvass of the district shows that the plurality will be at least 3,000. Mr. Monroe, I believe, will poll from 4,000 to 5,000, which, of course, will reduce the ordinary Democratic plurality."

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS.

They Are Used in Two Churches in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Record, Nov. 5.

The individual communion cups, which have been agitating the religious community for several months past, were used yesterday in the Fourth Baptist Church, at Fifth and Buttonwood Streets, and the new system worked most satisfactorily. The solemnity of the sacred service was not in the least impaired, and the tray containing sixty glasses was so neatly and lightly constructed that it could be passed with as little confusion as attended the single cup.

Seven trays, bearing in all 450 glasses, were utilized in the service, and seven minutes were sufficient to serve nearly 400 people by the Baptist method of passing the wine to each communicant sitting in the pews. Each of the seven deacons, bearing a tray, passed rapidly through the assembly, and yesterday they were compelled to go a second time to collect the glasses. A considerable saving of time will be made by placing holders on the back of each pew before the next communion, and the glasses will not be collected until after the services are over.

The manifest improvement in cleanliness of the new service, and the fact that it allows the congregation to hold the wine till all can drink together, as the bread is eaten, made the congregation enthusiastic over the change. Another tray will be added before the next communion, and when the system is perfected in its details it is expected that other churches will rapidly follow suit.

At the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Eighteenth and Wharton Streets, the individual service was used yesterday for the second time, with much better results than attended the first. The altar of the church accommodates thirty-five at a time, and ten silver trays, containing thirty-five glasses each, were necessary for the congregation. The pastor, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, passed the tray around, and after drinking the communicant replaced the cup on the tray. A few of the members still prefer the old way, but they are decidedly in the minority.

PRIESTS WHO MADE POLITICAL SPEECHES.

More Than One Catholic Congregation Advised How to Vote, It Is Said.

The political speeches made by the priests of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Fifty-first Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, seem not to have been the only political sermons delivered from Roman Catholic pulpits last Sunday.

There were small knots of Tammany politicians in the city departments yesterday who appeared gleeful about something, and as they rubbed their hands together, they explained cheerfully that their joy resulted from the number of addresses made by Roman Catholic priests on Sunday exhorting their congregations to vote the straight Tammany Hall ticket.

A prominent Tammany politician, and an office holder in the New Court House, explained to a reporter for The New-York Times that at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, on Ninth Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets; the Church of St. Francis Xavier, on West Sixteenth Street, and at the East Third Street Roman Catholic Church, speeches similar to those delivered at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus were made by the officiating priests.

The priests' remarks, it was declared, amounted to an appeal to the Roman Catholic voters of this city to vote a straight Tammany Hall ticket. The attitude of the A. P. A., it was explained, made it necessary for the Roman Catholic Church to take sides in the contest.

These speeches, the politicians said, were kept up throughout the entire day's services, even at vespers and benediction in the evening.

The Strike of the Sex.

In her wide-spreading, tumultuous battalions, many of them wearing the divided skirt, she advances, with drums beating and colors flying, to the sound also of the Phrygian flutes, a disordered array, but nowise daunted, resolute in her determination to end what she is pleased to define as the slavery of one-half the human race. One-half, and surely the better! A voice from Oneida Creek proclaims the "strike of a sex"—that never before imagined battle of Armageddon, in which all on one side are Amazons, marshaled by their Idealas and their Louise Michels, all on the other mere conscience-stricken males, "skulking creatures of the opposite sex"—to quote that unsparing critic, Mrs. Evadne Colquhoun—who know their sin and are ashamed to be found out.

The rights of woman must supplement and crown the rights of man. Thus argued Olympe de Gouges, Louise Lacombe, and their feminine disciples, in the seventeen articles which they defended with ear-piercing eloquence before the Paris Commune on the 28th Drumaire, 1793. "Woman has a right to ascend the scaffold," they maintained; "has she not, therefore, the still more revolutionary right of ascending the platform?"

To the platform they mounted; nay, they asked to defend their country in the field—true Lysistratas, who feared no Duke of Brunswick. But Anaxagoras Chaumette, though an "enraged Republican," was startled. "Foolish women!" he said, "why will you become men? In the name of Nature hemain what you are. Envy us not the dangers of a stormy life; be content rather to make us forget them in the bosom of our families, and let our eyes rest on the delicious spectacle of our happy children, preserved in health through your care."—The Quarterly Review.

Says Jaeger Had the Smallpox.

Dr. Doty said yesterday that John Jaeger, the mission preacher, at 136 Chrystie Street, had the smallpox when he visited Montclair, N. J., recently, and that Dr. Francis of that town did right when he insisted on vaccinating the members of the Methodist Church there, before whom Jaeger appeared.

Jaeger told the people of Montclair that the eruptions on his face were due to a poisonous insect, presumably a mosquito.

Mrs. Henry's Sudden Death.

Mrs. Susan Henry, sixty-two years old, died suddenly at her home, 15 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. Heart failure was supposed to be the cause. The Coroner was notified.

TO HAVE A DEMOCRAT ANYWAY

THIS MR. GREEN SAYS OF TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

He Meets His Republican Opponent, Mr. Chesebrough, in Joint Debate, and the Latter Declares He Would Like the Free Raw Material Experiment Tried—The Tariff, A. P. A., Pensions, and Other Subjects Discussed by the Candidates.

George Walton Green and Robert A. Chesebrough, the Democratic and Republican candidates for Congress, respectively, in the Twelfth District, held a joint debate last night, in Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, to wind up the campaign. A large crowd, including a number of women, was present, and apparently about evenly divided in allegiance to the two speakers. William B. Hornblower presided.

Mr. Green is a lawyer and Mr. Chesebrough is President of a company that deals in vaseline. If the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Green in summing up the debate are just, the Twelfth District will be represented in Congress by a Democrat, whether himself or Mr. Chesebrough is chosen.

The candidates, while opposing each other for the honor of being elected to Congress, treated each other courteously, each wished the other success, and led in rounds of cheers for his opponent.

Mr. Green was the first speaker. He soon declared that he was not a Hill Democrat nor a Tammany Democrat, and he told why briefly. Then he discussed national issues, the tariff principally, and asked his opponent a number of questions about the tariff, the A. P. A., pensions, and other subjects, about which so much has recently been said.

In referring to the new tariff bill he declared that it stood as a triumph of the reform party, because the principle of the revenue reform tariff had been upheld, as opposed to the protective tariff. During his speech he referred to the presence of women as an indication of the interest taken by everybody in the present campaign and an augury of success for the Democratic ticket.

When Mr. Chesebrough began his speech he said that he did not wish to be outdone in courtesy by his opponent, but he thought it unfair in Mr. Green to speak about the ladies. "Because," said Mr. Chesebrough, "it is not to be expected that age will be so successful with the ladies as youth and beauty."

Here Mr. Chesebrough made a Chesterfieldian bow to Mr. Green. Mr. Chesebrough has a beard, and is about forty-five years old. Mr. Green has a mustache only, and is about thirty-five years old.

Mr. Chesebrough had intended to attack Mr. Green because he was a Hill Democrat. But Mr. Green had robbed him of this argument, so he gave some statistics about green-glass bottles, hides, and tin plate. This was a trifle prosaic. When, however, he exclaimed that everybody present seemed to be banded together to fight Tammany, there was a great shout.

Mr. Chesebrough argued that, if a Republican Congress was elected, there would be no chance to do any more tariff tinkering for two years. The country could stand the Gorman bill, not the Wilson bill, as Mr. Green had called it. But if any lower tariff was enacted, then it would be shown that the country had only scratched the surface of the hard times. He declared that he coincided with Mr. Green in his views about free raw materials.

To Mr. Green were given ten minutes to reply.

"It is a good thing," he declared, "for a campaign orator to feel when he gets through with his speech that he has converted his opponent. Mr. Chesebrough has admitted that he wants to have free raw materials."

Mr. Chesebrough interrupted:

"I did not say I favored free raw materials. I said I would like to have the experiment tried."

"That's it," exclaimed Mr. Green. "He does not believe in the theory of free raw materials, but he wants them all the same. Why, he is a Democrat. He has no more place on a Republican platform than Mr. Grant has in Dr. Parkhurst's church. Therefore, if you elect either of us, you will have a Democrat in Congress."

Mr. Chesebrough in his ten-minute reply examined himself according to the platforms of the Democratic Party for the last twelve years, and subscribed to all except the last one. He said Mr. Green had called him a good Democrat. He left the audience to judge.

"I called you a Democrat—not a good Democrat," corrected the quick-witted Mr. Green.

"The A. P. A.," continued Mr. Chesebrough, in answer to Mr. Green. "Why, I am ashamed to be asked to go on any platform and answer any question about the A. P. A. I think any man who injects a religious issue into the campaign commits a crime. Why, the Constitution of the United States prohibits it. I do not believe the A. P. A. exists."

The speaker declared the Democrats had gone as far as the Republicans in granting pensions to old soldiers.

The meeting ended with cheers for the rival candidates and for Chairman Hornblower.

Chinese Fishmongers.

In the Canton shops were displayed live and dead fish, fish fresh and salted, smoked and preserved. One variety was like whitebait, in baskets, graded from tiny things not half an inch long to what appeared to be the same fish grown to eight or nine inches in length. These were sold fresh, salted, soaked, and smoked. Shark-fins are a delicacy. There were fish mottled and barred, bright and dull, fish of quaint and (to us) unknown shapes; but foremost, above all, and everywhere to be seen, were the artificially-grown live fish.

A wonderful creature was this, always appearing to suffer from heat, gasping at the surface of the water for breath, and recalling Verdant Green's fish, that were beginning to sweat and complain. They were as tame as domestic animals, seemingly careless of being knocked about, thrown from ponds into boats, from boats into tubs, from tubs into buckets, and then back into tubs again. They were used to being handled and inspected, and, if disapproved, put back into the water; to be sold alive if bought whole, or cut to pieces while living and sold in bleeding chunks.

A thick, short fish is this, of the mullet shape, averaging about fifteen inches in length, and weighing about three pounds, but sometimes longer and running up in weight to as much as four or even five pounds. When cut up they bleed like pigs, and to show how freshly they are killed the salesman is in the habit of slicing a live one into pieces, the blood smearing all the pieces, for sale so that they look reeking and horrible to Europeaen eyes. To keep them alive in the shops, they are always placed in a large tub with a smaller vessel fixed above it.—The Century.

The Busy Season in Louisville.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The busy wholesale season is over in Louisville for the Fall of 1894. It has been a good one for almost every line of trade. Many jobbers report the best business they have known for five years. Main Street has been so crowded with boxes and bales on the sidewalks and drays and wagons in the street, that it has required quick eyes and active legs to get around in the wholesale district with safety. No one has had any complaint to make, however, for the late panic has barely removed its baleful shadow and the most inveterate grumbler welcomes the sidewalk obstructions and thronged streets that have accompanied returning prosperity. In no branch of business has there been more activity than in the dry goods.

Col. Strong Could Not Attend.

Many attended the fair in aid of St. Monica's Church, in East Eightieth Street, last evening, because ex-Mayor William R. Grace and Col. William L. Strong, the Republican Mayoralty candidate, were announced to speak. Mr. Grace's promise to attend was on condition that Col. Strong appeared. Col. Strong notified the Rev. Father Dougherty, pastor of the church, that, because of the inclement weather, which had brought on an attack of rheumatism, he would be unable to attend.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

FREAKS OF THE HUMAN TONGUE.

Provincial Peculiarities of Speech, Construction, and Pronunciation.

"I notice," said the ethnologist slowly, "that the American Dialect Society is asking the co-operation of people all over the country in collating provincial peculiarities of speech, construction, and pronunciation. I suppose it has already enough freaks of the tongue to fill a large museum, but really there is no end. One must keep up to date, for new words and phrases are being coined every day in the mint of the people. I feel, however, like sending them in a few peculiarities that I have come across when least expecting them."

"What are they? Let's see your samples," said the wholesale dry goods dealer who sat opposite.

"Well, on both sides of the Atlantic," pursued the ethnologist, "I have observed a horror of the final t. So deep rooted has it become that not alone has the sound changed, but the form of the words assaulted is being mutilated in the public prints. The word "saint" is a special sufferer when preceding a proper name. Witness St. Mary's Axe, St. John, and St. Leger, which are known as Simmery Axe, Sinjin, and Silliger.

"Then, while staying in New-Orleans, I had occasion one day to inquire my way to Tschipoutoulas Street. That word looks formidable, but it is nothing when resolved into its elements—or so I supposed until I tried to pronounce it in a manner recognizable to Orleans ears. In my despair I finally hit upon the idea of getting a directory and putting my finger on the name of the street. 'Oh, you mean Shippitoula Street,' said the old gentleman of whom I inquired. And it turned out that I did, although I had not suspected it.

"But speaking of streets, here in New-York you have the beautiful French Desbrosses, every s of which is flung at you by the "L" road guard; and Houston has in the first syllable the offensive sound of 'house,' instead of the attractive 'hues' of the Texas city. Texas, too, has the correct pronunciation. And Louisiana's Summer resort on the Gulf, Pass Christian, or Christi-an, as it is called often, comes from the negative French 'pas chrétien,' by the direct road of ignorance of the meaning of the phrase.

"And the impertinences inflicted on names of people are also noticeable and often deplorable. For D'Aubigny we have Dabney; for Enroughty, Darby; for Taliaferro, Tolliver; for Cholmondeley, Chumley; for Geoghegan, Gaygan. The old Huguenot names of many prominent Southern families have been twisted almost out of recognition. Thus, for De Saussure we have Dessiso; for Mainigault, Manigo; for Gourdin, Gridine. In these, however, the old form is generally strictly adhered to; it is the popular misapprehension of the value of the letters that is at fault. Yet, since it is the popular misapprehension that forms the so-called popular taste, we must expect the form also to change.

"Of course you are familiar with the town of Salisbury, which is called Saulsbury. Massachusetts has the town of Billerica—a very handsome word on the page—but it is ruined by the pronunciation Billricker. Jamaica, on Long Island, which formerly got along very well with three syllables, is now getting four—Ja-ma-i-ca—with the accent on the ma.

"In view of such atrocities perpetrated in the name of the people every day, one can really turn with relief to simple names of towns which so far have defied attempts at distortion. There are some such that stand out boldly by reason of their oddity. I rather like them, and wish we had more of them. They smack of originality in application, to say the least. I refer to such names of American towns as Tin Cup, Red Dog, Holy Smoke, and Shoe Hell. What is your opinion of those?"

The merchant opened his eyes at that moment and said: "I agree with you throughout, professor." And his two-minute nap remained an undiscovered transgression.

When Barbarians Broke In.

When Carthage fell, and Rome moved onward, without an equal enemy against whom to guard, to the dominion of the world of Mediterranean civilization, she approached and gradually realized the reign of universal peace, broken only by those intestine social and political dissensions which are finding their dark analogues in our modern times of infrequent war. As the strife between nations of that civilization died away, material prosperity, general cultivation and luxury flourished, while the weapons dropped nervelessly from their palsied arms.

The genius of Caesar, in his Gallic and Germanic campaigns, built up an outside barrier, which, like a dyke, for centuries postponed the inevitable end, but which also, like every artificial barrier, gave way when the strong masculine impulse which first created it had degenerated into that worship of comfort, wealth, and general softness which is the ideal of the peace prophets of to-day. The wave of the barbarians broke in—the rain descended, the floods came, the wind blew and beat upon the house, and it fell; because not founded upon the rock of virile reliance upon strong hands and brave hearts to defend what was dear to them.—Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, in The North American Review.

Death of Senator Vance's Son.

From The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, Nov. 1.

Mr. David M. Vance, second son of the late Senator Vance, died at Morganton on Thursday last, and was buried the next day in Riverside Cemetery at Asheville. Mr. Vance was thirty-seven years of age and leaves two children. During his father's term as Governor, beginning in 1877, he was his private secretary. In 1880 he became city editor of The Charlotte Observer, afterward going to New-Orleans, where he married and where he went upon the staff of The Times-Democrat. In 1890, his wife having died, he returned to Charlotte and became one of the editors and proprietors of The Chronicle. In 1892 he went to Chicago, where he was on the staff of The Chicago Times. Mr. Vance was a man of fine talents and scholarly attainments, and was a forcible writer. Like his great father he was a man of a singularly nice sense of honor. Naturally, he was greatly beloved by his friends, who, scattered through his native North Carolina and in many other parts of the country, affectionately remember him.

A Big Moose Shot in Maine.

From The Boston Herald.

One of the finest specimens of the monarch of the forest ever seen in the Eastern part of Maine was brought into Bangor a few days ago. The moose was a magnificent animal. It was shot near Chairback Mountain, in the Katahdin iron works region. The animal was placed in front of one of the city markets, which had also a fine display of other game, such as deer, saribou, partridge, woodcock, &c., giving the market more the appearance of a huntsman's camp than a shop in the middle of a city. Photographs of the whole were taken, with the large moose well in front. The animal was purchased by S. L. Crosby, who will mount it entire. It weighed 1,009 pounds, was seven feet in height at the shoulders, measured nine feet from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail, and the antlers spread four feet and four inches. The antlers were a fine set, and the whole animal was remarkable in every way.

A Mindreader Astray.

From The Portland Oregonian.

A Mr. Fennymy of Springfield, Mass., writes to Auditor Gambell to inquire if Joseph Newman, or Neuman, resides at 304 Pine Street, in this city. He says Mr. Newman left his family in Germany three years ago, and they have never been able to get any trace of him, except through a mind reader, who had said that he lives at the above address. There is no such name in the city directory. The mind reader may know Mr. Newman's whereabouts "in his mind," but he is away off in regard to the street and number. He will do well to read his alleged mind over again and see if he has not skipped a page.

Severe on the Profession.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The sick tragedian lay on his couch, staring with widely-opened eyes into vacancy.

The doctor who had been summoned first had just arrived, and while he was removing his gloves the second doctor came into the room.

"He mutters," said the first. "His mind wanders."

"N-no, I think not," replied the attendant, bending over the patient. "He spoke quite slowly and distinctly."

"What did he say?" inquired the second.

"He said, 'One woe doth tread upon another's heel, so fast they follow!'"

New departure. Open day and night. Russian and Turkish baths. 18 Lafayette Place. Furnished apartments with bath privileges.—Adv.

NEW BILLS AT THE THEATRES

MARIE JANSEN, OLD HANS SACHS, AND MME. SANS GENE.

A New Farce by Glen Macdonough Called "Miss Dynamite," Produced at the Bijou Theatre, and the Four Hundredth Anniversary of Sachs Fittingly Celebrated by Mr. Conried—The Sardou-Moreau Napoleonic Play Performed in Boston.

Marie Jansen presented a new farce, by Glen Macdonough, a young playwright with more energy than ambition, before a small audience at the Bijou Theatre last night. The storm was too severe for any merely experimental theatregoing, and that was probably the only reason why Miss Jansen did not draw a crowd. For she is just as popular as she ever was in New-York. She has lost none of her piquant charm and sings quite as badly as she used to.

Yet the public must decide for itself whether or not it likes Miss Jansen's new piece. The opinion of the critical "first nighter" in this matter is of little value. How could it be? He looks for artistic merit. There is no artistic merit in "Miss Dynamite," and it is not likely that Mr. Glen Macdonough tried to put any in it, for, so far as is known, he has none to spare. He is a young man who may some day produce a popular play, but if he ever does the chances are that it will be by accident. He uses all styles of construction and dialogue at the same time. The model of "Miss Dynamite" seems to be a French farce of the Chivot-Duru order. Its plot hinges on mistaken identity, toys with amorous complications, and reaches its catastrophe in a surreptitious repast from Bignon's. The scene, by the way, is Paris, France.

In the development Mr. Macdonough writes sometimes in the manner of Mr. Belasco, (as in the pianoforte duet of the lovers,) and sometimes in the manner of Mr. Hoyt, as in the explosion of the cake and the revelation of the strange intelligence of a cuckoo clock. A French playwright would have used the cuckoo clock more delicately and with greater significance—vide "Champignol malgre lui," ("The Other Man.")

But further criticism of "Miss Dynamite" is quite out of the question. It is safe to say that it is not so funny as "A Country Sport," not so noisy and irreverent as "A Milk-White Flag," and not so deadly dull as "Miss Innocence Abroad." Indeed, it seems to be an average farce-comedy. Some of the audience seemed to like it very much. Many complimentary remarks were heard in the lobby as the folks were going out into the wet, and there was some genuine laughter and applause during the performance. When Miss Jansen was revealed in red tights, with a low-cut bodice, and sang about Jimmy and Jane who had never tasted champagne there was quite a bustle of enthusiasm. The supporting company is competent.

Drexel Day	Frederic Bond
Ned Vance	Charles B. Welles
Eugene Weber	William Norris
Tom Morton	Charles Mason
The Marquis of Entington	Soldene Powell
Bourdon	Fred W. Peters
Henrietta Cruger	May Merrick
Marion Day	Hope Ross
Dasher	Annie Shindle
Georgia Day	Marie Jensen

PLAYS FOUR CENTURIES OLD.

A Most Curious and Interesting Performance in Honor of Hans Sachs.

A most fitting tribute to the memory of Hans Sachs was paid last evening at the Irving Place Theatre, where, in the presence of an audience as large as the house could hold, two of the old poet's queer little plays were most admirably performed by members of Manager Conreid's company, and Anton Seidl and his orchestra, assisted by Ida Klein, Mari Mauer, Emil Fischer, William Stephens and Paul Siegel, won applause of deserved enthusiasm by rendering selections from Wagner's "Meistersinger von Nürnberg."

The plays, of course, are extremely rude and archaic, dating back, as they do, to the period when the drama had just sprouted from the ground and showed only two pallid and misshapen cotyledons, merest hints, and promises of the twin trunks that have since grown high and borne comedy and tragedy as fruit. An attempt was made, with results at least plausible, and certainly of the most curious interest, to give the plays as they were presented in Sachs's day. The verses were addressed directly to the audience, and delivered in a sing-song recitation, almost without gestures, and with almost no sign of an attempt at dramatic expression. The effect was exactly as if the court cards of an old, old pack had come to life and were telling a story. The actors did it with a perfect seriousness, but not quite with perfect sincerity. In consequence, the "tragedy"—a versified tale from Boccaccio—proved to be considerably more amusing than the "comedy," which dealt with the tricks played by a young wandering student on a peasant and his wife. Changes of scenery were replaced with placards bearing such naive legends as "Eine andere Gegend." All the women parts were played by men, and each actor, as he made his entrances and exits, bowed low to the spectators. There is traditional authority for all these and other peculiar methods, but space lacks for a description of them this morning.

"Mme. Sans-Gene" in English.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—At Albaugh's Opera House to-night Victorien Sardou's comedy, "Mme. Sans-Gene," was presented for the first time in the English language, under the management of Augustus Pitou. The scenery, costumes, furniture, and properties are elaborate and costly and an exact reproduction of those used in Paris at the Vaudeville Theatre, where the play was originally presented under the personal supervision of its author.

The play opens during the French Revolution, in the laundry of Catherine Hubsecher, called by her neighbors "Sans-Gene," because she is fearless. Catherine, who is the laundress of Lieut. Bonaparte, saves Neipperg, an Austrian officer, from the Republican soldiers, by concealing him in her room. This action takes place in the prologue of the play.

The first act opens twenty years later, and, with the two succeeding, covers six hours in the Chateau Compiegne, where the Emperor Napoleon and his Court are assembled for the hunt. Catherine has married Marshal Lefebvre, and is now the Duchess of Danzig. Napoleon, annoyed by her illiteracy, insists that Lefebvre shall secure a divorce from her. Mme. Sans-Gene refuses to be divorced, succeeds in saving Neipperg's life a second time, this time from the jealousy of Napoleon himself, and finally secures the approval of the Emperor, who tells Lefebvre that he has a treasure in his wife. The cast contains forty-two speaking parts, the principal characters being interpreted as follows:

Napoleon	Augustus Cook
Marshal Lefebvre	Harold Russell
Neipperg	James K. Hackett
Mme. Sans-Gene	Kathryn Kidder
Luca Caroline	Marie Shotwell
Princess Elisa	Henrietta Lander

A New Bill at Koster & Bial's.

Carmencita reappeared at Koster & Bial's last night in what the bills described as new dances. The audience gave her a welcome that must have recalled former triumphs under this management, and seemed as enthusiastically appreciative as of old of her graceful and unconventional performance. Pretty effects of light were used in the dances, but the vigor, dash, and sinuous movements of Carmencita herself, having long since defied imitation or improvement, were still indefinable and unique, whether new or not. Erminia Chelli, a trapeze performer, made her American début, as did the lilliputian athletes, the Rossows, and the Forrest brothers, who make music from all sorts of odd things. The newcomers were all well received and showed themselves valuable additions to the show.

Among former favorites in the bill were Fougère, with her taking set of songs; the Finneys, in aquatic feats out of the ordinary; Ivan Tscherneff, two of whose dogs have learned how to burlesque the serpen- [illegible] in different feats [illegible] brothers, [illegible] ring performances win as much favor as when first seen. The living pictures (second series) are still popular.

"Old Glory" at the American.

"Old Glory," another of the scenic melodramas that are now so popular, is on view at the American Theatre. It was seen in Harlem early in the season. The plot is founded on the Chilean difficulty, and the scenery is heavy, elaborate, and handsome. The scene representing the escape of the white cruiser Baltimore from being dashed on the rocks is particularly noteworthy.

Notes of the Stage.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The holiday bill at Proctor's this week is very attractive. The new series of living pictures is the most artistic yet presented. The new subjects shown yesterday were "A Visit to the Art Gallery," "The Flirtation," "Love's Dream," "I'm Not Afraid," "La Belle Flora," "On the Bowery," and "Comin' Thro' the Rye," with song accompaniment. James B. Radcliffe, so long at Harrigan's, proved a very entertaining monologist, and the travesty sketches of Stanton and Redding are neat and refined. Basco and Roberts, the elastic mid-air comiques; Mazeppa, the wonderful talking and calculating horse, and the pretty eccentric dancers, Rice and Halvers, are among the best of the many new vaudeville performers. The election day performance will begin at 9:30 o'clock this morning, half an hour earlier than usual.

—Eden Musée.—There is always some particular figure or group at the Eden Musée which is temporarily the centre of attraction among all the historical personages and groups there represented. Just now it is the Czar of Russia. In a lower chamber, where President Carnot lay in state, the death of the Czar is depicted. He sits bolstered up in a huge court chair, with his eyes partly closed and head drooping. His figure is wrapped in a Russian mantle, underneath which can be seen the white nightrobe. The Russian flag, draped, and the colors of Russia are at his feet. The artists of the Musée are already at work upon a figure of the new Czar, Nicholas II., and in a few days his figure will take the place of his father's among the rulers of the world.

—Tony Pastor's.—George Kenway, an English mimic and entertainer, made his first appearance in this country at Tony Pastor's Theatre last evening. The Preston sisters, Princess Pauline, J. W. Kelly, McAvoy and May, Maud Huth and Billy Clifford, Musical Dale, and Mr. Pastor also took part in the performance, which was excellent.

—Brooklyn Theatres.—Francis Wilson appeared at the Columbia last night in "The Devil's Deputy," and Herrmann, who could appear with great success as the devil's deputy himself, gave his entertainment of magic, black, white, and parti-colored, at the Park.

—Grand Opera House.—The showy pictorial representation of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," with mounted cavalrymen in evidence, may be seen all this week at the Grand Opera House.

—Harlem Opera House.—"Charley's Aunt" is this week's play at the Harlem Opera House.

AN AMERICAN ARTIST IN EUROPE.

This One Could Sing and Proved It to a Theatre Director of The Hague.

As to musical matters, it is not altogether one-sided between Europe and America. European artists do come over here by companies and by regiments, and by their singing or playing charm the American dollars from the American pockets; but occasionally an American singer ventures to the other side, and by a hard struggle establishes herself in the estimation of the European class. One delightful American woman, whose name is not mentioned here, since she is not seeking advertisement, recently related one of her earlier experiences in making herself known to the Dutch public.

"I was in Paris," she said, "and had been advised to go to The Hague and sing to the director of the chief theatre there. So one day I went up, accompanied by two girl students of art. We found that the theatre had been burned, and a temporary building put up in its place. After much inquiry we wormed ourselves round to the artists' entrance, and sat down to await further orders. It was in a garden with innumerable small tables, at which people sat with beer before them; but it was the custom, and we didn't mind.

"After a long wait I saw a man through the glass doors, who was at a desk. I was tired with waiting, and said to my friends: 'I am going to see if he is not the man I'm after. He looks as though he might be.' So I went in, addressed him, and said I had been advised to come there for an engagement. He looked at me doubtfully, then out through the doors at my friends. Perhaps something unusual in their garb struck him; being artists, they were somewhat given to extravagant fixtures; and then he turned to me as though the thing was settled.

"'I think you have been misdirected,' he said, 'we have only classical music here. There is no dancing.'

"Imagine saying that to me! Dancing! [Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine her in such a rôle on the stage.] I drew myself up to all my inches, and said: 'There is no mistake; classical music is what I sing; I should like to have you hear me.'

"Then, with what seemed like unwillingness, he got up, summoned a musical director from somewhere, and went into the adjoining music room. I sang—one selection."

"And then?" was asked.

"Oh, then he engaged me to sing at one concert without further question. He offered me the usual pay of first-class artists at The Hague, and it was quite satisfactory." She laughed pleasantly over the recollection. "And after that, he wrote me at my Switzerland address to secure me for other work. I sang two engagements at The Hague, and others at Amsterdam, and found them very pleasant.

"I must say, though, that the Dutch are very critical in music. It seems sometimes that they are afraid to praise an artist, lest they should be thought lacking as critics. On one occasion a protégée of Rubinstein's came to The Hague with letters of introduction and secured one engagement. But that was all. The Dutch public opinion was that she had a pretty voice, but knew absolutely nothing about singing. I daresay poor Rubinstein was quite crushed.

"Of all the people before whom I sang in Europe, I found the Dutch the most critical. The French are more critical than we, but they seem predisposed to like anything American. The English, on the other hand, are the least critical, in the true sense, of any. They are so conservative that they need to become acquainted through a whole concert season with an artist before they can be sure that they like his work. But I sang several engagements in London and in other English cities and was well received, and this in spite of my American birth being quite against me."

A Singular Experience.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Penobscot County doctor, some time ago, had a strange experience in thought-transference, or something of the kind. He had been visiting a patient in Piscataquis County, and was returning in the darkness, when his horse stumbled and fell. Fortunately, the doctor was not thrown out, and the only thing broken was one thill. This he was able to mend so as to continue his journey. As he drove up to his door he was surprised to see his wife, who met him with the question, "You did meet with an accident, didn't you?" The doctor looked at his wife in astonishment, which was not wholly dispelled as she explained that she had gone to bed and to sleep, but had suddenly found herself in a sitting posture with a nameless dread that something terrible had happened to her husband. Being unable to shake it off, she had arisen and waited for his return. On comparison, it was found that the time of the accident and that of her strange awakening were identical.

Rural Wonderment.

From The Centreville Observer.

It is one of the almost inexplicable mysteries of modern life that, while thousands of men in the great cities of America are either going idle or dragging out a precarious existence on starvation wages, farmers often find it difficult to secure the necessary help on their farms. Why men would rather face periodical idleness and starvation in the city or manufacturing centres in preference to steady employment on the farm, and, at least, comfortable existence is a question that requires serious attention; for, if the tendency of the people to abandon farm and rural life and drift into the cities and towns continues at the ratio which has prevailed for some ten or fifteen years past, it will be a most unfortunate thing for our country.

A Will on a Pine Plank.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

One of the queer documents in the office of the County Judge is a will on a piece of unpainted plank. It was a part of the wall. On a bed by the wall a man named John M. O'Brien died, but before he died he wrote on the plank in pencil these words: "Mrs. Arnold, God bless her! shall have all I leave." He left $500. The will is probably the most unhandy document to file in all of Duval County.

A free exhibition of all [illegible] is new in Furniture now going on at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S stores, 45 West 23d St., near Broadway.—Adv.

NO PLACE FOR A CATHOLIC

PATRICK GRIFFIN'S EXPERIENCE WITH LEVI P. MORTON.

He Was Hired by the ex-Vice President and Then Discharged Because He Was an Irish Catholic—Park Commissioner Bell's Statement—Chairman Thacher Confident of Senator Hill's Election as Governor by a Good Plurality.

Park Commissioner Edward Bell called at the Democratic State Headquarters late yesterday afternoon and made the following statement:

"A man servant who left the employ of my father four years ago, after many years of service, informs me that he applied at that time to Levi P. Morton for employment in his house in Washington. He took a letter to Mr. Morton from my father, recommending him. He saw Mr. Morton in New-York City, and was engaged by Mr. Morton to go to Washington and work in his house there. Mr. Morton gave him a letter to the man in charge of his Washington house, and also gave him his railroad fare. As he was about to leave Mr. Morton's presence, Mr. Morton called him back and asked him: 'What is your nationality?' To which the man replied: 'I am an Irishman.' Mr. Morton further asked him: 'What is your religion?' And he answered: 'I am a Roman Catholic.' Then Mr. Morton said: 'I am very sorry, but I do not employ either Irishmen or Roman Catholics in my household, so you will therefore please give me back the letter I have just given you and the money for your railroad fare. I shall not need your services.'

"The name of the man I refer to is Patrick Griffin, and he will be glad to reiterate to any one what he has said to me."

Commissioner Bell was asked by the reporters why it was that this information had not been given out earlier in the campaign.

"Simply because I was not informed of the circumstances until this morning," he said. "Patrick Griffin is now in my father's employ, and he spends the night at our house. This morning he told me that the Republicans had been making a canvass of the Eleventh Assembly District, in which he votes. Griffin told a canvasser that at any rate he would not vote for Levi P. Morton. I then asked him his reason for this, and he told me the story that I have just made public. I have known the man for many years, and I know him to be honest and trustworthy. He will make an affidavit to the effect that the story is true, and I will make an affidavit to the effect that he told it to me. I will state that I believe every word of it."

Commissioner Bell's father is Isaac Bell, who has long been known in this city.

So far as the headquarters at the Park Avenue Hotel were concerned, the Democratic campaign closed early yesterday. Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee did not return from Poughkeepsie, having made arrangements to remain at home until he could cast his vote for Senator Hill.

John Boyd Thacher, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, was at the headquarters until late yesterday afternoon, when he started for his home in Albany, where he will vote.

Clerk Charles R. De Freest left town last night for Troy. He will return to the headquarters after he has voted. Ex-Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean will have charge of the headquarters to-day, and will be on hand to give any information that may be desired.

Before starting for Albany Mr. Thacher said:

"My work is done, and now I await the result. I am just as confident that Senator Hill will be elected now as I have been at any time during the campaign. I believe that Senator Hill's plurality in Kings County will be 10,000, and that the Democratic vote in New-York City will be normal. I do not believe that Mr. Morton's plurality above the Harlem will be more than 40,000. No political party ever started out with so many influences against it as we did, and none ever succeeded so well in counteracting those influences."

Col. John Tracy, who has been in charge of the Press Bureau at the Democratic State Headquarters during the latter days of this campaign, concluded his labors there last evening. To him is due much of the credit for the judicious presentation of the issues of the campaign. His experience has been of great value to the managers.

Once more your attention is called to the low-priced but reliable Carpets and Furniture at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bottle.

"Ompoge." E. & W. "Odena."
THE COLLAR. BOTH NEW. THE CUFF.

DIED.

BALL.—Monday, Nov. 5, at his home, Hotel Endicott, Thomas L. Ball.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARTER.—At his home, in Boonton, N. J., Rev. Thos. Carter, the beloved pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in the 55th year of his age.
The funeral will take place upon Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2:30 P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, in Boonton. A special car will be attached to the train leaving Christopher and Barclay Sts. at 1 P. M., returning, leaving Boonton at 3 P. M.

COCKS.—On Sunday, Nov. 4, 1894, Jane A. Cocks, sister of the late John D. Cocks.
Funeral from her late residence, 366 State St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1894, at 2 P. M.

EIGENBRODT.—On Sunday, Nov. 4, at his late residence, 127 West 13th St., entered into rest, the Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., Emeritus Professor of Pastoral Theology in the General Theological Seminary, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services in the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Jamaica, L. I. The Trustees of the General Theological Seminary and of Trinity School are invited to attend.

GRAYDON.—On Sunday, Nov. 4, Joseph Graydon, aged 79.
Funeral services at his residence, 12 East 22d St., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HUNT.—On Nov. 3, at her home, in Upper Montclair, N. J., Mary A. Hunt, wife of David B. Hunt, aged 77 years.
Services on Tuesday, the 6th of November, on arrival of train leaving New-York at 12 o'clock noon, via New-York and Greenwood Lake R. R. Interment at convenience of family.

MARSH.—On Monday, Nov. 5, Jane Ann, widow of the late Dr. Seymour N. Marsh, in the 85th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. E. L. Morris, 330 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Rahway N. J.

REED.—Suddenly, on Monday, 5th inst., Helen V. D. Reed, widow of the late Almet Reed.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROE.—Suddenly, Sunday, Nov. 4, at her late residence, 40 5th Av., New-York, Josephine A. Roe, widow of Stephen Romer Roe, and mother of Capt. Chas. F. Roe of Troop A, New-York.
Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, 53d St. and 5th Av., Wednesday, 2 P. M.

SANFORD.—On Monday morning, Nov. 5, 1894, Nancy Judson, wife of Henry Sanford.
Funeral service will be held at her late residence, Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

TATUM.—At Lakewood, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 4, Alice Tatum, wife of Charles A. Tatum.
Funeral services on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. J. S. Hibbler, 668 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

TREICHEL.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 4, at the residence of her brother, 128 East 24th St., Amelia H. Treichel.
Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 4 P. M. Train, via Reading R. R., leaves Liberty St. at 1:30 P. M. for Wayne Junction. Returning train leaves 5:30.

Special Notices.

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THE CZAR'S FUNERAL TRAIN

IT WILL START FROM LIVADIA FOR ST. PETERSBURG THURSDAY.

All the Members of the Imperial Family and the Prince and Princess of Wales Will Accompany It—The Body May Go by Way of Sevastopol Instead of Odessa—Expected to Reach the Capital Next Tuesday—Prof. Leyden Decorated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Yalta, dated to-day, says that Prof. Leyden sailed hence this afternoon on board the Oriel. Before his departure the Czar conferred upon the professor the decoration, set in brilliants, of the First Class of the Order of St. Anne.

Eleven battalions of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and a brigade of artillery, the dispatch says, are expected to arrive there to-morrow. The Czar and all the members of the imperial family will leave with the body of the late Czar for the capital on Thursday.

The Czar to-day replied to the Senate's expressions of loyalty as follows:

"I am assured by the feelings of devotion for me expressed by your body and have no doubt that the Senate will cooperate with me in the service of my dear country, and aid me to follow the path marked out by my ever-lamented father."

In response to the message of condolence and sympathy sent to the Czarina by President Casimir-Perier of France, her Majesty to-day caused the following to be telegraphed to M. Casimir-Perier: "Accept my personal thanks for the cordial sympathy you have shown me in my cruel sorrow."

The Czar telegraphed as follows to the Municipal Council of Caen: "Russia thanks you for your good wishes. Be assured that I have inherited from my beloved father his sympathies for France."

The Prince and Princess of Wales will accompany the imperial party on the way to St. Petersburg. It is likely that the body will be taken to Sevastopol, instead of Odessa, and there be transferred to the Moscow train. Moscow will be reached probably on the 11th, and St. Petersburg on the 13th. The imperial family will accompany it from the beginning to the end of the journey. The intention of exposing the body in Livadia yesterday was abandoned because the process of embalming had not been finished. It is said to have been necessary to summon more embalmers from Moscow and Charkoff. When ready, the body will be placed in the chapel at Livadia.

There are rumors of a police order to close the vodka shops in towns along the route of the funeral train, and its enforcement is said to have caused serious trouble in several districts. The truth of these rumors cannot be ascertained.

The goldsmiths of St. Petersburg and Moscow are receiving innumerable orders for gold and silver memorial crowns and crosses. Gen. Vannowski, Minister of War, and an officer under the late Czar at the capture of of Rustchuk, has ordered a silver crown 24 inches in diameter. The inscription is to be: "To the Chief of the Army of Rustchuk from the Chief of His Staff." Vannowski has obtained permission to place this crown on the Emperor's tomb.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Daily News's correspondent in St. Petersburg says that Dr. Zacharin is not likely to return to Moscow at present, as the populace persist in the suspicion that the Czar was poisoned. The students declared that they would not attend his lectures and that his life would be in danger if he should return.

The News's correspondent in Odessa telegraphs: "It is believed here that the partial or total abolition of press censorship will be among Nicholas II.'s immediate reforms. The ceremony of receiving the people's oaths to the new Czar and the Grand Duke George has been proceeding in various churches, schools, and public institutions since the 2d inst. All male citizens above twelve years of age, whatever their creed, are ordered to appear at the parish churches, where the oath is administered to them collectively. I hear from several authoritative sources that Pobedonoszeff, Attorney General of the Holy Synod, is not likely to retain his offices, despite his erudition, ability, and honesty. He alienated Nicholas's respect long ago by his fanaticism."

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day Herr Chlumetsky delivered a eulogy upon the late Czar, of whom he spoke as the friend and ally of Emperor Francis Joseph in maintaining the peace of Europe. Herr Lewakouski (Pole) demanded the right to speak in answer to Herr Chlumetsky, but the latter declared that any debate was inadmissable.

Herr Lewakouski insisted upon his right to be heard, but his protests were drowned by cries of the Young Czech members, who shouted: "You barbarian; you do not respect the dead."

PARIS, Nov. 5.—M. Burdeau, President of the Chamber of Deputies, to-day read to that body a letter from Premier Dupuy, announcing that the Government had forwarded to Emperor Nicholas II. a message expressing condolence and the heartfelt good wishes of the French Government and people for his Majesty. M. Burdeau said that he felt certain that the Chamber would declare that the Government had faithfully interpreted the feelings of France toward the imperial family. "The memory of the late Czar," said M. Burdeau, "will live in the heart of France and form one of the most solid links in the fraternal chain for the common welfare and peace of the world."

ROME, Nov. 5.—Premier Crispi, as King Humbert's representative, went to-day to the requiem mass in the chapel of the Russian Embassy. Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and United States Ambassador MacVeagh, with the whole staff of the United States Embassy, and most other members of the diplomatic corps, were present. Baron Blanc, who was recalled from the Italian Embassy in St. Petersburg, will go back to represent King Humbert at the funeral. The Popolo Romano and other Rome dailies continue to predict that there will be trouble in Russia unless Nicholas II. grants a Constitution.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Services were held today in the chapel of the Russian Embassy for the repose of the soul of the late Czar. Emperor William was present.

LAST HOURS OF THE CZAR.

The Scene in the Death Chamber Last Thursday Morning.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Yalta correspondent of The Daily News gives these additional details of the last scenes in Alexander III.'s life:

"At 8 o'clock on Thursday morning Prof. Leyden advised that the Czar's hands and arms be rubbed. The Princess Alix and the Grand Duchesses Xenia and Olga did this with loving care. The Czarina knelt or stood by the Emperor's side, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha stood near by in pitiable despair. The Czarina continually laid her cheek against her husband's, deeply impressing with her misery all who witnessed the sad scene. She wept less than did the others. When she handed the sufferer a drink her hand did not tremble and she even tried to smile. The doctors were going in and out, directing the rubbing and the inhalation of oxygen. Prof. Leydon had been up since 3 o'clock. He was rewarded with the Czar's full confidence. The Grand Duchess Elizabeth told him that the patient said:

"'Leyden is the only doctor I ever saw who knows what is good for a patient.'

"Doubtless the Czar referred to the absolute peace reigning around the sickbed, for he must have known that he owed it to Leyden's exquisite tact.

"The doctors who conducted the autopsy had nothing to do with the treatment of the case; hence, their opinion may be taken to confirm that the case was diagnosed correctly and treated rightly. The Czar's face remains untouched by death. It bears an expression of pain, but patient submission. The relations of all members of the imperial family were of the best. Everything was done with delicacy and mutual consideration. The Czarowitch was deeply moved by his father's death. The Princess Alix, who long hesitated to renounce the faith of her fathers, to which she clung lovingly, was glad under these circumstances to make the sacrifice and relieve her fiancé's heart. I am informed that the conversion was hurried, because forty days must elapse between the baptism and the marriage. There is now just time for the marriage before Advent begins."

To Search for Capt. Wiggins.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Christiania to Lloyds' says: "The Russian Government has chartered Meinich & Co.'s steamer Lindesnaes to search for the steamer Stjernen, on which Capt. Wiggins, the arctic explorer, left Yeneseisk on Sept. 15, with his own and two other crews, numbering fifty in all. It is believed that Wiggins is ice-bound in the Kara Sea. The Captain of the Lindesnaes hopes to get tidings of Wiggins at Chabarowa. Should he fail to do so, he will send parties overland to the Orberian coast."

The Hovas Will Yield to Force Only.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Temps prints a dispatch from Zanzibar saying that the reply of the Hova Government to the French ultimatum presented to M. Le Myre de Vilers, the French Special Commissioner to Madagascar, states that they will submit to force only. The telegraph wires between Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, and Tamatava, the chief port, have been cut The French have departed from Antananarivo.

Condensed Cablegrams.

London, Nov. 5.—The bomb explosion last night in front of the residence of Reginald Brett, son of Lord Esher, was composed of two pieces of iron pipe screwed together, and was detonated by a combination of chlorate of potash and picric acid. The infernal machine was of a style similar to those known to have been turned out by Continental Anarchists skilled in the manufacture of bombs.

London, Nov. 6.—The translation of the Odes of Horace by Mr. Gladstone, the first fruits of his leisure, will be issued to-morrow. In the preface to the work the ex-Premier says his chief excuse for the translation he has just completed is to show the necessity for compression, which has hitherto been neglected by translators.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Gerault Richard was to-day sentenced to serve a term of one year's imprisonment and pay a fine of 4,000f. for recently publishing an article which the court held to be insulting to President Casimir-Perier.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

President Cleveland's Views Set Forth Early in His First Administration.

From The Boston Herald.

The Hon. Edward Mayes of Jackson, Miss., is preparing a life of the late Justice Lamar, which will contain, no doubt, a full history of President Cleveland's first Administration, of which Mr. Lamar was an important member. Among the questions frequently discussed and considered during that Administration was the advancement of the cause of civil service reform.

The following letter, written by President Cleveland in 1885, fully states his views and position on this subject at that time. This letter, which has not hitherto been published, was found among Justice Lamar's papers, and will appear in the forthcoming biography:

(Copy.)

SARANAC LAKE, Aug. 25, 1885.

The Hon. —— ——: My Dear Sir—I have lately received a letter signed by you and Mr. ——, setting forth the importance of a change in the incumbents of Federal offices in the State of ——, and suggesting the political propriety of making such changes promptly.

I have much faith in your judgment and political sagacity, and am fully convinced of the patriotic motives which have instigated your recommendations to office in your locality. And because I entertain these sentiments, with a firm conviction of your friendliness and kind wishes toward me, I am constrained to remind you of the conditions which surround the subject referred to in your letter.

Nothing, it seems to me, could be more distinct than the promises I made to the people during the campaign, and since its close, that officers whose duties are purely executive should not be displaced during the continuance of their terms merely and solely to make way for those who are in affiliation with the party to which I belong.

This promise was not made with any lack of appreciation on my part of the importance of party organization, nor with any disregard and failure to recognize the value of the services of party associates in the struggle for the ascendency of Democratic principle. But it seemed to me at the time that there was no sentiment so nearly uppermost in the minds of the people as the belief that a wholesale and indiscriminate change in the public officers should not unnecessarily and inevitably follow a change of Administration.

This sentiment was based, I suppose, upon a natural regard on the part of the people for their interests as distinguished from the benefit which would accrue from such changes to those who make a profession of politics, and who are not always in full sympathy with the things that pertain solely to the public good.

I understand that the party which succeeded to the Administration in the last election is a progressive Democracy; and it should be really and truly in full accord with the wishes of the people, and willing to base its hopes of a continuance in power upon popular approbation. During the campaign we certainly claimed to stand in that position; and it was only because the people trusted in our professions that they gave into our hands the administration of their government.

I would not have you understand that the pledges to the people which I thus personally acknowledge were given on my part merely to achieve success, and that I feel bound to redeem them because they were made. On the contrary, I fully share in the sentiments to which I have referred, and sincerely believe that a change of Administration should not be the signal for an entire change in the servants who are employed to do the people's work.

It follows that honor, good faith, and my conviction of what is right and just, all combine to cause me to remain firm and steadfast in the line of conduct which has been marked out for the guidance of the present Administration. All officers connected with the furtherance of the political policy of the Government should be of the same political creed and party as the Administration, but faithful and honest officers not thus related, and whose removal is not deemed necessary to the proper consummation of needed reforms, and having fixed terms, will not be removed merely upon the allegation that such officers belong to the party lately defeated at the polls.

Of course, there should be no protection for office holders who have used and are now using whatever of influence and power their offices afford to carry out partisan designs, and who sacrifice the interests of the people to partisan zeal, nor to those who, in their discharge of official duty, willfully offend their fellow-citizens of another political faith.

These unworthy officials and offensive partisans should be promptly removed, but the enjoyment, in a decent manner, of their political privileges and rights should not be made a pretext for removal for the purpose of putting in their place our political friends.

There can be no doubt, it seems to me, that every member of the Democratic Party is in honor bound to sustain the present Democratic Administration in fulfilling the pledges made to the people in its behalf, with the approval and indorsement of the party. These promises and assurances constituted the conditions upon which the party was intrusted with power, and common honesty demands that they should be faithfully kept and preserved.

It can be only those who suppose that, under a code of morals peculiar to political affairs, promises can be made when the people's suffrages are solicited and easily forgotten afterward, who can find fault with the course which I have determined to pursue. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Treasury Balances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Treasury Department will begin business with the following classified assets and demand liabilities:

ASSETS.	
Gold coin and bullion	$125,861,789.94
Gold certificates	93,170.00
Silver dollars and bullion	339,443,616.23
Silver certificates	6,771,214.00
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	151,106,546.25
Treasury notes of 1890	28,239,927.00
United States notes	68,557,459.54
Currency certificates	330,000.00
National bank notes	5,003,974.24
Fractional silver and minor coin	16,593,993.25
Fractional currency	63.44
Bonds, interest checks, &c	676,089.42
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	11,467,326.61
Disbursing officers' balances	4,145,149.42
Total	$758,590,319.14
LIABILITIES.	
Gold certificates	63,305,349.00
Silver certificates	337,843,504.00
Treasury notes of 1890	151,007,280.00
Currency certificates	57,465,000.00
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c	40,491,137.95

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $455,631; from customs, $400,669, and miscellaneous, $821,201. The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $325,276.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended Nov. 3 was $833,099, and for the corresponding period last year $688,525.

The shipments of fractional silver coins for the month of October was $1,662,351.65, and for the corresponding period last year $1,163,399, and from the 1st to 3d aggregated $169,478.

—It is announced that if the new English cable is laid to Hawaii the cable rate will be a shilling a word. We would much rather see the cable laid, instead, by a company which would charge 25 cents a word.—Boston Globe.

FOOTBALL GAMES FOR TO-DAY

INTERESTING CONTESTS TO BE WITNESSED IN THIS VICINITY.

Cornell to Play Against the Crescent Eleven at Eastern Park—Officers of the North Atlantic Squadron and Naval Reserve Men to Play at the Country Club—Yale Seniors and New-Jersey Athletes to Meet.

Football enthusiasts will have a fine opportunity to-day to witness the favorite sport of the season. Many games are scheduled in the metropolitan district, several of which promise close and interesting struggles. The most important in local circles is the Cornell University-Crescent Athletic Club game. This will take place at Eastern Park this afternoon, and with favorable weather it should attract a large crowd.

The Cornell boys are anxious to add another feather to their crown of victory, and are encouraged in their belief of success today by the fact that the Crescents were defeated by Amherst last Saturday. But the Crescents are noted for their recuperative powers, and are more than likely to give the Ithacans a surprise party. The line-up of the teams will be as follows:

Cornel.	Position.	Crescent.
Beachman	Left end	Curry
McLaughlin	Left tackle	Quill
Warner	Left guard	Walker
Fenner	Centre	Baldwin
Colnon	Right guard	Hotchkiss
Hall	Right tackle	Griffin
Tauffig	Right end	Robinson
Wyckoff	Quarter back	Crowell
Kelly	Right half back	Goodwin
Dyer	Left half back	Sheldon
Ohl	Full back	Pratt

Eastern Park can be reached via the Kings County Elevated Railroad from the Brooklyn Bridge. The game will begin at 3:30 o'clock.

At the aristocratic Country Club, in Westchester, beginning at 3:30 o'clock, there will be a game between the officers of the North Atlantic squadron, United States Navy, and the team of the First Naval Battalion, State of New-York. This is expected to be a very interesting contest, and will no doubt be witnessed by the fashionable set of Westchester. The line-up will be as follows:

Officers.	Positions.	Naval Battalion.
Powelson	Left end	Seagrave.
Moody	Left tackle	Schofield
Bryan	Left guard	Slazenger
Kavanagh	Centre	Scoville
Franklin	Right guard	Holcomb
Reeves, (Capt.)	Right tackle	Watts
Hinds	Right end	(Capt.) Pope
Brookwater	Quarter back	Beall
Spear	Left half back	Lee
Sterling	Right half back	Gill
Campbell	Full back	Aufermann

The Country Club is reached via the Harlem Division of the New-Haven Railroad. Trains leave One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street for Westchester at fifteen minutes before the hour.

A very interesting battle on the gridiron will probably be fought by the Yale Seniors and the New-Jersey Athletic Club eleven when they meet at Bergen Point at 3 o'clock. The Jerseymen are playing the game of their lives, and they expect to win from the New-Haven boys. Among the latter are some well-known favorites. The grounds of the New-Jersey Athletic Club are reached via the Central Railroad.

Other games of more than passing interest will probably be the following: Volunteers vs. Yale Consolidated, at the Polo Grounds; Hoboken High School vs. the Cherry X team of the Xavier Athletic Association, at Stevens Institute grounds, Hoboken; Elizabeth Athletic Club vs. Princeton College Tigers, at Elizabeth; Brooklyn High School vs. Irving Club, at Eastern Park, (forenoon;) South Orange Field Club vs. Polytechnic Institute, at South Orange; Columbia College Freshmen vs. Flushing Athletic Club, at Flushing; Fordham College vs. Sagamore Athletic Club, at Fordham.

Columbia A.C., 20; Rutgers, 0.

Rutgers.	Positions.	Columbia A. C.
Tremper	Left end	Leete
Decker	Left tackle	Clapp
Carpenter	Left guard	Belknap
Conover	Centre	Gapen
Ranney	Right guard	Dickinson
Messler	Right tackle	Hooker
Mason	Right end	Sefton
Denise	Quarter	Harder
Poole	Left half	Johnson
G. Ludlow	Right half	Lewis
Vandyck	Full back	Shields

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Columbia Athletic Club defeated the Rutgers College football team here this afternoon by a score of 20 to 0. Rutgers played a very loose game, tackling and running miserably.

Heffelfinger at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 5.—Heffelfinger, the great ex-Yale guard, who has been coaching Lehigh, will spend a week here assisting Wurtemburg to coach the Naval Academy team. He will pay particular attention to the centre men. He thought particularly well of the cadets' playing Saturday. He says Halligan, a plebe, will, with coaching, make one of the greatest guards in the country.

Soldiers to Play Football.

NEWPORT, Nov. 5.—A football match has been arranged to take place here on Thanksgiving Day for the championship of the army. The teams to contest will be the Willet's Point and Fort Adams elevens, the championship now being held by the former, which includes six Lieutenants who at different times played in the West Point eleven. The Fort Adams team is captained by Lieut. Harts of the Engineer Corps. The match is attracting great attention.

Golf on the St. Andrew's Links.

There will be a great golf contest on the links of the St. Andrew's Club, near Yonkers, to-day. The championship of the club and the John Reid championship medal will be played for, it being the sixth annual contest. The medal was presented to the club by its President, John Reid. It is a very handsome one, and occasions lively rivalry each year for its possession. The present holder is George Hunter. The match will be four times around the links, thirty-six holes in all, and will be counted by strokes. Two rounds will be played in the morning and two in the afternoon. A large number of entries have been received, as the activity in golf has been greater this past season than ever before. Stoddart, who recently won the American amateur championship, is looked upon as a possible winner. J. B. Upham, who, with Stoddart, holds the foursome championship, is another strong player, and there is sure to be plenty of enthusiasm and exciting work.

Harvard's Crew at Work.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—The Harvard 'Varsity crew is at work on the river every afternoon, and is now rowing in the following order: Stevenson, stroke; Townsend, No. 7; Sprague, 6; Duffield, 5; Fennessy, 4; Lewis, 3; Bullard, 2; Forbes, bow. There are, besides these, twenty-one candidates for the crew, and light practice in the gymnasium and out-door runs will begin in a few days. Among the leading candidates are D. D. Cassidy, L. S. T. Weston, Jr., '95; L. J. Ninde, '95; C. C. Paine, L. S.; E. H. Foster, L. S.; G. H. Watson, '97; F. C. White, '97, and R. J. Ham, '96. The candidates for the freshman crew are also beginning a course of systematic training in the gymnasium. The class crews will probably not go on the river again this Fall.

Gymnastic Games at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—A long programme for the Winter was to-day announced by the Yale Gymnastic Association. Four important meetings will be held during the Winter. The first will take place in a fortnight, and will be devoted to fencing. Eight New-York experts will take part. About Dec. 15 there will be contests for the college championship in rope climbing, pole vaulting, and on the long and side horse. The January meeting will consist of an exhibition by six amateur champions of the United States in indoor gymnastic work, and will be marked by the appearance of Sandow. In February the college championship contests on the parallel and horizontal bars and the rings will take place. All these will be in the Yale gymnasium. Yale will probably meet Princeton in a series of indoor gymnastic games at the Brooklyn Polytechnic gymnasium in March.

Baseball Magnates to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—President Nick Young of the National Baseball League has issued the following: "The annual meeting of the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York City, on the 14th instant. The Board of Directors will meet same day and place at 9 A. M." The following contracts for 1895 are announced: With Washington, Albert Maul and A. Selback; with Boston, Thomas F. McCarthy, Thomas J. Tucker, John E. Stivetts, James Sullivan, and C. R. Nyce.

No Trotting at Belmont Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Another interruption occurred in the programme for the champion harness racers that have been in this city for nearly a week. The track at Belmont Park was much too muddy for any speed exhibitions to-day, and the card had to be held in abeyance till the weather improves. A. J. Welch, who has charge of the meeting, says every effort will be made to go on with it, as the horses were brought here under considerable expense. If it is necessary to wait till Saturday, the contemplated matinée at New-York will be abandoned. Alix is in fine shape, and her trainer, McDowell, says she will go a merry mile at Belmont whenever the footing is good.

TO RACE FOR A TIMES MEDAL.

A Good Contest Expected in the Novice Event at the Montclair's Meet.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 5.—If Sergt. Dunn's promise of good weather comes true, the second annual road races of the Montclair Wheelmen to-morrow will prove a big success. The Valley Road, over which the races will be decided, will not be at its best, owing to the heavy rain of to-day, but that will not detract from the sport.

The racing will be started at 9:45 o'clock, the mile contest for novices being the first event on the programme. The winner of this race will receive a New-York Times gold medal, valued at $50. There is said to be a great rivalry among the novices for this trophy, and, as a result, a lively struggle is expected.

The team race between the best three riders in the Montclair Wheelmen and the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association should be the best event of the day from a purely racing standpoint. This will be at a distance of five miles. Both sides are equally confident of winning. The prize list is an attractive one.

RIVERSIDE WHEELMEN NOTES.

H. E. Voorhis Chosen to Fill Vice President Hooke's Unexpired Term.

The Riverside Wheelmen at their last meeting elected H. E. Voorhis to fill the unexpired term of Vice President F. Howard Hooke. Mr. Voorhis is one of the most popular members of the club, and his election was unanimous.

President Fitch has appointed the following a Nominating Committee: H. E. Voorhis, Chairman; T. Ward, J. C. Bargebeau, Dr. Allen, and Joseph Judge. The committee will have a meeting on Friday night, after which it will probably post its selection of candidates for office for the ensuing year.

Five new members were added to the club's list at the last meeting.

C. B. Robinson, the present Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, has been talked of by a number of the more prominent members of the club as a probable candidate for the office of Secretary. Mr. Robinson has long been identified with the Riversides, and has worked hard for the club's success.

It is reported that Capt. Ward will not again be a candidate for that position. Secretary Weeks of the Racing Board is mentioned as his successor.

Coffin's Five-Mile Road Record.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—George W. Coffin of this city rode five miles unpaced in the remarkable time of 11:26 on Saturday afternoon, over the Springfield-Elizabeth course. Coffin's time clips 1 minute and 29 seconds off the record, which was held by Monte Scott. The latter's time was 12:55, made over the Plainfield-Fanwood course. Coffin's performance was timed by L. Underhill, K. Perkins, Henry Max, and J. M. Rall, the Springfield Freeholder. J. M. Baldwin, Mart Perkins, and Al Hargan were the judges.

Cycle Races at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—The Harvard University Cycling Association will hold its annual Fall road race on the 12th of November, over the same course as last year, covering ten miles. The race is open to all members of the university, all riders being earnestly requested to compete. The handicaps will be liberal enough to give every rider a fair chance. A second race will be held later in the month. Five prizes will be given. Entries close Nov. 9, with Mr. J. W. Schereschewsky, '95.

Among the Wheelmen.

—The Century Road Club of America has just allowed the following records: L. C. Wall, 10 miles; time, 28:50, made Oct. 15, 1894; the District of Columbia record. A. G. Harding, St. Louis to De Sota, 47 miles; time, 3:33:00, made on May 15, 1894; course record. T. J. Bird, 10 miles; time, 28:28, made May 30, 1894; Minnesota State record. W. L. Steimal, Buffalo, Le Roy century course; time, 6:35:00, made June 12, 1894; course record. L. C. Wahl, 20 miles; time, 1:02:42, made on July 3, 1894; District of Columbia record. C. D. Cutting, Elgin-Aurora century course; time, 6:45:45, made Aug. 12, 1894; course record. W. L. Steimal, 200 miles; time, 15:50:30, made Aug. 14, 1894; American record. A. Le Jeal, 15 miles; time, 42:24, made Sept. 1, 1894; Pennsylvania State record. Nat Butler, 15 miles; time, 41:25½, made Sept. 2, 1894; Massachusetts State record. T. T. Mack, 200 miles; time, 14:24:45, made Sept. 27, 1894; American record.

—The Westchester Cycling League will hold its two and five mile handicap road races this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, on the Sawmill River course, at Yonkers. Good sport is promised, as the best riders of the Yonkers Bicycle Club, Mount Vernon Club Wheelmen, Star Cycle Club, Washington Wheelmen, and Huguenot Wheelmen have entered for each event.

—A regular meeting of the Montauk Wheelmen will be held this evening at the clubhouse, in Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. The election returns will be received and announced during the meeting.

—Capt. Smith of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen has been given a handsome gold watch by his clubmates for his painstaking work in connection with the organization's recent century run.

—The Cycle Path Fund Committee, of which J. B. Potter is Chairman, reports that only $700 is now wanted to complete the desired sum. This amount will probably be raised before snow flies.

—The Gramercy Wheelmen will have a stag at 23 St. Mark's Place on Saturday evening. The club's pool tournament will also be started on this evening.

—C. E. Moore of York, Penn., is seventy-three years of age and an enthusiastic rider.

Calendar of Sports

TUESDAY, NOV. 6.

Trotting, at the Parkway Driving Club, Brooklyn.

Paper chase of the New-York Athletic Club, Travers Island, 3 P. M.

Opening of the season at Dickel's Riding Academy.

Hunt meet of the Meadowbrook Hunt, Westbury Pond and Meadowbrook.

Ride of the New-York Riding Club, at Durland's Academy.

Shooting. — One - hundred - shot championship tournament, open to all, at Wissel's Cypress Hills Park, Brooklyn; Rye Gun Club's all-day tournament, at Rye, N. Y.; Acme Gun Club members' shoot, at Dexter Park, Brooklyn.

Paper chase of the Spartan Harriers, Brooklyn.

Walk of the Fresh-Air Club, Newfoundland, N. J., to Dover, leaving via Cortlandt Street Ferry, at 8:30 A. M.

Golf.—St. Andrew's Club championship tournament, St. Andrew's links, Yonkers.

Meeting of the Montauk Wheelmen, 100 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Cross-Country Runs.—Prospect Harriers, Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M.; joint run of Union and Atlanta Athletic Clubs, New-Utrecht, L. I.

Football.—Officers North Atlantic Squadron vs. First Naval Battalion, State of New-York, Fourth Division, at Country Club, Westchester, 3:30 P. M.; Crescent Athletic Club vs. Cornell University, at Eastern Park; Volunteers of Harlem vs. Yale Consolidated team, at Polo Grounds; Hamilton Athletic Club vs. Betts Academy, at Stamford, Conn.; Hoboken High School vs. Cherry X team, at Stevens Institute grounds, Hoboken; Boston Athletic Association vs. Chicago Athletic Association, at Boston; Flushing Athletic Club vs. Columbia Freshmen, at Flushing; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Yale seniors, at Bergen Point; Brooklyn High School vs. Irving Club, at Eastern Park, forenoon; Ridgewood Field Club vs. Orange Young Men's Christian Association, at Ridgewood, N. J.; Cranford Athletic Club vs. Westfield Athletic Club, at Cranford; Elizabeth Athletic Club vs. Princeton College Tigers, at Elizabeth; Montclair Athletic Club vs. University of the City of New-York, at Montclair; Fordham College vs. Sagamore Athletic Club, at Fordham.

Cycling.—Road races of the Montclair Wheelmen, at Montclair, 9:45 A. M.; annual club races of the Riverside Wheelmen, at Rahway, 2:30 P. M.; Kings County Wheelmen, twenty-five-mile handicap road race, Springfield, L. I., 10 A. M.; New-York Wheelmen races, at White Plains; Amphion Wheelmen's century run to Oakdale, L. I., 5:30 A. M.; Elizabeth Wheelmen's ten-mile handicap, at Elizabeth; Mercury Wheel Club's five-mile club handicap, at Flushing, L. I.; Hudson County Wheelmen's annual road races, on the Boulevard, Jersey City, 2 P. M.; Dorian's twenty-five-mile road race, at Freeport, L. I.; Newark Wheelmen's ten-mile sealed handicap, at Elizabeth, 3 P. M.; Morristown Wheelmen's twenty-five-mile road race, Summit course, at Morristown, N. J.; New-York Athletic Club annual fifteen-mile road race, Westchester, 11 A. M.; handicap road races of the Westchester Cycling League, Sawmill River course, Yonkers, 2:30 P. M.; club run of the Eastern District Wheelmen of Brooklyn to Massapequa; club run of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen to Plainfield, N. J.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7.

Football.—Andover Academy vs. Yale freshmen, at Andover, Mass.; Newark Academy vs. Princeton Preparatory School, at Newark; Massachusetts Institute of Technology vs. Bowdoin, at Boston.

Shooting.—Tournament of the Coney Island Rod and Gun Club, at Dexter Park, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, NOV. 8.

Shooting.—Tournament of the Central New-York Trap Shooters' League, at Syracuse.

Chess.—International tournament at the Union Square Hotel, 5 P. M.

International Field Club trials, at Chatham, Ontario.

Meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, at the Tourist Cycle Club rooms, Paterson, N. J.

Opening music ride, at the Central Park Riding Academy.

Football.—Condon School vs. Barnard School, at Mount Morris Park; Hamilton Institute vs. Columbia Grammar School, at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge; Columbia College class championship, sophomores vs. freshmen, at William's Bridge, 1 P. M.; Chicago Athletic Association vs. Brown University, at Providence.

FRIDAY, NOV. 9.

Football.—Columbia College class championship, seniors vs. juniors, at William's Bridge.

Boxing.—Columbus Athletic Club tournament for novices, at Wood's Hall, Jersey City, 8:30 P. M.

—A "hard times sociable" is one in which the promised supper does not come up to the expectations of those who buy tickets.—New-Orleans Picayune.

THE FIFTY ASSOCIATES.

A Real Estate Syndicate, Boston's Oldest Corporation.

From The Boston Post.

The oldest and closest corporation in the City of Boston is the Fifty Associates. Its shareholders are to be found "at home" on Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, and their offices are in State Street and adjoining lanes. Their blood is blue. Many of them are direct descendants of the original Fifty Associates, while some can trace relationship to the charter members of the first association of the Museum Hall, founded in 1820.

Aside from the popular interest attaching to the personnel of this élite corporation, nothing better illustrates the growth in value of Boston down-town property than the history of this realty syndicate, which is one of the wealthiest in this city.

Extraordinary powers were granted to this corporation in the original and subsequent acts of the General Court. In fact, it was the recipient of rights and immunities from public scrutiny far greater than any soulless body corporate could hope, pray, or pay for in these modern days of legislative limitations.

In the old yellow-tinged records of 1820 at the State House is a charter bearing the date of Feb. 21, in which the General Court confers special rights and privileges upon Benjamin Rich, John Heard, Jr., Shadrack Shattuck, Alpheus Clay, and others, their associates, successors, and assigns, constituting them as a body politic and corporate, to be called the Museum Hall. To this corporation is given the right "to have, hold, and possess, by fee simple or by leasehold, all that certain real estate situated in the City of Boston, bounded and described as follows."

Then is described a lot 180 by 260 feet, in the heart of town, between Cooper's Alley, now Brattle Street, and Elm Street, which included part of the land of the old Brattle Street Church, and of the heirs of David Bradlee and Samuel Torrey. Most of this parcel of land was appropriated by the city for the extending of Washington Street in 1872. The proceeds accruing to the corporation were invested in other business localities.

But in three years the Museum Hall proprietors found themselves in need of new concessions and privileges. Among other things they wanted to increase their capital stock from 600 shares to 1,000 shares, and they wanted to change their name and take in more members. An act of the General Court, dated June 12, granted all they wanted, and they henceforth became known as the Fifty Associates.

This name was assumed because fifty prominent men had come together in this enlargement and reorganization and subscribed large sums toward an enormous capital stock. The leading stockholder and promoter of the new corporation was David Sears, whose direct descendants still hold large blocks of the stock; William Eliot, the builder of the Tremont House, was also among the notable fifty. His descendants at the present day, among them Dr. Samuel Eliot, Charles Eliot Guild, Charles Eliot Norton, and others, hold considerable of the stock.

Take, for instance, the Bradlee family. It was part of the land of the heirs of David Bradlee that made up the original parcel of land purchased by the Museum Hall. Today there are several Bradlees on the list of stockholders, among them being the Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee and Frederick J. Bradlee.

The original value of the shares, in 1823, was $800, and the 1,000 shares represented a capital stock of $800,000, which was a very large sum for those days. For the first ten years of the syndicate's existence the most memorable incidents were the assessments, which ran up to the amount allowed by the charter, of $200 a share. So that the shares represented a cost value of $1,000 when they began to earn interest.

The dividends have always been at a low rate. Even as recently as eleven years ago, in 1883, when the shares sold at $2,150, the annual dividends were but $60. With the increase in dividends to $120 in the past few years, the stock has risen to a selling value of $4,100 to $4,500, as shown by the auction sale of four shares on Oct. 24.

The amount paid out yearly to the stockholders is $120,000, and the income is $165,000, the difference being put into the surplus fund, which now amounts to $275,000. It is the policy of accumulating a surplus to be used for repairs, rebuilding, and additional purchases of lands from year to year that has made this syndicate so eminently successful. The management of this vast estate has been in the hands of C. U. Cotting for forty years, whose father, Amos Cotting, had it in charge almost from its inception.

One of the reasons for the high value which is placed on this stock is that people are now content with a lower rate of interest than formerly for an absolutely secure investment. But this alone does not account for the high price paid for the shares. They have always paid about the same rate of interest. For instance, fifteen to twenty years ago, when the annual dividend was but $60, the shares sold at $2,000 approximately, which was a 3 per cent. investment. The present high price of over $4,000 per share is accountable from the fact that it has always been considered not only a gilt-edge investment, but an aristocratic one, and a share of this stock is considered a certificate to be ranked among the blue bloods. Besides this, the constantly growing value of the shares is considered especially valuable to hand down through successive generations.

The possession of this stock is such a distinction that on the death of a holder this part of the estate is usually published in connection with the fortunate heir. For instance, on the death of the late John Quincy Adams special mention was made in the papers at the time that the widow received a certain number of shares in the Fifty Associates' Corporation.

These shares are so closely held that only very rarely are they sold publicly; the usual way when they are for sale is to offer them privately to some of the other stockholders, who are always eager to buy them. They come to be for sale usually on the death of a holder when it is necessary to divide up the property. The reason for the recent public sale of four shares on Oct. 24 was that the owner desired to get a higher price than would be paid privately, knowing that if put up for public auction there would be plenty of bidders at a fancy figure, for the honor of having their names put on the blue list of this ancient and honorable corporation. This proved to be true, for two shares sold at $4,525, far in excess of their value as interest-bearing securities, while two other shares sold at $4,150. Even this is in excess of the market valuation, provided the whole property were sold and the amount divided up into 1,000 parts and distributed pro rata among the shareholders. The assessed valuation is $3,094,400, which of course is somewhat below the market price. There is known to be a surplus of $275,000 in the treasury, and competent judges place the market value of the property at $3,500,000, and with the surplus added would make a total of $3,775,300. On this basis of calculation each of the 1,000 shares would be worth $3,775.

The amount of the annual dividend per share has been $120 for several years. So that at a market value of $4,000 the rate of interest is but 3 per cent.

Surely this is not enough to tempt the investor who has an eye on interest alone. For there are plenty of opportunities for real estate investments just as secure which will pay 4 per cent and more.

The most important piece of property owned by the syndicate is Young's Hotel, which is assessed at nearly a million dollars. The Washington Street holding is a long list in itself, being the buildings and land at Nos. 95-99, 111-115, 119, 108-118, 791-799, 889-901. In Cornhill there is the building numbered 42-48, and three others. In Central Street there are Nos. 9, 13, and 17, and four buildings in Friend Street. In Union Street the corporation owns eight buildings, and in India Street Nos. 1-3 and 13; also 32 Dock Square, 77 Court Street, and 40 Kilby Street. Their State Street property bears the numbers of 288, 278, 184, and 129-135. Other properties are 123-129 Kingston Street, 8 and 10 Beacon Street, 9 Tremont Street, 42-44 Elliot Street, and many other holdings.

These are all in the mercantile part of Boston, and denote the policy which the corporation has pursued of concentrating its interests in the business section, believing that to be the surest and safest and most certain of permanent increase in value.

A partial list of the present stockholders will serve to show the well-known families that hold the majority of the stock. Among them are Charles W. Armory, President; C. U. Cotting, Clerk and Treasurer; Francis I. Armory, Eben Bacon, J. Parker Bacon, Charles P. Bowditch, Alfred Bowditch, Jeffrey R. Brackett, W. S. Bullard, Robert Codman, Caspar Crowinshield, Armory Eliot, F. S. Grand d'Hauteville, Caleb W. Loring, James V. Parker, W. S. Richardson, Henry F. Sears, Frederick R. Sears, W. L. Whitney, and about forty others.

—A couple of visitors at the art museum who had with them an ancient catalogue, in which the number now given "Automedon Holding the Horses of Achilles" was borne by Lepage's "Joan of Arc," were nonplussed until one of them hit on the happy explanation that the picture represented Joan just getting up to answer the summons to battle.—Boston Transcript.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1894.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,816	6	199	6,630	14,309
Sixtieth Street	3,603	87	2,285	33,384	24
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	14,013
D. L. & W. & L. V. R. R.	3,183	52	275	4,322	2,411
Weehawken and scattering	885	...	318	...	...
Total	9,987	145	3,077	44,336	30,757
Total last week	10,552	217	3,350	45,821	33,895

QUOTATIONS OF BEEVES.

Good to choice	$4.90 @$5.25
Medium to fair	4.30 @$4.85
Common	3.15 @ 4.25
Texans and rangers	3.45 @ 3.75
Bulls and dry cows	2.17½@ 2.25
Oxen and stags	3.00 @ 4.65

Good to prime steers sold one year ago at $4.90 @$5.20.

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

		Live Cattle.	Qtrs. of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Co.	Majestic	...	1,000	...
Eastmans Co.	New-York	...	1,000	...
Eastmans Co.	Lucania	...	1,900	...
D. H. Sherman	New-York	...	496	
D. H. Sherman	France	240	...	500
D. H. Sherman	Grecian	...	...	800
M. Goldsmith	Runic	205	...	600
M. Goldsmith	Grecian	150	...	...
M. Goldsmith	France	211	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son	Runic	251	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son	Manitoba	316	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Manitoba	175	1,500	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Hindoo	100	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Alecto	272	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Grecian	150	...	...
N. Morris	Sorrento	150	...	...
N. Morris	Zaandam	505	...	...
N. Morris	Runic	...	2,000	...
G. F. Lough & Co.	Trinidad	54	...	...
A. Strauss	Trinidad	10	...	...
L. S. Dillenback	Trinidad	...	...	65
Total shipments		2,789	2,896	1,965
Total shipments last week		3,867	10,140	3,520
Boston shipments for week		2,565	7,400	1,697
Baltimore shipments for week		888	1,452	909
Montreal shipments for week		2,304	...	8,019
Phila. shipments for week		464	500	...
Newport News ship's for week		824	...	...
To London		3,120	1,500	4,294
To Liverpool		3,606	14,452	376
To Glasgow		1,357	...	800
To Hull		100	...	...
To Southampton		...	1,496	...
To Bristol		465	...	3,671
To Havre		1,122	...	...
To Bermuda and West Indies		64	...	65
Total for all ports		9,834	17,248	12,590
Total for all ports last week		8,693	20,740	12,858

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 195 cars, or 3,383 head: 40 cars for the market. Good cattle were in light supply, and, with moderate arrivals of all grades, the market ruled active at an advance of 15@20c on decent to prime steers, while range stuff was firm, but not quotably higher; all went to the scales at an early hour; exporters bought 168 head for shipment alive; inferior to prime native steers sold at $3.15@$5.25 100 lb; oxen and stags at $3@$4.65; bulls at $2.17½@$2.30; old cows at $2.25, and by the head at $11@$14 each; no Texans or rangers. City-dressed native sides slow at 6½@9c lb; Texas and range beef selling at 5¾@7c. To-day's London and Liverpool cable advices quote refrigerated beef firmer at 7@9c lb; American live cattle stronger at 9@11c, estimated dressed weight; American sheep lower at 8@9½c. Shipments to-morrow, on the Cevic, 315 cattle for M. Goldsmith, 315 head for J. Shamberg & Son, 2,240 quarters of beef for N. Morris; on the Boston City, 150 cattle for M. Goldsmith. SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—31 Virginia steers, 1,334 lb average, at $5.05 100 lb; 16 Illinois do, 1,246 lb, at $4.70; 16 do, 1,312 lb, at $4.60; 10 do, 1,245 lb, at $4.50; 19 do, 1,292 lb, at $4.50; 15 do, 1,216 lb, at $4.50; 20 do, 1,172 lb, at $4.45; 17 do, 1,264 lb, at $4.40; 3 do, 1,133 lb, at $4.30; 15 do, 1,104 lb, at $4.25; 5 do, 1,100 to 1,160 lb, at $4; 20 do, 1,235 lb, at $3.95; 2 do, 1,160 lb, at $3.75; 1 do, 1,200 lb, at $3.50; 2 do, 875 lb, at $3.15; 1 heifer, 1,075 lb, at $4.25; 19 Virginia oxen, 1,176 lb, at $3.15. NEWTON & CO.—21 Virginia steers, 1,264 lb, at $4.95; 15 do, 1,145 lb, at $4.40; 17 Kentucky oxen and steers, 1,145 lb, at $4.30; 37 Kentucky oxen, 1,353 lb, at $3.50; 15 do, 1,241 lb, at $3.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—18 Virginia steers, 1,370 lb, at $5.25; 8 do, 1,430 lb, at $5.25; 1 do, 1,300 lb, at $4.50; 5 oxen, 1,494 lb, at $4.65; 2 do, 1,320 lb, at $4.40; 3 do, 1,517 lb, at $4; 10 do, 1,314 to 1,400 lb, at $3.50; 10 do, 1,374 lb, at $3.25; 8 do, 1,314 lb, at $3.10; 6 do, 1,427 lb, at $2.. S. W. SHERMAN—16 Illinois steers, 1,122 lb, at $4.50; 20 do, 1,193 lb, at $4.45; 19 do, 1,176 lb, at $4.45; 19 do, 1,150 lb, at $4.30; 19 do, 1,116 lb, at $4.25. S. SANDERS—12 Virginia steers, 1,184 lb, at $3.95; 23 cows, 914 lb, at $2.25. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—17 Kentucky steers, 1,272 lb, at $4.80; 18 do, 1,192 lb, at $4.35. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—30 State bulls, 785 lb, at $2.17½; 20 dry cows, at $14 head; 5 do, at $12; 5 do at $11.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 5 head. No trading this morning; nominally steady at $20@$45 head for inferior to good cows, calves included.

CALVES—Receipts, 950 head, of which 69 head were consigned direct. Market active and strong at an advance of 25c on veals, and 10@15c on grassers; the pens were cleared early; poorest to best veals sold at $5@$8 100 lb; grassers at $2.30@$3; Western calves at $3@$3.75. Dressed calves higher at 8@12½c for city-dressed veals, 7@11c for country-dressed, 4½@6c for little calves, 4@5¼c for dressed grassers. SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—17 veals, 147 lb average, at $8 100 lb; 43 do, 146 lb, at $7.50; 21 do, 137 lb, at $7; 3 do, 176 lb, at $6; 47 grassers, 262 lb, at $3; 65 do, 234 lb, at $2.95; 34 do, 220 lb, at $2.90; 46 do, 189 lb, at $2.60. S. SANDERS—11 veals, 141 lb, at $7.75; 13 do, 111 lb, at $7.50; 6 grassers, 291 lb, at $3; 23 do, 240 lb, at $2.95; 17 do, 223 lb, at $2.75; 55 Western calves, 255 lb, at $3.70; 12 do, 267 lb, at $3.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—60 Western calves, 279 lb, at $3.25; 32 grassers, 204 lb, at $2.75; 44 do, 200 lb, at $2.92½; 16 do, 330 lb, at $2.50; 14 mixed calves, 198 lb, at $3.25; 4 fed do, 240 lb, at $4; 9 veals, 153 lb, at $8; 4 do, 155 lb, at $7.75; 4 do, 172 lb, at $7; 82 do, 127 lb, at $7. G. DILLENBACK—6 veals, 136 lb, at $8; 19 do, 147 lb, at $7.75; 8 do, 132 lb, at $7.50; 2 do, 120 lb, at $7; 4 do, 187 lb, at $5; 42 yearlings and grassers, 231 lb, at $2.30. J. P. NELSON—60 Western calves, 277 lb, at $3; 41 grassers, 257 lb, at $2.75; 2 veals, 150 lb, at $8; 1 do, 85 lb, at $5. S. JUDD & CO.—15 veals, 129 lb, at $7.75; 16 do, 122 lb, at $7.50; 13 do, 123 lb, at $7.25; 3 grassers, 213 lb, at $3; 2 do, 205 lb, at $2.75. M. COLLINS—16 veals, 188 lb, at $7.75; 2 do, 166 lb, at $7.50; 20 grassers, 251 lb, at $2.85. WALSH, KIRBY & CO.—4 veals, 167 lb, at $7.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—3 veals, 107 lb, at $6.50; 16 grassers, 187 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 265 lb, at $2.75. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—3 veals, 100 to 123 lb, at $6.50@$7.25; 1 do, 150 lb, at $4.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 64½ cars, or 13,580 head: 13 cars for butchers direct and 51½ cars for sale. Supplies were light, and market opened active at a shade higher prices for sheep, and at an advance of 15@25c on lambs; the pens were readily cleared, and the finish was firm for good stock; poor to prime sheep sold at $2@$3.25 100 lb; choice do at $3.50; inferior to prime lambs at $3.12½@$4.55, with general sales at $3.50@$4.50; culls at $3. Dressed mutton firmer at 4@6c, and at 6¼@7c for choice carcasses; dressed lambs higher at 5½@8c. SALES.—D. HARRINGTON—208 Canadian lambs, 79 lb average, at $4.50 100 lb; 204 do, 79 lb, at $4.37½; 470 Western do, 69 lb, at $4.12½; 230 do, 70 lb, at $4.12½; 54 State do, 66 lb, at $4; 378 State sheep and lambs, 66 lb, at $3.50; 46 sheep, 110 lb, at $2.50. S. JUDD & CO.—106 State lambs, 69 lb, at $4.12½; 213 do, 70 lb, at $4; 133 do, 68 lb, at $3.75; 219 do, 65 lb, at $3.65; 247 Michigan do, 63 lb, at $3.75; 247 do, 61 lb, at $3.80; 42 State sheep, 111 lb, at $2.75; 76 do, 94 lb, at $2.25. HUME & MULLEN—210 Western lambs, 80 lb, at $4.25; 228 do, 72 lb, at $4.15; 210 do, 73 lb, at $4.10; 193 do, 65 lb, at $4; 101 Pennsylvania do, 69 lb, at $4; 31 State do, 64 lb, at $4; 130 do, 64 lb, at $3.75; 82 do, 68 lb, at $3.75; 174 Western sheep, 102 lb, at $3.25; 39 State do, 82 lb, at $2.75; 36 do, 101 lb, at $2.50; 172 sheep and lambs, 60 lb, at $2.75. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—36 Ohio sheep, 111 lb, at $3.50; 79 do, 102 lb, at $3; 148 do, 88 lb, at $2.87½; 111 Ohio lambs, 62 lb, at $3.75; 102 State do, 74 lb, at $4.20. D. McPHERSON & CO.—231 Michigan lambs, 63 lb, at $4.10; 129 do, 57 lb, at $3.50; 52 Indiana do, 68 lb, at $3.80; 130 State do, 59 lb, at $3.87½; 64 Pennsylvania do, 63 lb, at $3.75; 157 Kentucky do, (few sheep,) 80 lb, at $4.10; 158 Indiana sheep, 98 lb, at $3; 103 Western do, 95 lb, at $3.12½; 48 Kentucky do, 92 lb, at $2.75; 13 State do, 99 lb, at $2.50; 24 Pennsylvania do, 84 lb, at $2.25. P. S. KASE—99 Pennsylvania lambs, 67 lb, at $4; 4 sheep, 105 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—181 Canadian lambs, 86 lb, at $4.55; 187 do, 80 lb, at $4.20; 338 Western do, 64 lb, at $3.75; 90 State do, 69 lb, at $4.25; 82 do, 59 lb, at $3.50. NEWTON & CO.—167 Virginia lambs, 67 lb, at $4.25; 247 do, 66 lb, at $4; 214 Canadian do, 82 lb, at $4.37½; 218 Michigan do, 67 lb, at $4.15; 8 Virginia sheep, 69 lb, at $2.50. WALSH, KIRBY & CO.—104 State lambs, 68 lb, at $4; 270 Pennsylvania do, 66 lb, at $3.80. M. COLLINS—220 Western lambs, 76 lb, at $4.25; 230 do, 69 lb, at $4.15; 237 State do, 74 lb, at $4.25; 225 do, 74 lb, at $4.20; 149 do, 67 lb, at $4; 217 do, 55 lb, at $3.12½; 34 culls, 60 lb, at $3; 16 State sheep, 97 lb, at $2.75; 1 buck, 170 lb, at $1.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—115 Western lambs, 73 lb, at $4.25; 203 State do, 60 lb, at $4; 106 do, 56 lb, at $3.50; 84 sheep, 77 lb, at $2; 7 do, 90 lb, at $2. S. SANDERS—183 State lambs, 63 lb, at $3.65; 195 do, 61 lb, at $3.50; 79 Pennsylvania do, (few sheep,) 68 lb, at $3.37½; 73 do, 59 lb, at $3.25; 36 Pennsylvania sheep, 101 lb, at $2.62½; 22 do 95 lb, at $2.50; 69 State do, 71 lb, at $2.25; 13 do, 70 lb, at $2; 85 State sheep and lambs, 61 lb, at $3.12½.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 60 cars, over 9,808 head: 28 cars at Fortieth Street and 32 cars at Jersey City; only 89 head on sale early in the day, but more were to arrive later. Market quoted steady at $4.85@$5.10, with early sales, at $5@$5.05 for good medium and light hogs; country-dressed firm at 5½@7½c for extreme weights. SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—60 State hogs, 208 lb average, at $5.05 per 100 lb; 18 do, 158 lb, at $5.05; 3 rough do, 300 lb, at $4.05. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—6 hogs, 183 lb, at $5.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,420 head; total for week thus far, 6,260 head; for same time last week, 7,600 head; consigned through, 2,260 head; to New-York, 1,840 head; on sale, 4,000 head; market opened dull and 10@15c lower for all but good light butchers' stock, which was 10c higher; light attendance of buyers; closed steady, with all sold; choice to extra steers, $4.90@$5.25; good, heavy shipping, $4.40@$4.75; fair to medium, $3.60@$4.25; light butchers' $3.40@$3.60; light Western steers, $3.20@$3.40; fat heifers, $3.40@$3.75; fair to good fat cows and heifers, $2.65@$3.25; fair to choice oxen, $2.25@$3.75; bulls lower; fair to choice, $2.15@$2.75; extra prime heavy, $3.25@$3.75; veals, $5.75@$7; milch cows steady; springers lower; stockers: good, steady at $2.60@$3; yearlings dull at $1.80@$2.25; feeders, $3@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 10,200 head; total for week thus far, 32,100 head; for same time last week, 31,350 head; consigned through, 9,600 head; to New-York, 7,650 head; on sale, 22,500 head; market opened active and firm; closed stronger; early sales; Yorkers, $4.60@$4.65; mixed packers, $4.65@$4.70; good mediums, $4.70@$4.75; no extra heavy here; roughs, $3.90@$4.15; stags, $3.25@$3.75; late sales; good Yorkers, $4.67½@$4.70; pigs, in good demand, at $4.65@$4.70; mediums, $4.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 13,800 head; total for week thus far, 23,600 head; for same time last week, 19,400 head; consigned through, 3,600 head; to New-York, $4,600 head; on sale, 20,000 head; market opened active and higher for sheep, with best lambs ¼c better; closed firm for good export ewes at $3; export wethers at $3@$3.25, and weak for lambs; early sales; best native lambs, $3.90 @$4.15; fair to good, $3.40@$3.80; culls and common, $2.75@$3.25; good to best mixed sheep, $2.65@$3; extra, $3.15; culls and common, $1.50 @$2.40; Canadian lambs, $4@$4.25.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,818 head. Native cattle steady. Texas cattle active demand. Prices shade higher. Native steers $2@$2.60; cows, $1.75@$2.05; Texas steers, 2.20@$2.65. Hogs—Receipts, 3,020 head. An active market to the extent of moderate supply. The tone was strong, though very few of the offerings classed as choice, prices averaged 5c higher. The best heavy sold at $4.70, only two lots being good enough to sell at that price. Fair to good mixed lots, including some heavy, ranged at $4.40 @$4.60. Anything below $4.30 were common. Some light pigs sold at $3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 323 head. Market quiet on account of light supply. Native mixed, $2.75; southwest mixed, $2.15; native sheep, $2; lambs, $2.90.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts liberal; market firm; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.40 @$4.70; good butchers', $3.75@$4; rough fat, $2.50 @$3; fair light steers, $3.25@$3.50; good fat cows and heifers, $2.40@$3. Hogs—Receipts liberal; market opened slow at 10@15c lower than last week; Philadelphias, $4.80@$4.85; best Yorkers and mixed, $4.65@$4.75; common to fair Yorkers, $4.50@$4.60; pigs, $4.15@$4.30; rough sows, $3.50 @$4; stags and roughs, $3@$3.50. Sheep—Supply light; extra, $3@$3.20; good, $2.30@$2.70; fair, $1.70@$2; common, 50c@$1; yearlings, $2.20@ $3.10; lambs, $2.25@$2.80; veal calves, $5@$6; heavy and thin calves, $2.25@$3.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000 head. Market firm. Common to extra steers, $2.85@$6.25; stockers and feeders, $2@$3.50; cows and bulls, $1@$3.50; calves, $2.25@$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 37,000 head. Market firm. Heavy, $4.35@$4.75; common to choice mixed, $4.25@$4.70; choice assorted, $4.55@$4.65; light, $4.25@$4.55; pigs, $2.50@$4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000 head. Market firm. Inferior to choice, $1@$3.25; lambs, $1.75@$4.15.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 68s 9d; prime mess dull at 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 66s 3d; do, medium, dull at 58s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 33s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 35s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 35s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 34s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, steady at 27s. Cheese—American finest white and colored dull at 48s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 19s 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 9d. Resin—Common firm at 3s 7½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 35s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 4s 5¼d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 4s 8¾d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 5s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, nominal; November steady at 4s 10¾d; December steady at 4s 9¼d; January steady at 4s 5½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 15s@£3. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 19,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 40,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 3,700 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, November delivery, 3d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 1-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 2-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 4-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 5-64@3 6-64d; April and May delivery, 3 7-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 3 9-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 11-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 12-64@3 13-64d.

LONDON, Nov. 5—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed—Spot delivery, 38s 3d per quarter; October and December shipment, via Cape, 38s 3d per quarter. Sugar, 12s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test and 9s 6d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—November, 9s 11½d; January and March, 10s 1¼d. Linseed oil, 20s 3d per cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 6d per cwt.

BREMEN, Nov. 5.—Petroleum, 4 marks 90 pfennigs.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 5.—Cotton steady; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4⅞c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net and gross receipts, 25,338 bales; exports to Great Britain, 27,406 bales; to France, 8,025 bales; to the Continent, 7,976 bales; coastwise, 3,687 bales; sales, 1,487 bales; stock, 198,370 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 5.—Cotton—Holders offer sparingly; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net and gross receipts, 10,147 bales; exports to the Continent, 9,497 bales; coastwise, 2,944 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 144,891 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 5½c; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 15-16c; good ordinary, 4 11-16c; net receipts, 27,532 bales; gross, 28,054 bales; exports to France, 6,716 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 294,986 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine dull; steady; 28½@29c. Resin quiet; steady; common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 5.—Resin firm; strained, 95c; good strained, $1. Spirits of turpentine quiet, but steady, at 25c. Tar steady at $1.30. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—Turpentine firm; 25c; receipts, 17 casks. Resin—Good strained firm, $1; receipts, 40 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 5.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c. Resin firm at $1.05.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

FRANK DAMROSCH'S SIGHT-SINGING CLASSES
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT CARNEGIE Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av. No previous knowledge of music required. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

LANGUAGES,
AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,
39 West 42d St.
Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; private instruction; day and evening. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

C. H. RIVERS'
Reliable School for Dancing now open for private and class instruction. Corner of Court and State Sts., Brooklyn. Send for circular. Address C. H. RIVERS, 175 State St., Brooklyn.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 WEST 84TH ST., DR. LOUIS DWIGHT RAY.
Collegiate, Scientific, and Commercial Courses. Primary and Intermediate Departments. Winner of 1894 Columbia Prize.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, academic, and post-graduate classes.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 22 East 54th St., Reopens Oct. 4. Primary, academic, and college preparatory dep'ts. Kindergarten Oct. 10. 15th year.

Banjo, Mandolin, and Piano Instruction.—By competent lady teacher at home or pupils' residence; terms reasonable. Address Box 614 Post Office, New-York.

PROF. F. M. BELTZUNG, 10 EAST 42D ST.—French, German, Spanish languages; day and evening classes; moderate terms.

CLASS FOR BOYS. 22 East 54th St., Reopens Oct. 3. Fifteenth year.
THE MISSES GRINNELL.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and classes in dancing every day.

THE MISSES WHEELER DAY SCHOOL AND kindergarten, 637 Madison Av., corner 59th St., over Jaeger's.

MRS. GRAHAM YOUNGS—HOME AND DAY School. Class for little boys. 40 West 45th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

TRINITY HOME SCHOOL.—$10.00; mother's care; English, German, French, music, painting. MRS. AYRES, Principal, Rossville, S. I.

Teachers.

GERMAN HANOVERIAN, FORMER teacher of three best local schools; conversational classes; children and adults; also, private lessons; highest references; moderate terms. FRAULEIN HISCHE, 46 West 64th St.

A. EVERETT STONE, (YALE,) 561 5TH AV.; an experienced tutor; recommended by well-known families.

A YALE GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED tutor, wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE, Box 130 Times.

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON.
ARTISTIC STYLES at LOW prices and EASY TERMS. RENT WITH VIEW TO PURCHASE. Fine tuning. SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS, $100 UPWARD.
EMERSON WAREROOMS,
92 5TH AV., N. Y.

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—Furniture, carpets, bric-a-brac of any description; parties desirous of disposing of the same will find cash purchaser by addressing STARTING, Box 387 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable North of Ireland girl; first-class chambermaid, waitress; private family; understands all kinds salads; willing, obliging; city references. 413 West 48th St., Keever's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; six years' best city reference from last place; no objection to country. 224 East 45th St., candy store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid alone, no objection to a flat; best of references. 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going South wishes to place her first-class chambermaid or parlor maid. Call, for two days, at 29 West 81st St. from 10 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best reference; private family only. M. G., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid, or chambermaid and plain sewing; best city reference. Call, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 1 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country; best city reference. K. F., 180 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, in private family, or to do general housework. Call, from 10 to 1, at 23 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress, in private family; willing and obliging; best city personal reference. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing, in American family; best city reference; no cards. 1,076 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork; willing to assist with washing or sewing; can run machine. 325 East 28th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging. Call, between 10 and 12, at 19 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; willing to do some plain sewing; personal city reference; no objection to go in the country. D. G., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By capable young woman as chambermaid, maid to lady or children, and do sewing; personal references. Advertiser, 443 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; good sewer. Neppel, 288 West 142d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, 17, as chambermaid, or to do light housework. 1,195 1st Av., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; moderate wages; city or country. 13 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Canadian girl as chambermaid; can give best city reference. Call, Tuesdays, at 186 East 108th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do sewing or assist with children. 153 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Quinn, 243 West 35th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a strong young girl; willing to assist with waiting or children; first-class reference. V. K., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid in private family; good city reference. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and DO PLAIN SEWING, or would wait on a lady; best city reference. M. L., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress, steady place in nice private family; best reference. 206 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city references. 612 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Danish girl as chambermaid; best references. 123 Charles St.

Cooks.

A.—EXCELLENT SWEDISH COOK.—Competent in all branches of her duties; makes good sauces, excellent entrées, fine desserts; excellent references. 31 East 27th St.

COOK.—Young English woman as first-class cook in private family; six years' city reference; capable of taking entire charge of kitchen. A. G., 666 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; has four years' reference from last employer. Address, by letter only, Marie, 12 North Washington Square.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron in small family; has three years' reference; would do housework in a nice family. Call, for two days. McCaffery, 482 East 53d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable young woman as good cook and to assist with washing; best of city reference from last place. 304 East 25th St.; ring Wheeler's bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent reference. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent girl; good bread baker; soups; desserts, &c.; would assist with washing; three years' references. 13 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant cook; bread and biscuit maker; understands soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; best reference. Mrs. L. Boyd, 331 East 43d St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By young Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family; disengaged Nov. 10; wages, $50; with kitchenmaid; references. B. F., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook in small private family; city reference. M. G., 121 West 19th St., first floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches of French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; excellent baker; do washing and ironing in small family; best city reference. H. M., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; experienced in all branches; plain, fancy; French and American cooking; good baker and manager; marketing; city reference. 252 West 30th St.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept, thoroughly understands her business; personal city reference. K. G., 147 East 50th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. L., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman by the day or week; good cook and laundress; city reference. 239 9th Av. Wood.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or would do housework. 1,340 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good cook and laundress; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 202 West 60th St., Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as cook in a private family; city or country; giving first-class reference. Call, two days, 18 Minetta St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; no objection to boarding house; best city reference. 409 East 29th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; good reference. A. L., 294 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; four years' best city reference. B. L., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good plain cook; no objection to coarse washing; good reference. 1,118 1st Av., top floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as a first-class cook in a private family; has good city reference. Present employer, 43 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a good cook in small private family, and to do coarse washing; eight years' reference; city or country. 250 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family. Apply, at present employer's, 433 5th Av.

COOK.—By good, reliable cook; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 80 East 87th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Can be seen at present employer's. 25 Irving Place.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in a nice private family; wages, $30; excellent reference. Call, Monday, 10 A. M., at 13 West 57th St.

COOK.—As plain cook and laundress; five years' reference. Call, from 9 to 2, Advertiser, 469 4th Av. No cards.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; good baker; city or country; best reference. 205 West 86th St., rear.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; in private family; best city references. 250 West 33d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands French and English dishes; the best of city reference. 146 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant girl as first-class cook; best reference. 721 8th Av., in shoe store.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good, plain cook; washing and ironing; good reference. 721 6th Av., ring King's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman; would assist with washing; best city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—By neat Swedish girl; first-class in all branches; wages, $35-$40 a month; best city reference. 106 East 84th St.

COOK and WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—In private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 112 East 26th St.; family going abroad.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; first-class city references. 339 West 40th St.

COOK.—By an English girl as good plain cook or general housework. 965 3d Av.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant. Can be seen at her present employer's, 224 Madison Av., between 1 and 3 o'clock to-day.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent, first-class Protestant cook; best city references. Cook, 416 West 47th St., care Miss Butler; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook and kitchenmaid; best city reference. E. J., 345 3d Av., care Mrs. Hedemark.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland girl in a private family; good personal city references. A. C., care Mrs. Mariani, 367 West 35th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; understands all the branches; would go by day, week, or month; first-class references. 1 East 17th St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; reference. 303 West 19th St.

COOK.—First-class; French; in private family. 324 West 15th St., first flat.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; good city reference. C. B., 136 West 33d St., Bell 6.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class young cook in small American family; city or country; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, entrées, desserts, creams, &c.; excellent references; last employer can be seen. 132 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her duties in all branches; pastry baking, &c.; take full management of kitchen and marketing; city or country; wages, $40; best city reference. J. V., 54 Clinton Place.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together or separate; one good cook and laundress; three years' city reference; the other chambermaid and waitress; one year's city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; take entire charge of kitchen and marketing; best city reference. B. F., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Frenchwoman as first-class cook; with single lady or gentleman; best of references. Mrs. M. Rouillard, 163 West 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a fine cook, German, in a small club or gentleman's house; $35 to $40 monthly. D., 1,318 2d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands her business in every detail. 339 West 49th St. Tuthill.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored woman, day's work; will do anything; will take washing home by the dozen or go out by the day. A. W., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; German; to go out by the day or week; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 327 West 38th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day; cuts and fits by T. Taylor's system; makes evening and tailor-made dresses; references. Competent, care of Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Fourteen years with Lord & Taylor and Railings; perfect-fitting, stylish dresses, $10; dresses renovated. Miss Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., one door east of 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; by the day with private family; perfect fitter, draper; makes the latest styles; remodels; reference; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; more customers by the day, or at home; first-class cut and fit guaranteed; moderate prices. 940 6th Av. Krohn.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $8 to $12; best city reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by day; cut, fit, make over; terms, $1.50; city reference. 258 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French girl as maid; understands dressmaking; best reference. Emile Ergens's hair store, 822 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young foreign lady of education as governess or companion, either visiting or resident, in refined family; excellent linguist; French, German, English branches; music; drawing; would travel; highest references. L. S., 1,267 Broadway, Room 13.

GOVERNESS.—Educated young German lady (Israelite) wishes position to grown children; is a good seamstress. Mrs. Simon, 1,523 1st Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a nursery governess of long experience; will teach English and take entire charge of children; thoroughly understands their care and various ailments to which they are subject; highest references given from former employers. M. J. O., 213 East 17th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German, (Hanoverian,) understands kindergarten; to grown children; best references. H. N., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Educated; to children in good family; gives lessons in German; good reference. 230 East 75th St., care Mrs. Shaaf.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a young North German lady, for the afternoon; German, French, kindergarten. Van Quitnow, 157 East 49th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a German lady as housekeeper; widower or bachelor apartments. Mrs. Yrmen, 216 East 29th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a Protestant housemaid; best city references. Housemaid, care of Mrs. Jones, 209 East 44th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small family, or would do kitchenwork in a private family; five years' reference. 308 West 39th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl at light housework and care for children. 242 West 10th St.; grocery store.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By French girl, lately landed, as kitchen girl. 411 West 42d St., second flat.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid; hairdresser; good seamstress; competent in all maid's duties; good city reference. E. S., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class German maid; good seamstress, dressmaker, and packer; accustomed to travel; best references. M. Schussler, 343 3d Av., near 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—A first-class French lady's maid; also for young misses; perfect hairdresser; seamstress; best city references. M. E., care Mrs. Melville, 200 West 57th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Or nurse for growing children, by a French person; speaks English; very good seamstress; best city references. A. B., 117 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID—German; experienced in her duties; good hairdresser, packer, sewer; can take charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 140 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; experienced and accustomed to travel; first-class city references. 131 West 35th St., care of Mrs. Duchardt.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid and seamstress in nice private family; best reference. 206 East 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid; understands all duties of a maid; good city reference. J. S., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By young Parisian as maid for lady or children; can speak French and German; good seamstress and has good taste in making over dresses; references. A. B. C., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A young lady, lately arrived from Norway, wishes a situation in a first-class American family as maid for a child and give lessons in music in consideration of learning English. Call, Monday, at 108 East 56th St., first floor.

MAID.—By competent French maid; good seamstress; good hairdresser and packer; good city reference. F. S., 221 East 23d St., care of Doherty.

MAID.—Good dressmaker; cut and fit; understands hair; good packer and traveler; willing and obliging. 209 West 35th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class references. H. S., care Mrs. Ohlsson, 238 East 33d St.

MAID.—By a German of refinement as maid to elderly lady or grown children; city or country; best city references. P. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker; good packer and traveler; exceptional reference. L. S., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl as maid and seamstress; best reference. C. F., 345 3d Av, care of Mrs. Hedemark.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To grown child; references from present employer. H. Walkey, Box 453 Hotel Majestic, 72d St. and 8th Av.

MAID.—By a very experienced French person; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Barbesant, 217 East 40th St.

MAID.—By French maid and seamstress. Apply, Tuesday or Wednesday morning, at present employer's, 58 West 48th St.

MAID or NURSE.—By a young French girl as maid or nurse. O. H., 972 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young American woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from the best private families of the city. M. W., care of Mrs. G. Heater, 106 East 120th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent laundress and seamstress, or assist in any other work; city reference. 401 East 74th St.; ring Walshe's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend as a first-class laundress. 54 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in private family; wages, $20 to $22; city reference; disengaged Nov. 7. S. B., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day, week, or month; assist with other work; good city reference. Mary Allen, 155 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat; orderly; good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young, respectable girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 375 West 46th St.; ring Lynch's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress and assist in chamberwork or do laundrywork alone; American family; best city reference. 209 East 35th St., Donnelly's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—As good laundress by the day or week; do any kind of work; willing and obliging; best city reference. A. M., 257 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; very best reference. Call at present employer's, 37 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; good laundress; personal reference from last employer. 453 West 52d St. Miss Mellin.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. M. J., 345 3d Av., care Mrs. Hedemark.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in small private family; best city reference. 980 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day, or to do housecleaning; good reference. 204 East 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; reference. 116 East 63d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent young woman; capable to take entire charge; best reference from last employer. 188 West 33d St., Bell 5.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young North of Ireland woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of baby from birth; best personal reference. 303 West 43d St.; no cards.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infants' nurse; thoroughly understands the entire care from birth; particularly good in case of delicate child; willing to travel. Lady can be seen from 11 to 1 at present employer's, 841 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant nurse; competent, reliable, and trustworthy; as infant's nurse or nurse to two children; can take entire charge. Call at present employer's, Mrs. M. Mart, 42 West 93d St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to obtain a good position for an experienced and trustworthy child's nurse, whom she can highly recommend. Call, between 10 and 12, at 68 West 68th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class French nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; four years' highest city and personal reference; wages, $25. Call, Monday, 218 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; understands bottle feeding; best city references. 115½ West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant nurse; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; willing and obliging. March, Box 298 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Protestant person; not long in the country; will be found willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. E. M., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an educated, first-class nurse; North German, (Hanoverian,) kindergartner, to children not under three; best references. F. P., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent American Protestant for infant or one or two growing children; very best personal city reference. A., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Infant's nurse, by experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

NURSE, &c.—American Protestant girl as nurse and to sew; best city references. 135 West 60th St.

NURSE.—Competent to take entire charge of baby or growing children; city reference. 113 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse, or wait on lady; good sewer; excellent reference from employer. 111 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; first-class city reference; city or country. 72 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for growing children; good seamstress; good references. E. Gigour, 333 West 21st St.

NURSE.—By a German-Swiss girl as nurse; five years' city reference; wages, $18. 215 East 29th St. Yanka.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; infant preferred. 67 Columbus Av.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—By colored woman as nurse; two years' reference. 204 East 80th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swedish girl, good embroiderer, as seamstress and do light chamberwork; wages, $20; first-class city references. H. H., 135 East 17th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; good cutter, fitter, operator, and family sewer; willing to assist with other work; wages moderate. H. Sullivan, 413 West 54th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young girl in nice private family; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with up-stairs work. Carpenter, 1,575 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By strong and willing young girl; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. M. M., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; two and a half years' reference. M. F., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By an English-trained young woman; takes a butler's place; highest references from last employer; city or country. 159 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in a private family in the city; disengaged when suited; wages, $20; references. R. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress or waitress and chambermaid in private family; best city reference. M. A., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress or parlormaid; city references; last employers can be seen. M. M., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; has filled a butler's place; Newport and city reference; wages, $20. A. M., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; can carve and serve wines; best city references. 210 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—In private family; no objection to a short distance in country; best city reference. 142 West 17th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class reference. 55 West 37th St., former employer's.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress and parlormaid, or waitress and chambermaid in small family; good city reference. 113 West 33d St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; is highly recommended. Call at present employer's, 116 East 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. 152 East 39th St., Ramsey's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young English girl; best city reference. M. W., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in a private family; understands carving, salads, and serving wines; city reference. J., 201 East 14th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; best city reference. 142 East 28th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a woman to take home washing; gentleman's or family wash; one who thoroughly understands it; air dry; no acids used; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

A THOROUGH SERVANT would like to assist a lady by the day or part of day; best reference. I. L., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

HAIRDRESSER.—First-class hairdresser wishes three morning customers by the month; $5. M. A. C., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—By professional operator; treats ladies at their homes. Operator, Box 135 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; work at home; will go out for dictations. J. H., 650 3d Av., Times Agency.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman as first-class butler in a private family; city or country; a specialty of receptions and dinner parties; keeps silver like new; fourteen years' best city reference. J. V., 54 Clinton Place.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; thoroughly efficient; sober, trustworthy; single man; active and accustomed to finest service; best city references; lady or gentleman seen. B. W., Box 111 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a respectable, honest, sober young man; thoroughly experienced; has the highest of personal references from last and former employers; city or country no objection. T. Reid, 570 7th Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler, perfectly understanding his business in every detail; sober, reliable, steady man; tall; several years' excellent references from employer, who can be seen. Competent, Box 315 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; age, 31; willing to be useful; first-class city references; last employer will personally recommend him. J., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; good reference from last place. John, Box 303 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; age, 25; thoroughly competent; honest and sober; excellent city references; four years with last employer. H., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. 21 West 56th St., present employer's.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly-experienced servant; competent in every respect, and in possession of first-class English and New-York references. N. A., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss as first-class butler in private family; best reference. A. L., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man; long and satisfactory reference from last place. J. B., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; excellent servant; willing and obliging; neat valet; personal references. Tom, Box 355 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Understands his business; 4 years' recommendations from last place; lady can be seen. 2 West 54th St.

BUTLER.—By competent young colored man in private family as first-class butler; best city reference; last employer seen. 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city recommendation. 143 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; where second man is kept; first-class references. C. Port, care of Mrs. Whalen, 1,795 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—By a young man, 26 years old, as butler or valet; first-class city references. R. A., 19 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class experienced butler in a private family; tall; age, 34; best city reference. 377 4th Av., third floor.

BUTLER or SINGLEHANDED PLACE.—Will be found competent and trustworthy, as reference will certify. J. B., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; ten years' first-class city reference; willing and obliging. Louis, 206 East 38th St.

BUTLER or VALET; excellent references. L. E. B., 661 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—Italian; just arrived from England; speaks French, English, and Spanish; has been accustomed to noblemen's families in England and can have first-class references from there; accustomed to travel; age, 35; height, 5 feet 9½ inches. Olivieri, 158 West 16th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler, perfectly understanding his business in every detail; accustomed to the finest service; sober, reliable, steady man; several years' excellent city references; employer can be seen. Trustworthy, Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN and GENERAL INdoor Servant.—By thoroughly competent and reliable young man in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; best city references. William, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent Greek as butler in a private family; speaks French and English; single; age, 32; thoroughly competent and obliging; personal city references. G. C., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or GENERAL INDOOR MANSERVant.—By thoroughly-trained servant; willing and obliging; age 33; no objection to work; first-class references. W. N., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Age, 39; single-handed in private family; willing, sober, not afraid of work; disengaged; best English and city references; last employer can be seen. W., Box 12, 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent in all his duties; good valet, and can shave; first-class personal reference. W., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent man; strictly sober and reliable; first-class English and New-York references. R. R., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HIS HORSES would like a position for his coachman; Englishman; married; takes excellent care of horses and carriages; can recommend him. Room 29, 2 Exchange Court.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young single man, aged 26 years; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; is a good driver; good reference from last employer, who can be seen. P. S., 205 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Understands care and management of fine horses, carriages, and harness; single; age, 30; strictly temperate and trustworthy; good city driver; willing and obliging; best reference; last employer can be seen. 121 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man as thorough, first-class man in family; understands management of gentleman's private establishment; stylish city driver; ten years' city reference; good appearance. James, 898 3d Av., O'Brien's bell.

COACHMAN.—By a sober, experienced married man; no children; understands the proper care of horses and their surroundings; can milk; city or country; best family reference. G. D. S., 356 Bleecker St., barber's shop.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best city references; takes best care of horses, carriages, and harness; sober, honest, and obliging. J. F., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN—USEFUL MAN.—Single; trustworthy; reliable; thorough groom; careful driver; steam and hot-air furnaces; abstainer; city or country; highest references. Competent, Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; age 35; married; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; has 12 years' first-class reference from last employer, four from former. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man in every respect; married; one child; highest of city references; present employer can be seen; city or country. W. Finn, 40 West 10th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Would care for gentleman's country place; good careful driver; can milk; best references; last employer can be seen. D. McGarrin, 386 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged on account of horses being left in the country; present and former employers can be seen. Present employer's, private stable, 118 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man; best city and country reference; six years with last employer. P. G., care of Dr. Giffen, 217 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes position for her coachman, who is a thoroughly-competent man in every respect; stylish city driver. 15 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent man; good driver; thoroughly understanding horses; will take in or out of town. Apply, at present employer's, R. H. Roberston, 160 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Understands horses; thoroughly experienced in city and country; has good reference; every satisfaction given in regard to character. C., Box 208 Times.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business thoroughly; good city driver; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class city reference. 132 West 20th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a reliable man; understands his business thoroughly; first-class references; city or country. Mrs. Clarence S. Houghton, 265 Broadway, office.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable middle-aged man; no family; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class city references. M. L., Box 311, Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN.—Swede; first-class; in private family; careful city driver; no objection to country; best of reference. P. A., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to find a place for his reliable coachman. J. W. R., 32 East 31st St., present employer's.

COACHMAN, GARDENER.—Scotch; wife cook and laundress; first-class reference. George, 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a man who thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Patrick Graham, 355 West 47th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young single man; well up in the business; has first-class references. J. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Competent; single; six years' best city reference from one place. W. H., 151 East 47th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; no children; large experience in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetables, lawns, planting, improving, and general management of country place; references. D. L., 35 Cortlandt St., seed store.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By young man, who understands the proper care of fine horses; can drive; would attend furnace; willing and obliging; city or country; last employer can be seen. T. C., care of Malone, 124 East 32d St.

GROOM or SECOND.—In private family; thoroughly understands his business; best references; last employer seen. W. P., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly-experienced and well-recommended young Frenchman; also good valet; understands care of furnaces; city references. George, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; best city references. H. D., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man in private family; has the best reference from last employer. H. G., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands steam, hot air, furnaces, brasses, and electric bells; highest recommendations. Reliable, Box 313 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Furnaces carefully tended, sidewalks cleaned, or any sort of housework done, by experienced married Englishman; best city references. Mortimer, 319 East 56th St.

USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—Private family; can attend furnace, brasses, windows; other duties; good valet; best city references. Hugh, 112 East 32d St., care J. Dowd.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede as useful man or second man, in private family; best city reference. G. R., 693 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By French valet or second man; understands his duties very well and can give good references. Marcelin Ebrard, 137 West 35th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young man as waiter in a private family; is capable of any household work; good reference from last place. Mc, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ATTEND FURNACES, CLEAN WINDOWS AND cellars.—By a respectable colored man; willing and obliging; reference from present employer. Jackson, 53 West 37th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a young man, 19, as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant. Experience, Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BOOKKEEPER.—Single and double; permanent position with moderate salary. I. S., 227 East 104th St.

FOREMAN.—On gentleman's place, by energetic, working foreman, who thoroughly understands his business in all details; raising of all crops, breeding of cattle, and everything pertaining to first-class country place; wife A1 butter maker. L. H., 112 East 41st St.

Help Wanted—Females.

NORTH GERMAN GOVERNESS for daily lesson, 12 to 1, in German and music for child 8 years old. Address, stating terms and references, A. D., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—In Montclair, N. J., by family of four, two young women; one for general housework; wages, $18; one to do light chamberwork and care for two small children; wages, $14; best references required. Call at Everett House, 4th Av. and 17th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—Competent young women; experienced as parcel wrappers, addressers, and bill clerks. Apply, in person, Wednesday, 8 to 10 A. M., to Superintendent, second floor, Hilton, Hughes & Co., Broadway and 10th St.

WANTED—A thoroughly-competent lady's maid; must understand hairdressing and fine sewing. Address, stating references, length of service, and wages expected, to X. Y. Z., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Young woman as good plain cook and to do plain washing in family of two; personal city references. Apply, before 11 A. M., at 24 East 10th St.

WANTED—Young girl as excellent cook and assist with coarse washing; apartment house. 205 West 57th St.

WANTED—Cook and laundress; must be thoroughly competent and have first-class reference. 228 Lenox Av.

OUR "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Tact in the Candy Shop.

From The Boston Herald.

Have you ever noticed the difference of some of the girls in the candy shops when they fill a box for a customer? Well, the nice candy girl when this customer says, "Give me a pound of chocolates and bonbons," smiles sweetly and nips up one of every kind, as though she was the purchaser's best friend, and meant he should have a variety that should be so delicious he would be in next day for another supply. "Do you like chocolate peppermints?" in the most winning tone, "Some people don't," and then her slender fingers play over the trays as if she had been a typewriter or a pianist. And when the box is full she shakes it down and weighs it carefully, adding another bit of nougat, your favorite sweet, to the pile.

Ah! that is the "nice girl," and such a contrast to her who puts in just what you don't want, and then, astonished at being asked to substitute others, remarks: "I thought you said mixed," which makes one wish he hadn't spoken.

Then there is the "saleslady" who is in such a terrible hurry she gathers up a handful of creams of sugared dates, without looking, and smashes them into the receptacle as though she was gathering chips to light a fire. The bright girl, who tells a customer that a special confection is very good that day, or recommends another "for a change," is worth double her wages, whatever they are, to the proprietor of a favorite candy shop.

It Pays.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Among the solid rock-ribbed truths,
Of which there are a few
Within this world of sham and fraud
(Of course, we don't mean you,)
Is this one, known to every one,
Whose friends esteem him wise,
That, if you are a business man,
It pays to advertise.

What sense is there in keeping shop
With all your curtains down?
It pays to dress your windows up,
And paralyze the town.
It pays to have a great big sign
To dazzle people's eyes,
And better still—don't miss this fact—
It pays to advertise.

So, if you would be prosperous,
And rest in your old age,
Seek newspaper publicity,
A column or a page
Will bring its cost back ten times o'er,
Perhaps to your surprise,
And ever afterward you'll say
It pays to advertise.

Deceived by Appearances.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A dudish-looking party in a long-tailed overcoat and turned-up trousers was picking his way gingerly over a muddy down-town crossing the other afternoon when a rakish-looking party in a raincoat and rubber boots caught sight of him.

The spectacle of a live walking dude appeals irresistibly to the average man's sense of the ludicrous, and the rakish-looking citizen, imitating the gait and general bearing of the other, stalked along solemnly by his side a block or two in apparent unconsciousness of the fact that he was creating a sensation and attracting the amused attention of everybody on the sidewalk.

In going over another muddy crossing the rakish-looking party, as if by accident, tripped the dude. The latter narrowly escaped a fall, and as he recovered himself he swung his right. It landed squarely on the jaw, and his tormentor went down as if a pile driver had struck him.

"You can ape me, don't you know," he drawled, "but, baw Jove, you mustn't monkey with me."

Dancing in Georgia.

From The Atlanta Journal.

You may talk about your dancing
And your music that's entrancing
And a-sailing in a wild, delicious whirl,
But a chassez down the middle
To the scraping of a fiddle
Is ecstatic with a pretty Georgia girl.

I have heard about the praises
Of the dreamy waltzing mazes,
That's the fashion in your fancy kind of whirl,
But if you want to measure
A terpsichorean pleasure
Swing a corner with a jolly Georgia girl.

Get your partner for the lancers,
Don't you mind the way she answers,
Nor the way she shakes that saucy little curl.
Balance all! Now you are in it!
That's the way you must begin it,
If you wish to swing a buxom Georgia girl.

A Lawyer's Dire Threat.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The book peddler had called at the lawyer's office to sell him a book and the lawyer very peremptorily didn't want any book. The peddler insisted and the lawyer continued to decline. At last the lawyer rose in wrath.

"Now, look here," he said emphatically, "I've told you I don't want your book, and I mean what I say. Furthermore, my advice to you is to get out of this, promptly, or I'll throw you out."

The peddler was about to make a remark.

"And," interrupted the lawyer, "let me also say that if you hesitate, I shall charge you for that advice, and levy on your books to satisfy judgment. Now, git," and the suppressed peddler got.

His Motto to Get Ahead.

From The Washington Star.

"My friend," said the truly-patriotic citizen, "you are becoming prominent in politics."

"That I am," replied the local leader.

"I trust you will adopt as your motto the good old phrase, 'be sure you're right, and then go ahead.'"

"Not exactly, though you're guessing purty close. De motto of our association is, 'Be sure ye get ahead; ye kin make it right afterward.'"

Never Fails.

From Harlem Life.

First Dude—How is it that you get invitations to balls, parties, weddings, and other festivities?

Second Dude—It is the simplest thing in the world, my dear fellow. When I suspect that any of my big-bug acquaintances are going to give one, I tell them I shall be out of town. They imagine it is safe to invite me. They do so, and lo and behold! I bob up serenely. Strategy, my boy, strategy!

Her Vote.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Inspector—I guess there must be some mistake; I think you've voted once already.

Mrs. Voter—Well, I should say there has been a blunder; I've voted three times to-day without knowing I didn't have to vote the straight ticket unless I wished to.

The Thoughtful Neighbor.

From Puck.

Mrs. O'Brien—I come in ter borry yer new hat, Mrs. Mulligan.

Mrs. Mulligan—I was goin' ter wear it mesilf, Mrs. O'Brien.

Mrs. O'Brien—Och! would yez wear it out whin it looks so much loike rain?

The Washerwoman's Bills.

From The New-York Weekly.

Friend—If your washerwoman charges by the piece, it must be rather expensive.

Young Housekeeper—Oh, no. She loses so many things that her bills are never high.

Woman and Love.

From The Boston Post.

A woman doesn't care a fig for a love as deep as the death-sea and as silent; she wants something that tells her it in little waves all the time.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Experienced salesmen in linens, dress goods, and silks. Apply, in person, Wednesday, 8 to 10 A. M., to Superintendent, second floor, Hilton, Hughes & Co., Broadway and 10th St.

WANTED—Neat, well-recommended cash boys. Apply, in person, Wednesday, 8 to 10 A. M., to Superintendent, second floor, Hilton, Hughes & Co., Broadway and 10th St.

WANTED—In office of fire insurance company, boy about 16, living in New-York or Brooklyn; salary, $3. Address F., Box 171 Times.

WANTED—[illegible] thoroughly understanding [illegible] address, enclosing copy of references, [illegible] 172 Times.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—46th ST., 25 EAST.—Second floor, front, connecting rooms; parlor dining room; references.

1.—38th ST., 40 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms; also back parlor; excellent table; reference.

3 EAST 47th ST.—Handsomely-furnished, sunny rooms, on floor, to let; superior board to select party.

22d ST., WEST, 116, NEAR 6th AV.—Elegant parlor floor, three large rooms; mirrors, bath; suitable for business or private; also two double rooms, small or en suite; best table; French cooking; Spanish spoken.

22d ST., 9 EAST.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with first-class table; permanent parties preferred; references.

34 WEST 51st ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, in small family; references exchanged.

50th ST., 61 WEST.—Second floor, front, sunny alcove room; also back parlor, with board; references.

51st ST., WEST, 50.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with or without bath; good board.

146 WEST 43d ST.—Large third-story room; southern exposure; suitable for gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

149 EAST 21st ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Beautiful large rooms; families or gentlemen; board if desired; reference.

249 WEST 34th ST.—Beautiful, large rooms; good board; home comforts; central location; doctor's house.

260 4th AV., NEAR 21st ST.—Large, handsomely-furnished suite, with bath, open fire-places, private dining room and service; reference required.

REFINED PARTY, DESIRING TO ARRANGE for a select home in private family on Madison Av., near Plaza. Address American, Box 201 Times.

Furnished Rooms.

12 WEST 12th ST.—Handsomely-furnished floors or suites of large rooms in a quiet private house; sunny southern exposure overlooking 5th Av.; windows on two sides in every room; references.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large connecting parlors, handsomely furnished; also small rooms; southern exposure; moderate; references.

22 AND 23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; elegantly-furnished rooms; with private bath; also rooms en suite and small rooms; breakfast, if desired; reference.

22d ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family of adults, without board; references.

27th ST., 5 EAST.—Sunny large and small rooms, well furnished; first-floor suite; references required.

79th ST., 106 WEST.—Private house; furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

113 EAST 54th ST.—A comfortably-furnished room and dressing room for a gentleman.

124th ST., 116 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms in private house; board optional.

133 EAST 38th ST.—Newly and nicely furnished double room, second floor, adjoining bathroom; also two newly-furnished double rooms, third floor; gentlemen only; without board; references. A. E. M.

133 WEST 43d ST.—Newly-furnished rooms; running water and heat; for gentlemen only.

A COMFORTABLE, WELL-FURnished square room; one block from elevated station; only $5 weekly; suitable for two gentlemen. Apply 237 Lexington Av., corner 34th.

Hotels.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Central Park West, 72d to 71st St., New-York.

This magnificent hotel, situated in one of the finest resident portions of the city, offers most desirable accommodations for families who wish to avoid the cares of housekeeping. Every room has an outside view. Rooms and suites may be secured, furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for a shorter period. Meals will be served on the American and European plans.

RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AV., N. Y.,
AMERICAN PLAN.

SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, having large rooms and a CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE. RATES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES for transient and permanent guests. C. L. BRIGGS.

THE HANOVER,
Cor. 5th Av. and 15th St.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

Apartments furnished or unfurnished, with private service, if desired.

E. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE LANGHAM,
52d St. and 5th Av.

The ideal family hotel of the city. Quiet, comfortable, and exclusive. Spacious, sunny, and elegantly-furnished suites of rooms, by the week, month, season, or year, at reasonable rates. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

Hotel St. George,
CORNER CLARK AND HICKS STS.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
EQUAL TO BEST IN NEW-YORK AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE.

Autumn Resorts.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
ST. GEORGE, NEW-BRIGHTON,
Staten Island.

MAGNIFICENT LOCATION; THE COUNTRY IN SIGHT OF THE CITY; 25 MINUTES FROM FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., 15-MINUTE BOATS; SUPERB VIEWS; EVERY CONVENIENCE; THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS AND AGREEABLE PLACE TO SPEND THE FALL AND WINTER MONTHS; REASONABLE RATES.

GEORGE MURRAY, Proprietor.

Winter Resorts.

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

Will open Dec. 15, 1894, a modern hotel with all latest improvements and conveniences; located 550 feet above sea level; on same range of hills as Aiken; particularly dry, balmy, and invigorating climate; excellent cuisine; pure water and perfect drainage; select orchestra, and abundant facilities for out and in door sports. For booklet and full particulars, address, until Nov. 20, C. A. LINSLEY, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York City; after that date, Augusta, Ga.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

E. GRILLON,
33 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Nov. 1, 1894.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., Dec. 1, 1894, and then opened, for supplying this depot with the Quartermaster's stores, such as Stationery, Lanterns, Street Lamps, Chairs, Buckets, Horse Blankets, Rope, Zinc, Oils, &c., &c., specified on schedule, giving full information, to be seen and had at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the Department. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked as stated on the schedule and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, D. Q. General, U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.—WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 8, 1894.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Waterway between Beaufort Harbor and New River, N. C., will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 7, 1894, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. W. S. STANTON, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.—WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 8, 1894.—Sealed proposals for extending Jetty at North Island, Winyaw Bay, S. C., will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 7, 1894, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. W. S. STANTON, Major, Engrs.

Amusements.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. OPEN from 11 to 11.
THURSDAY, NOV. 8 TO 18, INCLUSIVE.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF
Chrysanthemums,
Orchids, and Roses,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
SIEBRECHT & WADLEY.
Admission to all, 50c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4th AV. AND 23d ST.
PORTRAITS OF WOMEN.
LOAN EXHIBITION
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD AND THE ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
OPEN SUNDAYS 2 TO 7 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

HORSE SHOW.

The box office at the Madison Square Garden opens for the sale of reserved seats for the season on SATURDAY, 3d; MONDAY, 5th; TUESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER. On and after THURSDAY, the 8th, seats may be secured for any single performance. BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 5 P. M.

Flower Show
TO-DAY, 2 TO 11 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE Lexington Av. and 43d St.
PROMENADE CONCERTS AFT. AND EVE.
See the WONDERFUL JAP TROUPE. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 2,000 Balcony Seats FREE.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 11, AT 8.
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Soloists: Mmes. MELBA and SCALCHI, M. M. PLANCON, MAUGUIERE, and Mr. ANTON SEIDL and his GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Prices, 50c., 75c., $1, and $1.50; boxes, $8 and $12. Box office opens Thursday morning.
KNABE PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way and 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. Whitney Opera Co., in De Koven & Smith's Opera, ROB ROY.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.
ELECTION RETURNS
received by special wire, flashed by stereopticon on the stage.

DEAN HOLE'S LECTURE.
"Imposters, Bores, and Other Disagreeable People." NOVEMBER 8, 1894, Calvary Baptist Church, 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
SEATS FOR SALE AT:
W. A. Pond & Co.'s, 25 Union Square; Galpin's Pharmacy, 57th St. and 7th Av., and Bailey's Pharmacy, 57th St. and 6th Av.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT.
NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES.
Carmencita, the Finneys, Fougere, Erminia Chelli, the Rossows, Bros. Forrest, Freres Marinetti, Tacherhoff, Bertoldi.
ELECTION RETURNS TO-NIGHT.

BIJOU THEATRE, B'way, near 30th St. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
MARIE JANSEN
In her latest successful comedy, "MISS DYNAMITE."

5TH AV. THEATRE. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
THE LILIPUTIANS
LAST 5 NIGHTS | HUMPTY DUMPTY | UP TO DATE.
Special Matinee To-day, 2:30.
Mon. next Carrie Turner in "The Coming Women."

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
LAST WEEK. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
IN THE IRISH ARTIST.
Next week—PALMER COX'S BROWNIES.
Sale of seats will begin Thursday, Nov. 8.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
8:15. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
Matinee TO-DAY and SATURDAY of
LORD CHUMLEY. | E. H. SOTHERN.
LORD CHUMLEY.
LORD CHUMLEY.
Thursday Mat.—A WAY TO WIN A WOMAN.

STAR Evenings, 8:15. Saturday Matinee at 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
ELECTION RETURNS GIVEN TO-NIGHT
WM. H. CRANE,
IN THE PACIFIC MAIL.

GARDEN THEATRE. 8:15. Mats. Tu., Wed., Sat.
RICE'S BURLESQUE COMPANY,
LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.
LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.
Kilanyi's Living Pictures.
ELECTION DAY—MATINEE TO-DAY.

TONY PASTOR'S MATINEE TO-DAY.
BIG HOLIDAY SHOW. Kenway, English Mimic; J. W. Kelly, Sisters Preston, McAvoy and May, Hughes and Clifford, Merritt and Welch. Full Election Returns Announced To-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Bronson Howard's New SHENANDOAH. Prices, 1.00, 75, 50, 25c. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2. Eve. at 8:15.
EXTRA—GILMORE'S BAND Sunday Eve'g.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Ev'gs at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
Election night returns read from the stage.
THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.
Next Week—Lottie Collins' Troubadours.

PALMER'S THEATRE. 8:15. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
Last week of present engagement of MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE, who appears as CAMILLE.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
NEXT MONDAY—THE NEW WOMAN.

ABBEY'S Theatre, B'way, cor. 38th St. Closed Monday & Tuesday Ev'gs. Beginning To-morrow Night.
THE LILLIAN RUSSELL OPERA CO.
"THE QUEEN OF BRILLIANTS."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Eves. 8:15. Mats. 2:00.
Matinee To-day at 2.
Matinees To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday.
JOHN DREW.
THE BAUBLE SHOP.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE NEW BOY. WITH JAMES T. POWERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev'g. at 8. Sat. at 2.
DE WOLF HOPPER. | MAT'NEE TO-DAY. | DR. SYNTAX.
ELECTION RETURNS TO-NIGHT.

CASINO. Matinees To-day, Wednesday, and Saturday.
THE PASSING SHOW.
Election returns read from stage to-night.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
2D MONTH. "A MILK-WHITE FLAG."
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinee Saturday.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
OLD GLORY. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
Next Week—HOYT'S A TEMPERANCE TOWN.

PROCTOR'S 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M., 25c. and 50c. Merry Vaudeville. All new Living Pictures. Election Returns. Sun. Sacred Concerts, 2 to 10:30 P. M. Performances, 12, 4, 10 P. M.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat. To-night, Lisabetha and Fahrender Schueler, in conjunction with Der Weisse Hirsch and Militaerfromm. Election returns read from stage.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev'gs 8:15. Sat. Mat.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
ORIGINAL CAST.

DALY'S Theatre. Every eve. at 8. A GAIETY GIRL. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES'S COMPANY, (From Prince of Wales Theatre, London.)
EIGHTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO. UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
Charles Ryley, Harry Monkhouse, Louis Bradfield, Ledham Bantock, Fred Kaye, Decima Moore, Maud Hobson, Blanche Massey, Juliette Nesville, Mrs. Phelps, Cissy Fitzgerald, &c.
*** Extra Holiday Matinee To-day, Election Day.

Dancing.

MR. GEORGE WALLACE IS INTRODUCING the following NEW DANCES to his classes:
GAVOTTE DER KAISERIN ....German Court
NEW OXFORD MINUET ....Wallace
TWO-STEP QUADRILLE ....Wallace
AMSTERDAM ....Dodworth

GEORGE WALLACE'S CLASSES, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 105 West 55th St., and Harlem, 80, 82 West 126th St.—Class now forming. See circular.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE. Opens Oct. 20. Class Day (new). Men's class Dec. 3, (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN HONEST ELECTION TO-DAY

POLICEMEN TO BE STRANGERS IN THEIR PLACES OF DUTY.

Superintendent Byrnes's Final Instructions and Orders—The Rights of Watchers—Warrants Ready for the Arrest of Illegal Voters—Nineteen Million Ballots in Police Stations—The Police and the Inspectors of Elections.

The Captains and commanding officers of the police precincts in this city were before Superintendent Byrnes at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, and received their final instructions for to-day's election. They were told that every possible effort must be made to secure an honest and peaceful election, that order must be preserved at the polling places at all hazards, and that the voting must not be hindered or delayed by factious or turbulent opposition.

They were also instructed as to the right of watchers in the polling places during the casting of the ballots and the counting of the votes, and were warned that legally-appointed watchers must not be interfered with in the proper and peaceful performance of their duties.

The warrants for the arrest of persons who have registered illegally and who have not yet been arrested were distributed to the commanding officers of the precincts in which the false registration was accomplished, and the policemen stationed at the polls will hold the warrants and will execute them when the men who are falsely registered come to vote.

All the preparations for the election have been completed by the police. There are 1,141 polling places in this city, and to each of them the Superintendent is by law required to detail at least two policemen, and therefore 2,282 patrolmen will be so occupied. The force numbers but 3,400, including officers. Deducting those on sick leave and those who are necessarily occupied at the police stations and as messengers carrying returns and similar duties, there are not more than 500 men available for patrol duty election day and night.

The ballots, which number 19,000,000, were delivered yesterday at the various police stations. Twelve large furniture vans were used for the purpose, and they were protected by a special police guard. The ballots are inclosed in sealed boxes, each marked for its respective election district, and a sample ballot pasted on the cover of the box to prevent mistakes. The policemen detailed to each polling place will, early this morning, carry the sealed boxes containing the ballots to the places to which they are detailed, and deliver them to the Inspectors of Election, who alone have the right to break the seals.

These ballots must be in the hands of the Inspectors by 5:45 A. M., fifteen minutes before the polls open. The policemen detailed to the polls must see that the proper number of voting booths—at least one for every fifty voters registered in the election district—have been set up. They must see to it that they are properly arranged, and that there is in each a bottle of ink, a bottle of mucilage, with a brush, two pens, and two pencils, sharpened and fastened to the shelf in the voting booth with cord, and two pieces of blotting paper, and that the ballot boxes and the guard rail are properly arranged and set up.

The greatest trouble which the policemen at the polls will encounter will be caused by the conflict which will doubtless arise between the Inspectors of Election and the watchers. The police are under the orders of the Inspectors of Election, and are required to obey those orders. In many instances last year the Inspectors decided that the watchers had no right within the guard rail, but since that time it has been decided that the watchers have the right to be within the guard rail under certain restrictions. They must not fill up the space required for the convenience of voters, and there will doubtless be many disputes over the guard rail which the policemen will be called upon to settle. The side a policeman decides against will denounce him as prejudiced and arbitrary, so that the policeman is likely to be in hot water all the time. The policemen detailed at the polls will be relieved for meals only, and will remain on duty until the canvass of the votes is completed.

Superintendent Byrnes, in making his preparations for the policing of the polling places, arranged it yesterday so that the patrolmen would be taken out of the precincts in which they are on duty, and sent to polling places in other precincts. This was the plan favored by Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin, who voted for a resolution to instruct the Superintendent to make his details accordingly. President Martin and Commissioner Sheehan voted against the resolution. But the Superintendent favored the plan, and in his desire to have an honest and fair election he made his details accordingly.

Speaking of this matter yesterday, the Superintendent said:

"All the patrolmen detailed at the polls will be taken out of their precincts and assigned to precincts other than the ones in which they are now doing duty. The detailed men in precincts will also be shifted around.

"The men will be sent into districts where they are strangers, and there will be no opportunity for any of them to use their influence, one way or another, or commit the offenses which it has been charged some policemen were guilty of at past elections."

The Police Commissioners yesterday issued a printed circular calling the attention of the Inspectors of Election, Poll Clerks, and Ballot Clerks to the provisions of the law referring to their duties on election day. Accompanying it is a diagram showing a convenient arrangement of the numerous ballots in packages on the Ballot Clerk's table.

The following are among the important instructions to the election officers:

"The Ballot Clerks must not fold the ballots for the voter, but they may instruct him how the ballot should be folded by folding a sample ballot in his presence.

"If, from any cause, the official ballots shall not be ready for distribution at any polling place, or if the supply of ballots shall be exhausted before the polls are closed, unofficial ballots, printed or written, made as nearly as possible in the form of the official ballots, may be used.

"The Inspectors of Election shall, if requested by any watcher during the canvass, exhibit any and all ballots cast at the election to such watcher, fully opened, and in such a condition that they may fully and carefully read and examine the same; but the Inspectors of Election shall not allow any such ballot to be taken from their hands.

"Such watchers may be present at such polling places, and within the guard rail, from at least fifteen minutes before the unlocking and examination of any ballot box at the opening of the polls of such election until after the announcement of the result of the canvass of the votes cast thereat and the signing of the certificate thereof by the Inspectors.

"In case of the absence of a Poll Clerk during the canvass of the votes one of the Inspectors may perform his duties.

"Election officers alone are responsible for the performance of their duties under the election law, and should not permit any other person present within a polling place to advise, instruct, or interfere with them.

"Should any question, not distinctly provided for in the election law, arise during the voting or canvass of the votes, it is to be decided by a vote of the majority of the Inspectors.

"Under the opinion of the Attorney General and the Counsel to the Corporation, it is the duty of the Ballot Clerks to furnish official ballots to qualified voters up to, but not after, 4 o'clock P. M., and it is the duty of Inspectors of Election to receive the votes of such persons up to ten minutes after 4 o'clock P. M., at which time the usual announcemnt of the closing of the polls shall be made, and no ballots should be deposited in the ballot box after ten minutes past 4 P. M."

REFORMERS EXPECT TO WIN.

Mr. Shepard Does Not Predict, but He Tells of the Popular Revulsion.

The polls will open in Brooklyn at 6:40 this morning, and will close at 4:48 this afternoon.

It seemed to be the feeling in all parts of Brooklyn yesterday that the local ticket nominated by the Democratic Reform Party in Kings County would be successful.

Justice Tighe in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of the following men for illegally registering in the Second District of the Third Ward: John H. Burk of 108 Smith Street, August Roebling of 138 Smith Street, John Kane of 57 Bergen Street, John Sweeney of [illegible] Atlantic Avenue, Louis Wheeler of 262 Atlantic Avenue, and Peter Plats of 278 Atlantic Avenue.

There were some great predictions made yesterday. Charles J. Patterson, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Reform Party in Kings County, was positive that the reform local ticket would poll at least 80,000 votes. Edward M. Shepard, speaking of the election, said:

"I shall make no prediction as to figures. But I say, what probably every intelligent citizen of Kings County knows, that the trend of public sentiment has set in favor of the Reform Democratic ticket in most extraordinary and cheering fashion. Events have now demonstrated that the nomination of the Republican local ticket was a triumph of baser politics, and that the Republican politicians who think that their opportunity has come to destroy Mayor Schieren's influence and turn back the current of reform have no right to throw stones at Willoughby Street. Indeed, these two rival bodies of politicians, instead of throwing stones at one another, as their newspaper organ would have us believe, now appear to be acting in strict collusion.

"The scandal of the concealment of the printed registry lists and the letter of instruction issued by the Board of Elections to the District Registers demonstrates this. The question remaining is whether decent Republicans are more prepared to submit to what is base and destructive of the city's interest than the tens of thousands of Democrats who have at last freed themselves from Willoughby Street."

To Leonard Moody belongs the credit of giving a most interesting prediction. This is what he said:

"On the basis of 1,200,000 votes cast, Morton will receive 800,000. He will receive the same proportion, be the vote more or less."

ELEVATED RAILROAD DAMAGES.

Judgments in Favor of Property Owners Rendered by Justice Beach.

Justice Beach, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, rendered a number of decisions yesterday in suits to recover damages against the elevated railroads brought by property owners along the line of the roads. The judgments rendered aggregate about $48,000 and are as follows:

William Pfitzner, owner of 106 First Avenue, damages to the fee $1,000; Henry Lange, owner of the southeast corner of Eighty-first Street and Second Avenue, damages to the fee $1,000; Thomas Ryan, owner of 741 Third Avenue, damages to the fee $750, and who also owns the property 858 Third Avenue, damages to the fee $1,000 and for loss of rentals $75 a year; Ann Reilly, owner of 922 Third Avenue, damages to the fee $1,200 and for loss of rentals $100 a year; George Jarvis, owner of 2,243 and 2,245 Third Avenue, damages to the fee $1,000.

Christopher Boylan, owner of 343 First Avenue, damages to the fee $1,200 and $75 a year for loss of rentals; Aaron Cohn, owner of 313 Coenties Slip, damages to the fee $2,500 and $700 a year for loss of rentals; David J. King estate, owner of 437½ and 439 Sixth Avenue, $6,000 damages to the fee and $350 for loss of rentals; 505 Sixth Avenue, damages to the fee $2,000 and for loss of rentals $150 a year; 755 Sixth Avenue, $5,000 damages to the fee and $450 a year for loss of rentals, and 759 Sixth Avenue, $3,000 for damages to the fee and $325 a year for loss of rentals.

Jacob Schwartz, owner of 2,183 to 2,189 Second Avenue, $3,500 damages to fee and $150 a year for loss of rentals; Rosanna Nagle, owner of 393 Second Avenue, damages to fee $1,500 and $100 a year for loss of rentals; John Miller, owner of 634 Third Avenue, damages to the fee $1,000 and $75 a year for loss of rentals.

Mary Ann Pitt, owner of 19 Third Avenue, was awarded $1,200 damages to the fee, and Jacob Schwartz, owner of 2,064 to 2,070 Third Avenue, $3,000 for damages to the fee and $100 a year for loss of rentals.

Boston Heavily Exporting Apples.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The large shipments of apples from this port to the European market still continues. There were shipped last week, to Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, 47,272 barrels, which is only a slight decrease from the amount shipped the week preceding, which was the largest number ever shipped from this port. The price on the Continent of the fruit ranges from $2.50 to $3.50 per barrel, according to the quality, while here the price ranges from $1.40 to $1.80 per barrel. This means a clear profit of about 50 cents per barrel to the exporters after the freight and other expenses are paid. In the export of these apples, Boston is away in advance of New-York, the shipments from that city being only 15,046 barrels for last week, or 32,226 less than Boston for the same period.

Why These Officers Resigned.

President Emerson McMillin and Engineer of Construction D. L. Hoff of the East River Gas Company resigned their offices last Wednesday. It was rumored that the cause of the resignations was due to a misunderstanding among the Directors. This was denied.

"I resigned because other interests demand my close attention," said Mr. McMillin. "It has been my intention to resign all along as soon as the tunnel through the East River was completed. I am still a Director of the company and on the most amicable terms with the other Directors. Mr. Hoff's duties as engineer of construction are about at an end, and he resigned on account of failing health. He contemplates a trip to Europe, I believe. R. T. Wilson was elected as my successor."

Offers Its Scows to the City.

The Garbage Commission met yesterday in the Army Building. The Barney Dump Boat Company advocated the adoption of its system of disposal of refuse.

The company leases to the city at present thirteen boats or scows, which are used to tow the city's refuse out to sea. These thirteen scows are fitted with intricate machinery for the automatic opening and closing of the boats' bottoms.

The company made a proposition to the commission that the city buy these scows and the patents thereon and operate the boats.

This proposition will be considered by the commission before it makes its report to the Mayor. The commission will meet again to-morrow at 2:30 P. M.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mrs. Langtry's Tour.—Mrs. Langtry and her company are here, and they will start for Scranton, Penn., to-day, to open their tour there to-morrow night. Manager Reynolds has succeeded, notwithstanding the short time at his disposal, in booking his star in the West, including Chicago, but he has thus far failed to secure time for her in any theatre in New-York. It was the original intention for Mrs. Langtry to play two weeks around this city and begin her engagement here about Thanksgiving, going West later in the season. That plan had to be abandoned, because no suitable New-York theatre could be secured, and now Mr. Reynolds is doing the first really hard work he has done in years, trying to arrange for Mrs. Langtry's appearance here early next year. He has proposed negotiations for the Broadway and Palmer's Theatres, but the time at both these houses is closed, and it is difficult to arrange for a change of attractions at either. It would be somewhat surprising and discouraging to Mrs. Langtry if, after having crossed the Atlantic to make an American tour, she found herself shut off from appearing in New-York altogether, and it really begins to look as though this was to be the outcome.

—Special Matinées To-day.—The value of election day as a matinée day for the theatres has grown steadily of late years, and now managers regard it, next to Washington's birthday, as the best holiday of the year for them. Special matinées will be given to-day at nearly every theatre in the city, and a wide variety of entertainment will be presented for the choice of playgoers. The bills at the different houses this afternoon follow: Daly's, "A Gaiety Girl"; Palmer's, "Camille"; Lyceum, "Lord Chumley"; Empire, "The Bauble Shop"; Star, W. H. Crane in "The Pacific Mail"; Casino, "The Passing Show"; Herald Square, "Rob Roy"; Bijou, "Miss Dynamite"; Fourteenth Street, "The Irish Artist"; Academy of Music, "Shenandoah"; Grand Opera House, "The Girl I Left Behind Me"; Garden, "Little Christopher Columbus"; Fifth Avenue, the Liliputians in "Humpty Dumpty Up to Date"; American, "Old Glory"; Broadway, De Wolf Hopper in "Dr. Syntax"; Hoyt's, "A Milk White Flag"; Standard, "The New Boy"; Tony Pastor's, vaudeville.

—"The Coming Woman."—Carrie Turner in her production of "The Coming Woman" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next week will be supported by a company including Edgar L. Davenport, Eugene Ormond, Joseph E. Whiting, J. C. Padgett, E. D. Tannehill, Marion Abbott, Carrie Radcliffe, and Jean Chamblin. The play is in three acts, and the scenery embraces one exterior and two interior sets.

—"Shenandoah" On the Road.—When "Shenandoah" closes its run at the Academy of Music Dec. 8, Charles Frohman will send the great spectacle on tour, horses, soldiers, and all. Time has already been secured for it in the larger cities until the close of the season. The same cast now presenting the play at the Academy will be retained.

—Ida Benfey's Readings.—Ida Benfey having returned from California, will resume the work which she commenced some three years ago at the Berkeley Lyceum. Two of the readings already announced are Tennyson's "Elaine," to be given to-morrow, and Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," to be given Wednesday, Nov. 21.

—An Old Favorite Coming Back.—Rice's "1492," interpreted by the original company which played the burlesque here continuously for nearly two years, will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House during the week of Nov. 19.

—New Kilanyi Pictures.—The fourth series of Kilanyi living pictures, consisting of fifteen tableaus on entirely new subjects, will be shown in the second act of "Little Christopher Columbus" at the Garden Theatre next Saturday night.

—John Drew's London Season.—The season which John Drew is to play in London will not begin until the Spring of 1896.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WOMEN DISCUSS NERVOUSNESS

THE ARDOR OF SOROSIS NOT DAMPED BY RAIN.

Members of the Society Fill Sherry's Ballroom, Listen to Music, and Then Consider the Question Before Them—The Nervousness To-day the Reverse of the Nervousness of Yesterday, Says Miss Park—Talks by Other Women.

Sorosis is not affected by atmospheric changes. Despite the downpour of rain yesterday afternoon, the members of Sorosis were out in full force, and Sherry's blue ballroom was full of bright women.

Miss May Florence Park, one of the youngest and brightest members of Sorosis, presented the subject, "What Are the Causes of the Nervousness of the Present Generation?" Dr. M. F. De Hart, Dr. Harriette C. Keatinge, Dr. Mary Bond, and Miss Cornelia F. Bradford, all well-known women, treated the subject from various points of view.

But first there was a programme of music and recitations, and the guests of the day were introduced. These were Mrs. Bagley of Detroit, Vice President of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Sherman of Detroit, Mrs. F. P. Bagley of the Chicago Woman's Club, Mrs. Stump of the San Francisco Sorosis, Mrs. McGrew, President of the Passaic Woman's Club, Miss Martha Dewing Woodward, who received the Grand Prix in the French Salon this year; Mrs. Anstice, Miss Cowling of Rochester, Miss Hazen of Pelham Manor, Mrs. George H. Wooster, Miss Frances Lake, Mrs. Hunne, Miss Kuhne, Mrs. H. S. Hallenberg of Arkansas, Mrs. Hoole of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Chika Sakurai of Tokio, Japan.

An announcement was made of the regular business meeting and the convention for the purpose of forming a confederation of women's clubs, both of which will be held on Nov. 19. Mrs. Helmuth also announced her reception for the members and delegates at her house, 299 Madison Avenue, on the evening of Nov. 19.

"We have also," she went on, "been invited to attend a performance of 'The New Woman,' at Palmer's Theatre, on the night of Nov. 20. Two hundred seats will be at the disposal of the officers and delegates. I have promised not to mention the name of the person to whom we are indebted, but I think you will not be in doubt as to who it is."

"Well, I have not made a promise of that kind," said Mrs. Margaret Ravenhill. "I know it is Mrs. A. M. Palmer, and I propose a vote of thanks to her."

The motion was carried with enthusiasm.

"Is it not a fact," said Miss Park, "that nervousness of to-day means the reverse of nervousness of yesterday? The nerves of the present generation have lost the lignum-vitae toughness of the past, but they have attained a delicacy unknown then. It is the difference that exists between the cart horse and the champion of the race track. The former does not feel the lash of the master which would set every nerve throbbing in the latter, but he has not the same capabilities.

"The nerves of the people of the present are tingling with the touch of their fin de siècle civilization. They have greater powers of suffering, but they have also greater powers of enjoyment. Oversensitiveness is better than dullness."

"Education for women in this country," said Mrs. De Hart, "has stimulated the imagination at the expense of the reason. Poetry has been given to the girls and mathematics and science to the boys. The result has been an abnormal development for the former which has been at once their misfortune and reproach. The nervous diseases said to be most prevalent in the northern and eastern parts of the country are the penalty of violated physical laws.

"I hope that the physical culture that is now the fashion will prove the foundation of a lasting reform. Let us not forget that in our climate we need work to preserve health of soul and body. With that we need plenty of sleep, regular hours, sunlight, fresh air and exercise."

Dr. Keatinge spoke upon heredity and the varied forms in which nervous disorders are inherited. "The women of the present do more in a day—shopping, talking, and visiting—than their grandmothers did in a month. There has been a great degeneration in the race in the past fifty years, and the next generation will be worse than this. We are fast placing physical worth second to the psychical."

"Good for you," said an enthusiastic Sorosian, softly.

Dr. Bond did not quite agree with the idea of degeneration given by Dr. Keatinge. "The Americans who live as they like," she said, "are a robust people. Intemperance in all things is the main vice of the American people. We seem to have adopted rapid transit as the rule of our life."

Miss Bradford spoke in a bright way of the relation of dress and diet to nervousness, and kept her hearers laughing for some time. To tea and coffee—the 5 o'clock tea and the ever-present teapot in the tenements—she laid many evils.

"In talking with a prominent physician and specialist in nervous diseases a few days ago," said Miss Bradford, "I asked him to give me a few hints on this subject. He said: 'No corsets, no heels, spread the feet flat on the ground, hang all the clothes from the shoulders, live forever, and look like the devil.'

"The natural conclusion is that if we would rather not look like the individual mentioned we must perch ourselves on high heels, draw in the waist, live a short number of suffering years, and then—it may be in another world, but certainly not in this—look like an angel.

"It is an acknowledged fact that we are suffering from the dressing of our grandmothers. How would we like to see men athletes wearing corsets, as our girls do when riding bicycles?"

There were remarks by Mrs. Lozier, Mrs. Ostrom, Miss Regna Boyesen, Miss Annie Beaston, and the little Japanese woman who wishes to start a Bible institute in Japan.

Mrs. Helmuth spoke of the charming miniature of herself painted by Miss Agnes Coles, now on exhibition at the Academy of Design, as a courtesy extended by the young lady to Sorosis.

PRETTY CHRYSANTHEMUMS ON VIEW.

The Attractions at the Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace.

The Flower Show, Food, Industrial, and Building Trades' Exposition at the Grand Central Palace is drawing large crowds daily. The exhibit of chrysanthemums is the feature of the show, and there is no path in the big hall that the visitor may follow without brushing against the pretty displays.

The prettiest group of plants in the hall is the centrepiece, about which are many different varieties of blooms.

The centrepiece is a large star-shaped arrangement of palms and ferns, from the centre of which arises to the height of 25 feet the only sago sastanallis, or sago palm, in the country. The plant of itself is 15 feet high, and is placed on a ten-foot pedestal. Golden palms, which are rare, and other palms of different varieties are grouped around the centrepiece.

Some of the prettiest varieties of chrysanthemums on exhibition are the octavia mirabeau, a pink flower, the petals of which are covered with a pinkish dust; the "Good Gracious," a big, fluffy white and yellow flower, with petals that are knotted together; the Portia, the Mrs. Craige Lippencott, and the Maud Dean.

On the stage, at the end of the hall, a troupe of Japanese jugglers and contortionists give a performance afternoon and evening, and during both performances the Fifth Regiment Band plays selections.

The prize winners in the chrysanthemum exhibit up to yesterday were James M. Constable, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Joseph E. Brown, Bellport, L. I.; Winthrop Sargent, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; Henry A. Molatch, Bay Ridge, L. I., and Ferdinand Bolulon, Sea Cliff, L. I.

C. C. Shayne Republican Club.

C. C. Shayne has written a letter to the C. C. Shayne Republican Club suggesting, now that the work for which it was organized has been accomplished, its name be changed to the Young Men's Up-Town Republican Club. The club is composed largely of first voters.

THE HANS SACHS ANNIVERSARY.

The Shoemaker Poet of Germany Honored at Home and Here.

NUREMBERG, Nov. 5.—Hans Sachs, the German poet, was born in Nuremberg 400 years ago to-day. The city is celebrating the anniversary on a grand scale. Not a shop nor school has been open since last evening. Visitors have filled the hotels and lodging houses and have packed the streets. Flags wave from every window and music is heard on every street corner.

A thousand persons attended the reception at the Rathaus to-day, among them delegates from most Bavarian towns, colleges, and royal academies. Prof. Goetze, the orator of the day, traced at length Sach's influence upon the German language. After the oration the historical procession passed slowly through the principal streets.

The University of the City of New-York started a movement for a Sachs celebration in this city, and Prof. S. Isaacs was made Chairman of the committee to arrange for it. The university has at present no place convenient for a meeting of the kind it was proposed to have, so the Liederkranz Hall, in East Fifty-eighth Street, was placed at Prof. Isaacs's disposal.

Fifty or sixty persons, mostly women, assembled in the hall yesterday afternoon to hear a number of papers on Sachs.

Dr. Charlton T. Lewis made the opening address. He explained what the spirit of the age was when the shoemaker poet was born. It was a period of literary activity in Germany. The watchword of the times was "Death to tyranny over the human mind."

Dr. Lewis also showed briefly what Hans Sachs did, how he was regarded, and concluded that the lesson to be taught by the poet's life was that where literature was cut off from the broad heart of the people it lost most of its power.

Dr. Lewis had begun his remarks by calling himself the dinner-bell, whose duty was to invite the guests to the feast. It was his duty to introduce to the audience the readers of the various papers. These were: "Nuremberg in History and Legend," Prof. Hewett of Cornell; "Hans Sachs and His Times," Prof. Isaacs; "Luther and Hans Sachs," Prof Vincent of Union Seminary; "The Language of Hans Sachs," Prof. Learned of Johns Hopkins; "Goethe and Hans Sachs," Prof. Palmer of Yale; "Hans Sachs and the German Novel," Prof. Wood of Johns Hopkins; "Wagner's Hans Sachs," Frank Damrosch; and "Stories from Hans Sachs," Prof. Werner of the College of New-York.

Prof. Francke of Harvard was to have read a paper on "The Sixteenth Century Drama and Hans Sachs," but he did not appear.

Prof. Werner selected from the many stories of Sachs three to read as examples to his audience.

YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Close of the Annual Convention—State Committee Work Divided.

The eighth annual convention of the Young Woman's Christian Association, which has been in session since Nov. 1, in Dr. Hasha's Reformed Church, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, closed with a meeting of the State Committee in the association rooms, 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday. Miss R. F. Morse, State Chairman, presided.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the relation of the State Committee to the local associations, and the requirements of each.

The Secretaries from the branches throughout the State spoke, among them Miss Valla McCabe, Miss Mary Brown, and Miss Harriett McDougal of Binghamton; Mrs. S. B. Atwell and Miss Bryant of Elmira, Miss Minnie Fowler of Jamestown, Miss Rena Nelson of Gloversville, Miss Bisbie of Cohoes, Miss Ella Freeman of Schenectady, Miss Kate O. Smith of Poughkeepsie, Miss Alice M. Stevens and Miss Annie Taylor of Newburg, Miss May McElroy, Miss P. I. McCall, and Miss Sarah Carson of Harlem. Miss Morse and Miss Taylor, State Secretaries, also spoke.

It was decided that, to meet the increasing demands upon the State Committee, much of the work which had been done by the committee as a body should in the future be done by the individual members, and should receive their personal attention. Mrs. Wesley Fiske Smith, Mrs. L. D. Wishard, Miss McElroy, and Miss Taylor volunteered their services.

The City Association of Cohoes and the Association of Syracuse University extended invitations to the convention to meet at those places in 1895. Action will be taken at the next monthly meeting.

New-York Chemists Meet.

The New-York section of the Society of Chemical Industries held its first meeting last night at 115 West Sixty-eighth Street. The society is composed of all the leading English-speaking chemists, and many German ones. It has its head office in London, and has a membership of over 2,000. Prof. James Dewar of London and Prof. Roscoe and Ludwig Monde have been its Presidents.

Alfred Henry Mason of 24 West Fifty-ninth Street, who is its local Chairman, delivered his inaugural address last night. Among those present were Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, H. C. Van Denberg of Buffalo, G. F. Bruckmann, James Hartford, Dr. E. G. Love, Arthur McGeorge, Irving J. Benjamin, and Prof. D. Coblentz.

The society has appointed a committee to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the taxation of alcohol used in chemical processes.

Red Star Line's New Colors.

The vessels of the Red Star Line, controlled by the same company that operates the American Line, are to have the distinguishing colors on their funnels changed so as to correspond with those of the American Line fleet. The funnels of the latter are painted black, with a single white band near the top. The Red Star Line funnels were painted yellow, with a black band at the top and a red star in the yellow section.

The Friesland, which sailed from Antwerp a few days ago, was to first make the change. The Noordland, now in port, is having her funnel colors painted to correspond with those of the senior line.

Robbed the Safe and Tills.

The Pewter Mug, a saloon and restaurant in Frankfort Street, near Park Row, was robbed early yesterday of over $300 in cash and about $1,000 worth of jewelry.

The cash drawers and the inner doors of the safe were broken open. The nickel-in-the-slot machine was emptied. The place was entered by prying the bars from the front doors. About 4 o'clock in the morning a private watchman saw three men leave the saloon. Hugo H. Hoenack is the proprietor of the place.

To Attend to Election Cases.

As has been the custom every year, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court will be in attendance at the County Court House to-day in order that applications may be made to them for writs of mandamus in the cases of voters who may be deprived of the right to vote or interfered with in any way. Justices Barrett and Lawrence will be in Supreme Court Chambers to attend to business of this character.

Poisoned by Rainwater.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The drinking of poisoned rain water caused the death to-day, at Evergreen, of Mrs. James Donnelly. Her father, Joseph Delittle, and her three sisters are believed to be dying from the same cause. The poison came from white lead, with which their house had been painted.

FURNITURE & CARPETS

At low tariff rates at the new Stores of

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

How can you stop the bad practice that so generally prevails among dry goods and clothing merchants of paying "premiums" to salespeople for working off unsalable goods?

By calling for the responsible managers of the business and putting the question squarely, "Do you in any form, at any time, reward your salespeople for disposing of difficult or slow selling goods?"

The salespeople won't tell—it's their perquisite; the manager may think it none of your affair and evade; but your wits will detect when you have hit a tender spot.

Try it.

The best merchant marks down his old goods and tells you of it squarely.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

HILL EXPECTS TO BE ELECTED

"WE ARE GOING TO WIN," HE ANNOUNCES, SPEAKING IN SARATOGA.

The Senator Receives a Rousing Welcome in Convention Hall—Referring to His Campaign Work, He Says that He Is Pleased to Think that He Has Made an Honorable Fight—His Closing Speech Delivered in Cohoes.

SARATOGA, Nov. 5.—Three thousand persons tendered Senator Hill a most enthusiastic reception here this afternoon when he appeared in Convention Hall to address the Democratic voters of this county. The audience rose en masse and cheered lustily for several minutes.

It was some time after Senator Hill rose to speak before the demonstrations of the audience would allow him to proceed, and many voices took up the cry, "D. B. Hill, D. B. Hill. He's never been defeated, and he never, never will."

"I think I would be more at home in addressing you in the old rink over the way," said Senator Hill, referring to the structure in which he was nominated in September, and the applause was deafening.

"I should think it would be more fitting to have Gov. Flower address you first and allow me to follow him, as I am going to do after election to-morrow," he added, and the enthusiasm of the audience was again manifested.

When quiet had been restored Mr. Hill began upon his address without more ado. Among other things, he said:

With the exception of a speech to-night in the City of Cohoes, those are my last political utterances in this campaign. Unexpectedly summoned by my party to lead in this contest, I have endeavored to do my whole duty, and whether success or defeat awaits me I do not regret that I responded to the party's call.

I have sought to conduct a decent and honorable canvass, and I do not recall a single utterance which I desire to retract. I have not abused the distinguished gentleman who heads the other ticket nor have I consciously misrepresented or vilified my opponents. I have discussed face to face before my fellow-citizens of the State the principles of my party, and upon the merits of those principles I am willing to stand or fall.

I am satisfied at the outlook of the contest today. Unless we are greatly deceived in the Democratic vote in New-York and Kings Counties, victory will perch on our banners to-morrow.

The discussion of the last four weeks—our appeal to the judgment and intelligence of the electors—has produced its legitimate results. The people are with us on the tariff question. They are satisfied that the new Tariff bill has not closed a single industry nor reduced the wages of a single workingman.

Our opponents have overdone the "calamity" business, and everywhere there are signs of returning prosperity. I am advised that Republican manufacturers in some places, who were intending to resume operations at once, have delayed doing so at the instance of the Republican managers, who preferred that they should wait until after election for fear of the effect of resumption now.

The Republican success in this election is identified with the ruination of the country. The Republicans want a continuance of hard times. They want to see a depression of business. They want to see workingmen out of employment. Their chances of success depend wholly upon the misfortunes of the country.

Nine-tenths of the people want lower taxes; they want a revenue and not a prohibitory tariff; they want a liberal excise law; they want religious liberty; they want home rule for cities, and they believe that these results can best be secured by the Democratic Party.

The people are fair and just and cannot be misled by clamor. They do not propose to hold the Democratic Party of the State responsible for local abuses in any city or town. If wrongs exist in party management they will correct them within party lines.

If we expect to win the Presidential election of 1896 we must keep New-York in the Democratic column in 1894.

In 1892 I journeyed in every part of the State urging Democrats of every faction, and especially my own friends, to loyally support the national ticket of Cleveland and Stevenson, and you do not need to be told that they nobly and loyally responded.

We carried this State in 1892 because Democrats sunk their personal differences, put aside their prejudices, and ignored their disappointments, and rallied together for the success of the common cause. I know of no reason why that same loyal course should not be pursued now. The same loyalty is now demanded from us all. The skies are bright. Let us push on to victory.

The Senator discussed the many issues of the campaign, and while he was speaking the lights were turned on suddenly. This caused him to remark: "See, the light is already breaking through, and it will shine in its fullness by to-morrow night upon a Democratic victory."

In concluding his speech, Mr. Hill said:

You all know that the proposed apportionment is a partisan attack on the great Democratic cities of New-York and Brooklyn. When the Republicans hear the returns from those localities to-morrow night they will have reason also to refer to them as the great Democratic strongholds. You all know that I have nothing personally to gain in the canvass. I entered it because I wanted to help my party. I am not sorry I accepted the nomination.

I want to tell you we are going to win.

Two thousand people grasped Senator Hill by the hand after the meeting.

COHOES, Nov. 5.—Senator Hill's party left Saratoga for this place at 5 o'clock this afternoon. At Ballston, 1,000 people were standing in the mud in the station yard during the blinding snowstorm to meet Senator Hill. He and Gov. Flower addressed them for fifteen minutes.

The party reached this place at 7 o'clock, where 1,500 people met the two distinguished Democrats. It was snowing here also.

At a mass meeting to-night at the Opera House, 1,500 persons—as many as could get in—attended. Gov. Flower introduced Senator Hill. The latter spoke for an hour and a half, dwelling on the issues of the campaign. The demonstrations of approval were many and hearty.

Senator Hill returned to Albany late to-night. He will vote there to-morrow and in the evening will, with Gov. Flower, receive the returns in the Executive Chamber.

REFORMERS WHO ARE FOR HILL.

They Appeal to Shepardites to Stand by the Party in the State.

A number of members of the Reform Democracy of Brooklyn have issued an appeal to the followers of Edward M. Shepard to split their vote in favor of the reform local ticket on the one hand and the regular Democratic State ticket on the other, with David B. Hill at his head.

The appeal is signed by Edward M. Grout, law partner of Justice Gaynor; James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Jerry A. Wernberg, who assisted in the production of John Y. McKane; Rufus L. Scott, ex-member of the Board of Education, and City Treasurer John D. Kelley.

The appeal accompanies the Hill-Reform paster, and says:

"We desire of you to facilitate the voting of those who, like ourselves, are independent in local matters, but who feel that the Democratic Party in the State must not be sacrificed. The proposed constitutional amendments imperil the party life, the effect of this election will be of vital importance in national politics, and un-American A. P. A.-ism must be destroyed. We believe that every consideration makes this the time when every Democrat must sustain his party in the State."

J. Lichtenstein & Sons

will place on sale to-morrow

500

26-in. Umbrellas

made of blue union silk, with Dresden, horn, and natural loop handles, at

$1.45

Usual price $2.45

500

26-inch close rolled taffeta and all silk Umbrella

in blue and black, with imported Dresden and Crystal Handles, at

$2.85

Usual price $3.75.

300

26-inch pure silk Umbrellas,

with imported Dresden handles, in blue, black and garnet, at

$2.95

Usual price $4.25.

23d St. West.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Wong Chin Foo, a Chinese writer, was attacked by a mob of boys in East Twenty-seventh Street Sunday. Whidden Graham of the Single-Tax Club went to his rescue, and he too was assaulted. They caused the arrest of John G. Farley of 233 East Twenty-sixth Street on a charge of assault. He was arraigned before Justice Voorhis in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and held in $300 bail for trial in Special Sessions. Both Mr. Graham and Wong Chin Foo were badly hurt.

—Proposals were received yesterday by Controller Fitch for $250,000 assessment bonds for the improvement of Park Avenue above One Hundred and Sixth Street, payable in 1899. The Union Trust Company took all of them at 101.01. Proposals were received for $42,959 consolidated stock, known as sanitary improvement schoolhouse bonds, payable Nov. 1, 1914. They were sold to Blake Brothers & Co. for 102.29.

—The term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning. Justice Ingraham presided. There were eight homicide cases on the calendar. District Attorney Fellows and his assistants, McIntyre, Battle, and Weeks, and many other lawyers were in attendance. The court adjourned until to-morrow after the call of the calendar.

—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will preside at the lecture by Dean Hole at the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, next Thursday evening. A reception to the Dean will follow the lecture. The Reception Committee consists of the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, E. B. Harper, W. C. Phillips, H. C. Conger, and G. F. Warren, Jr.

—Patrick S. Cassidy, who was charged with libel in sending a letter concerning John Jeroloman to Chairman Lexow of the investigating committee, was yesterday arraigned in the Court of General Sessions. He pleaded not guilty, and stated that he was ready for trial. The case was not reached during the day.

—J. J. Scanlon, a banjo player, who was also known as "Happy Jack" and Jack McGill, died Oct. 3 in Louisville, Ky., at the house of James Lyons, 1,435 West Market Street. Mr. Lyons wishes to communicate with his relatives in relation to "Happy Jack's" effects.

—There will be an open competitive examination of applicants for the position of stenographer and typewriter in the State service at Albany Nov. 21. Applicants must be residents of this State and be between eighteen and fifty years old.

—Rare objects of the Napoleonic period and of the reigns of Louis XV. and XVI., the collection of Georges Le Metayer de Guy, will be sold at auction on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms.

—Charles Ehrich, who was serving a thirty days' term in the Tombs Prison, died there yesterday. His term would have expired Friday.

—The Custom House will be open to-day from 9 to 10 A. M. for the entrance and clearance of ships. No other business will be transacted.

Brooklyn.

—Sergt. Frederick Dillman of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, who accidently caused the death of his brother Robert in the armory on Friday night, and who was exonerated by the Coroner's jury, was discharged by Justice Haggerty yesterday.

—Mrs. Sophia Martinson, a widow sixty-seven years old, who lived with her son-in-law, William Scott, at 166 Pennsylvania Avenue, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid. She had been in ill health for several months.

—The Grand Jury for November was drawn yesterday, and C. Simis, brother of Charities Commissioner Simis, was selected as foreman.

Yonkers.

—Thomas Birdsall, Commander of John C. Frémont Post, G. A. R., has been appointed Assistant Inspector of the order for Westchester County. Thomas Oliver of Kitching Post and C. E. Stevens of Sing Sing have been appointed aides de camp on the staff of Commander in Chief Lawlor.

—The Rev. James T. Bixby gave the first in a series of three lectures for the benefit of the Yonkers Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children last evening in the First Methodist Chapel. His subject was, "The Kolevala, the Epic of the Finns."

—It is expected that the pool tournament which has been in progress for some time in the clubhouse of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club will end this week. Then a billiard tournament will be begun.

—There will be a dance at the Park Hill Country Club this evening. Miss Guilford and Miss Waring will be the hostesses. The election returns will be received and posted in the clubhouse.

—The water in the Grassy Sprain Reservoir was 4 feet and 6 inches below the overflow level at noon yesterday, a gain of 20 inches since Saturday morning.

—The old icehouse in North Broadway, which formerly belonged to A. P. Hazard, was burned last night. The loss is about $5,000.

—There were two arrests of saloon keepers for selling liquor last Sunday. Their trials are set down for next Monday.

—The Golf Club will have a contest on the St. Andrew's links to-day for the medal offered by President Reid.

—The Warburton Avenue Baptist Church will hold its Autumn sociable to-morrow evening from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

—The Post Office will be open to-day from 7 to 10 A. M. Carriers will make only the early morning delivery.

—The Rev. Enos J. Bosworth became pastor of the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church Sunday.

—The Yonkers Bicycle Club will have a run to Pleasantville to-day, starting at 8:30 A. M.

—The election returns will be received and read in Music Hall this evening.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Unique Designs in Furniture, with Lowest Prices,

At FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.

It's a

STRONG

up-

HILL

fight, Hugh'll

GRANT

THAT'S TO BE FOUGHT TO-DAY. WILL THE SEVENTY DINE ON TIGER-MEAT TO-NIGHT, OR WILL THEIR NAME BE MUD?

POSSIBLY YOU'LL SPEND THE EVENING AROUND SOME STEREOPTICON, WATCHING THE RETURNS COME IN—BUT DON'T STAND

OUT IN THE COLD

WITHOUT AN OVERCOAT.

IF YOU HAVEN'T ONE, HERE'S THE PLACE TO GET IT. SWELL, STRIKINGLY HANDSOME, THOROUGHLY GOOD OVERCOATS ARE THE ONLY KIND WE MAKE, AND YET WE CHARGE SO LITTLE FOR THEM THAT HE IS POOR, INDEED, WHO CAN'T AFFORD TO BUY OF US.

OPEN TO-DAY.

Hammerslough Bros.,

Bleecker, cor. Greene.;

Broadway, cor. Rector.

COLLARS AND CUFFS

TRADE E&W. MARK

THE BEST MADE

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use.

Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.

NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED. TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS,

110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

The Divver Application Postponed.

Lawyer William H. Hale did not begin the proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday to have Police Justice Patrick Divver removed from office. He had not the number of signers to the petition necessary to be presented to the court.

While Mr. Hale was disappointed, he by no means has given up his plan, feeling assured that he can secure the signatures required.

The preliminary allegation upon which Lawyer Hale proposed to base his application rehearses, among other things, some of the facts in Divver's career, including his recent encounter with Morris Tekulsky, which sent him into temporary retirement.

Phosphorus Killed in a Week.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 5.—Katherine Perina, who poisoned herself at her home, 127 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill, two weeks ago, died last night, in St. Mary's Hospital, this city. Mrs. Perina had been married only three months.

She and her husband lived happily, and no reason is known why she should have killed herself. The poison used was obtained by steeping phosphorus matches in hot water.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Steamer Trave from Bremen.

A.—J. Andreae, Mrs. Samuel Seabury Allen, Miss Edith Allen, Miss Margerie Allen, Miss Dorothy Allen, Chester B. Albree, Mrs. Chester B. Albree.——B.—George F. Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Bacharach, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bloetzer, Robert A. Bloetzer, C. O. Baessler, Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Brett, Miss Ricka M. Beck, Miss Christina F. Beck, George Bartels, Miss Louise Bartels, Miss Marie Bierwerth.——C.—Mrs. Carlton.——D.—Moritz Dannheisser, Benjamin Frankel.——G.—Miss L. Griswold, Nathan Gans, R. Baring Gould.——H.—George Hoehn, H. Henninway, Joseph Hoff, Mrs. Constance Hoff, Albert Hoff, A. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Hammel, Miss Hermire Hoerger.——K.—Heinrich Kroger, Mrs. Marie Kroger, Mrs. Henry Kroger.——L.—Mrs. Gen. Lander, Johan Lingling.——M.—Mr. and Mrs. John A. MacMahon, Miss Paul A. Meyer, Miss Matthews, Mrs. Emma Muller, Mrs. Flora Miller, Ferdinand Muller.——N.—Carl Nuese, Frederick Nitschke, Mrs. Susanne Nitschke.——O.—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Orr, Mrs. Catharina Otten.——P.—Mrs. Wilhelmine Pirrung.——R.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Russell, Miss Russell, Miss Mina Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rittmeyer, J. F. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robins, Mrs. Katharina Reinold, Mrs. Lina Reichert.——S.—John Schneering, Mrs. Mary F. Sweet, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Dora Schnelle, Mrs. Louise Seiler, Henry Sincere.——T.—J. B. Turner.——W.—Ferdinand Wies, Mrs. Louise Wilkens, Miss Ella S. Wilkens, Mrs. Amanda Wittschen.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5.—The Belvidere Hotel, at Fourteenth Street and Washington Avenue, was burned last night. Several of the fifty lodgers, including three ladies, were rescued with difficulty by firemen. The place was conducted as a family hotel by F. S. Andrews, lessee, whose loss is $20,000. The building was part of the estate of the late Gen. G. T. Beauregard. Estimates place the loss on the building at $60,000; fully insured. Fire last night also destroyed Wyman & Florsheim's glove factory, at 710 St. Charles Street. Loss, $25,000; fully insured.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5.—The loss by last night's fire in the Metropolitan Block will aggregate $80,000. The Neal Goff & Inglis Company stock, which was entirely destroyed, was valued at $50,000; insured for $45,000. There is $20,000 loss on the building and furniture, personal effects, &c., destroyed in the boarding house above, which will make the total loss $80,000.

Collarettes.

Nouveauté de Paris

Especially practical and becoming.

Hudson Bay sable . $17

Black Martin . . . $15

Stone Martin . . . $16

Mink $12

Ermine $18

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PAGES 9-12. TUESDAY, The New-York Times. NOV. 6, 1894. PAGES 9-12.

JERSEYMEN READY TO VOTE

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN VERY PLAINLY OUTLINED.

Sewell for the United States Senate the Republican Issue—Honest Legislation in the Nation and the State the Issue on Which the Democrats Go to the People—Republicans Have Resorted to Colonization and Depend on Bribery.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—To-morrow the voters of New-Jersey will be called on to decide whether they want Gen. William J. Sewell to be their representative in the United States Senate.

To-morrow they will be asked to say by their votes whether they wish the business prosperity which is so manifest in every part of the State checked or continued. A vote for the Democratic candidates for Congress means a continuance of the present industrial boom, with fair prices for labor and with living expenses still further reduced. A vote for the Republican candidates means a check to business prosperity, a disruption of existing conditions, and a return to the hard times of a year ago, with legislation directed toward making the rich richer and the poor poorer. It is a vote to restore financial gambling by the silver Senators and a return to the odious Force bill and Federal control of State elections, both of which bills were wiped out by a Democratic Congress.

A vote for a Democratic Senator or Assemblyman is a vote to send a man to the United States Senate who is free from corporate influences and for men pledged to the honest and reform legislation which the legislators elected a year ago promised the people and then neglected to give them in their greed to get every office in sight and provide places for a gang of Sewell heelers. It is a vote for the repeal of the odious school laws; a vote to compel industrial insurance companies to give their unfortunate policy holders paid-up policies; a vote for lower prices for gas; a vote for pure water for Jersey City; a vote for the protection of the Palisades; a vote for good roads for the farmer and the wheelman; a vote for equal taxation, so that the corporations shall be obliged to pay their equitable share for the protection of their property; a vote to keep the control of the water front within the State and out of the hands of greedy land grabbers; a vote for two-cent ferriage for the people between Jersey City and Hoboken and New-York; a vote for the economical administration of the affairs of the State; a vote against the domination of the corporate influences in the State; a vote for a proper compensation to the State and counties for the use of the streets and highways of the State by the trolley octopus, and a vote for honest, reform legislation for the benefit of the whole people.

If the voters will only go to the polls to-morrow there is no doubt whatever that New-Jersey will again put itself in the ranks of the Democratic States of the Union. The overthrow of the Democratic Party leaders a year ago was accomplished by Democratic votes. The restoration of the party to power, chastened and benefited by its temporary reverse, can as easily be accomplished by Democratic votes. It is plainly the duty of the Democrats to go to the polls and do this. That it can be accomplished the best leaders among the Democrats of the State believe. The outlook is most hopeful.

Sewell's candidacy for the United States Senate, as the single party issue in the State, has disrupted the Republican forces, and they go into the fight to-morrow, divided against their confessed general and leader.

The Republican friends of the late Frederick A. Potts, William Walter Phelps, and George A. Halsey; of George M. Robeson, now a financial wreck; and of Justice Dixon, all of whom were victims of the political greed and political treachery of William J. Sewell, have a good chance to avenge some of their wrongs, and they are likely to do it at the polls. The Democratic friends of Leon Abbett will not forget how Sewell sent Rufus Blodgett to the United States Senate, and they, too, will do all they can to aid the disgruntled Democrats in defeating William J. Sewell, who strikes and never spares friend or foe to accomplish his ends. A few political debts may be paid at the polls to-morrow, and Gen. Sewell is mightily afraid they will be.

The Republicans of the State are putting forth special efforts to try and break the solid Democratic representation that seems probable from Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Union, Morris, Essex, and Hudson Counties. Gen. Sewell has sent money by his henchmen into all these counties, and every effort of that shrewd political manipulator and vote-buyer is to be exercised to try and secure the necessary votes to send him to the United States Senate again. The Democratic leaders in the several counties named are fully aware of the plot, and will do all they can to avert it, using arguments in place of money. They have every hope of being able to avert the attempt of the Republican vote-buyers, and will have the men watched whom it is supposed are open to the influence of Gen. Sewell's crisp two-dollar bills. Sewell's men have placed the price of votes at $2 this year, as they know the Democrats have no money to use among the corruptible voters, and the corporations want to elect their man Sewell as cheaply as possible.

The campaign in the State closed enthusiastically last evening in spite of the storm. Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the navy spoke at St. Mary's Hall, in Hoboken, before his old constituency, this evening, making an able and convincing address in favor of tariff reform, Democratic ascendancy, and the probability of the success of his party in his State. The speech was the event of the campaign, and the reception accorded the speaker was enthusiastic in the extreme.

The reports that the Republicans were colonizing in this city and Hudson County has been proven here in the courts, where Henry S. Reinhard, a candidate for Freeholder, was proven to have colonized a lot of voters in his barn, or registered a lot of fictitious names therefrom. In Jersey City nests of colored repeaters have been unearthed, these latter coming from Philadelphia. The wholesale purchase of Italian voters here by the Republican managers has been proven beyond a doubt, and the proof is in the hands of the Democratic County Committees, who will act at the proper time.

UNION DEMOCRATS HAPPY.

A Good Chance to Elect Their Congressmen and Assemblymen.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Union County campaign closed to-night with a bright outlook for the Democratic legislative and county ticket and a more hopeful prospect of Congressman Dunn's re-election. The Republicans have put up a great fight against Mr. Dunn, in which they were aided somewhat by the antagonism of certain Democrats to the party nominee. Most of the disgruntled Democrats, however, have been brought back into the fold within the last few days, and greater harmony prevails now on the eve of the battle among the Democratic ranks than it seemed possible to bring about two weeks ago. Reports have been coming in from all parts of the county showing that Congressman Dunn will poll many Republican votes on account of the dislike of voters to the corporate influences that are backing Candidate Fowler. If the full Democratic vote can be got out in Union County and the Cities of Orange and Bayonne, Mr. Dunn will certainly prove a winner.

The Republicans, who were loudly boasting two weeks ago that they were going to make a clean sweep in Union County, are not so chipper to-day, and frankly admit that the contest is going to be very close. They hope to elect their candidate for County Clerk by 150 majority and the Assembly candidate by 250. The Democrats, on the other hand, are sure they will elect the County Clerk and the three Assemblymen by not less than 100 majority, and claim that the stay-at-home Democrats this year will cut a very small figure in the result. It appears from a conservative standpoint that, on a full vote, the Democrats can hardly fail to elect at least two out of the three Assemblymen and also the County Clerk.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Extent of the Commercial Relations Affected by a Retaliating Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—In view of the retaliatory action of Germany affecting the importation of American cattle and fresh beef into that country, the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department has compiled some very interesting matter, showing the extent of the commercial relations existing between the United States and Germany.

In Germany's import and export trade last year—1893—the statistics of that country show that 11.1 per cent. of all her imports came from the United States, the trade of that country being third in the list. The same relative position is held in her export trade, the United States having 10.09 per cent. of the total. During the same period Germany supplied the United States with 11.11 per cent. of our imports and took 9.86 of our exports. Of our total trade, both of imports and exports, Germany figures to the extent of 10.49 per cent.

There has been a remarkable increase in the importations from Germany of articles free of duty during the past five years. The largest single item in this list is sugar, and its abridgment by restrictive legislation naturally hurts the German sugar producer. Germany's free importations to the United States began in 1890, with a total of $12,029,482, and continued as follows: 1891, $19,469,530; 1892, $18,869,832; 1893, $25,019,700; 1894, $23,809,470. The free sugar importations began in 1891, with $5,767,692, and decreased to $4,804,628 in 1892. The next year, however, the figures jumped to $9,475,615, and $11,063,898 in 1894. In 1890 we imported from Germany brown sugar to the value of $16,097,225, upon which a duty was paid. Our total importations from Germany fell off in 1894 over $25,000,000 as compared with 1893, the figures for the five years covered by the table being: 1890—$98,837,683; 1891—$97,316,383; 1892—$82,907,553; 1893—$96,210,203; 1894—$69,387,905.

The domestic exports from the United States to Germany have been variable, the figures for the five years under consideration being as follows: 1890—$84,315,215; 1891—$91,684,981; 1892—$104,180,732; 1893—$81,992,,572; 1894—$90,065,108.

In 1890 we sent Germany 3,977 head of cattle; in 1891, 5,223 head; in 1892, 4,643 head; in 1893, 419 head, and in 1894, 3,069 head.

In breadstuffs, corn has taken the lead, we having exported to Germany in the five years $22,500,000 worth, the greatest year being 1892, with almost $7,500,000. That was the year of crop failure in Germany, when we also sent them upward of $4,000,000 worth of rye and $8,000,000 worth of wheat, figures that have not since been approached.

In meat products, our last five years' trade has aggregated, in round numbers, $49,000,000. The greatest years were 1892 and 1894, when the total was almost $11,000,000. The chief item under this head is lard, almost $37,000,000, this total being the value of this hog product exported. Second in importance are bacon, ham, and pickled pork, the remainder being made up of canned beef, salted, and other cured beef and tallow.

SILVER SERVICE FOR THE MONTGOMERY.

Present to the Cruiser to Be Given By Her Namesake City.

The United States cruiser Montgomery, under orders to proceed to Mobile, Ala., where a silver service is to be presented to the vessel by the citizens of her namesake city, arrived at the New-York Navy Yard yesterday morning. The vesel had an uneventful trip up the coast from Norfolk, where she has been fitting out.

Charles H. Davis, who commands the cruiser, said to a reporter for The New-York Times that, weather permitting, he would sail for Newport this morning, where the Montgomery's torpedo outfit is to be placed on board. He estimates that three days will be required for this work. Upon its completion, the vessel will proceed direct to Mobile.

Commander Davis could not say what the subsequent movements of the ship will be. There has been some talk about the Montgomery being detailed to test samples of Southern coal, for steaming purposes, but Commander Davis says that he has received no definite instructions in regard to that duty.

The Montgomery is a sister ship to the Detroit and Marblehead. Her official speed trial showed that she was the fastest of the trio. On her trial trip the Montgomery developed a speed of 19.06 knots per hour, against the 18.7 of the Detroit and 18.4 of the Marblehead.

Like her sister ships, the Montgomery carries a battery of nine 5-inch guns in her main battery and eight rapid-fire cannon in her secondary armament. The officers of the cruiser are: Commander—C. H. Davis, commanding; Lieutenants—W. H. Everett, J. H. Bull, J. O. Nicholson, H. S. Knapp; Lieutenant, (junior grade,)—J. M. Poyer; Ensigns—Thomas Washington, F. Buchanan Sullivan, C. T. Jewell; Chief Engineer—J. A. B. Smith; Passed Assistant Engineer—D. C. Redgrave; Assistant Engineer—C. R. Emrick; Paymaster—J. A. Mudd; Surgeon—Howard Wells; Cadet Engineer—L. F. James; Pay Clerk—A. S. Porter.

NO INJUNCTION FOR HAMMERSTEIN.

Judge Gildersleeve Declines to Appoint a Receiver for Koster & Bial.

Oscar Hammerstein has been temporarily vanquished in his battle with his partners, Koster & Ball, for Justice Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, denied the application yesterday for the appointment of a receiver of the copartnership of Koster, Bial & Co.

Mr. Hammerstein had brought suit for a dissolution of the partnership, owing to the disagreements between him and his copartners, which culminated in open warfare when Hammerstein hissed Mme. Di Dio, when she appeared at the music hall in West Thirty-fourth Street.

The ground upon which Judge Gildersleeve denied the motion for the appointment of a receiver is that it would interfere injuriously with the business of the concern, which is at present in a prosperous condition, and would result in great expense.

"Since it is conceded that the defendants, who, under the articles of agreement and by-laws now in force, have substantially the entire management of the business," said the Judge, "are fully responsible financially, that the corporation is solvent, and that its business is prosperous, I can find no sufficient reason at present for subjecting the corporation to the large expense that would necessarily follow the appointment of a receiver. I am satisfied in the light of evidence before me, that at this stage of the litigation the rights of the plaintiff and the defendants will be best subserved by a denial of the plaintiff's application for the appointment of a receiver."

Movement of the Rice Crop.

Large receipts of foreign rice, with shipments to the West and to points South heretofore supplied by domestic growers, have resulted in a movement of the domestic product in the last few days.

Dealers report that planters begin to see that there is as much danger in withholding the crop as in marketing it in haste, for foreign sellers are getting the benefit of firmer prices, which the Southern planters hoped to monopolize. With the anticipated sale of surplus stocks good prices are expected to prevail.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. report the Louisiana movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 346,180 sacks; last year, 655,300 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 77,500 barrels; last year, 100,100 barrels.

Important Court of Appeals Cases.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—The calendar for the session of the State Board of Claims, which opens in this city next Tuesday, was issued this afternoon. It contained twenty-four cases.

The most important is that of W. Seward Webb, who asks the State to pay him $184,350 for the appropriation of lands and damages incident to land in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties, by reason of the enlargement of the Beaver River at Stillwater.

Another important case is that of the Long Island Railroad Company, which claims $22,344 for strengthening the State Bridge over the Shinnecock and Peconic Canals.

THE ART MUSEUM ENLARGED

A NEW WING ADDED TO THE METROPOLITAN GALLERIES.

Acceptance of the Additions by Henry G. Marquand on Behalf of the Trustees—Address of Henry E. Howland—Suggestions to Wealthy Citizens—The New Galleries Declared Open by Controller Fitch—Prominent Citizens Present.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather yesterday afternoon 1,500 people gathered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art to attend the dedication and opening of the new north wing.

A platform was erected in the hall of statuary and casts, in the new wing, and a temporary balcony was arranged for the orchestra. Tapestries were hung on the walls of this hall. The platform, orchestra, and balcony were tastefully draped, and the hall presented a very artistic appearance.

On the platform were Henry G. Marquand, President of the Museum, who presided; George C. Clausen, President of the Department of Public Parks; Controller Fitch, representing Mayor Gilroy; Archbishop Corrigan, and Trustees Richard M. Hunt, F. W. Rhinelander, Hiram Hitchcock, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert W. De Forrest, Samuel P. Avery, John S. Kennedy, Rutherford Stuyvesant, William E. Dodge, Joseph H. Choate, Salem H. Wales, Charles S. Smith, William R. Ware, William L. Andrews, James A. Garland, Edward D. Adams, and John Bigelow.

Music by the orchestra opened the ceremonies. Archbishop Corrigan delivered an invocation. President Clausen of the Park Board then presented the new wing to the Trustees on behalf of the Park Commissioners, under whose direction it was erected. He referred briefly to the history of the Museum, mentioning John Taylor Jonhston, Joseph H. Choate, George William Curtis, and others as its promoters.

Mr. Clausen enumerated some of the notable collections which had found places in the building and gave the names of the great artists whose works are represented in the galleries.

Henry G. Marquand accepted the new wing on behalf of the Trustees. Among other things, he said:

"A serious obstacle to the growth of this institution, and to the development of American art generally, has been removed in the repeal of the odious and invidious tax on works of art. In a few years the wonder will be that the disgrace was tolerated so long. There are now existing in this city several art schools firmly established and admirably equipped to carry on the work of elementary instruction. It is not our purpose to occupy this ground, but rather to co-operate with them by furnishing objects for study, material for investigation, and so promote and extend their influence. The school of architecture, the only remaining one conducted by us, will doubtless in due time attract the notice of some liberal person, who will build a separate structure in the vicinity, where the greatest good can be derived from our models and casts. It is now the settled conviction of the Trustees that their entire energies and resources should be given solely to the acquisition of the best examples of art in various departments."

Henry E. Howland expressed the gratitude of all those interested in art to the men who have made the building and its collections possible. He referred to the difference between this and foreign countries. Abroad Governments are the patrons of art. The United States, scorning fraternalism, leaves the plans of art culture, he said, to the spontaneous liberality of those whose love and care for the people is their second nature.

Mr. Howland deprecated the fact that many valuable works of art had been lost to the museum for lack of money. He contrasted the splendid and self-sacrificing gifts of private citizens who had made the museum possible with the prodigality of London, which appropriated in one year $1,500,000 for the purpose of art. Notwithstanding that the reliance of the Trustees was on private subscriptions, the museum now takes its place among the notable collections of the world.

"But I make this suggestion to wealthy citizens," added Mr. Howland, with a twinkle in his eye, "that it takes a very shrewd man to so dispose of his property that his relatives cannot get all of it. Some of our wealthy citizens are not represented here. You know of the rich man who was approached by somebody who wanted a subscription, who said: 'You know I must be just before I am generous.' To which the collector replied: 'Let me know just before you are generous and I will call again.'"

Controller Fitch, in the unavoidable absence of Mayor Gilroy, declared the new wing open to the public. He said that the city preferred to lead in art rather than in material prosperity. He was prouder, he said, of the museum than of anything else.

Among those present were Col. Richard Lathers, Samuel Gompers, Prof. James R. Truax, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Elihu Root, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, John Kennedy, Arthur Von Briesen, Count Jerolama Haselli, Richard Cummings, Prof. William Wells, the Rev. John Chamberlain, the Rev. John Knox Allen, the Rev. John B. Drury, Prof. R. Truax, Prof. George Chase, Dr. Charles Pease, Col. E. N. Knox, T. Wolf Tone, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Edward W. Vanderbilt, Hugo Rothschild, the Rev. Roderick G. Terry, Chester Holcomb, William Sulzer, the Rev. William T. Sabine, the Rev. Doremus Scudder, Prof. H. M. Baird, the Rev. Spencer S. Roche, Elihu Vedder, Napoleon C. Brun, Col. James Cavanaugh, the Rev. Thomas McMillan, William S. Andrews, William Colgate, Dr. Bashford Dean, the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, the Rev. Rese S. Alsop, Mrs. Di Cesnola, Arthur Baldesano, J. Topete, and Frederic R. Coudert.

Mr. Andrews Asks for the Testimony.

Commissioner Andrews has addressed the following letter to Senator Lexow:

The Hon. Clarence Lexow, Chairman Special Committee of the Senate, Nyack, N. Y.:

Sir: I have to request that you will authorize and direct the stenographer of your committee to furnish me at the earliest possible moment, at my expense, with a copy of the testimony of Edgar M. Tomlinson and his wife, taken before your committee on the 1st inst.

My purpose is to take such action as will enable me to have the truthfulness or falsity of the accusation against me investigated by a competent judicial tribunal where I will be accorded the right to be heard, which was denied me by your committee. Respectfully,

WILLIAM S. ANDREWS.

Mr. Andrews will leave nothing undone toward having the charges of the Tomlinsons investigated.

Postal Employes and the Election.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Postmaster General this afternoon issued a general order to Postmasters, directing them to observe in all States where elections are held the usual holiday hours, that postal employes may cast their votes. On legal holidays, Post Offices have to be opened a sufficient time to meet the public convenience, and the mails must be made up and distributed as on other days. About half of the States have laws making election day a legal holiday, but it is only by order of the Postmaster General that Postmasters in other States can give their subordinates leaves of absence to enable them to vote.

Won a Fortune, Lost Promotion.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Corp. J. Hanson of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Wayne, has just received word from Denmark that there has been bequeathed him $100,000. Recently he took an examination for promotion to a Second Lieutenancy, passing satisfactorily in all branches except English. If he is successful in his appeal to the Secretary of War for another examination in this branch he will remain in the army; if not, he will enlist in the Japanese Army.

Dynamite for the Derelicts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius will go to sea in a few days, with an equipment of high explosives, to search for and if possible destroy three dangerous derelicts which have been reported off the New-Jersey coast and several off Cape Hatteras.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: New-Jersey—R. J. Higgins, Victoria; New-York—J. H. Streeter, Homestead.

O'TOOLE ASKS TO BE RETIRED.

He Is the Policeman Against Whom Dr. Whitehead Testified.

Acting Captain William O'Toole, who is at present in command of the Leonard Street Station, and who was accused of accepting $250 in bribes from Dr. Newton Whitehead, as testified to before the Lexow committee on Saturday last, has filed an application with the Police Commissioners to be retired on half pay, having served over twenty years on the force.

The application is dated Nov. 3, and is said to have been filed late on Saturday afternoon. It was not made public until yesterday.

In his testimony before the Lexow committee Dr. Whitehead swore that he gave $200 to Sergt. O'Toole, then in the Essex Market Police Court, for the use of his alleged influence with Justice Koch to have the doctor's bail reduced from $7,500 to $4,000. The witness also swore that on a subsequent occasion Sergt. O'Toole asked him for $50 to be given to Justice Koch to effect a reduction of bail from $1,000 to $500 in another case. This money, the doctor said, he sent to O'Toole by Mrs. Annie Ruggles, a nurse in his employ, who had previously made a memorandum of the numbers of the bills.

Mrs. Ruggles swore that she delivered the letter and the envelope containing the money to O'Toole, and that she saw him take the money from the envelope and put it in his pocket.

O'Toole was present at the session of the committee at which this testimony was given, and was fully identified by Dr. Whitehead and Mrs. Ruggles. It is said that when he learned that Dr. Whitehead was to appear before the committee, the Sergeant immediately filed his application for retirement.

Sergt. O'Toole had heretofore borne an unblemished reputation in the department, and the testimony against him was a great surprise to his associates. He was appointed a patrolman on Sept. 15, 1871, and made a Roundsman April 24, 1877. When ex-Superintendent Murray was Inspector of the First District, O'Toole was detailed to his office, and through the influence of Murray he was made a Sergeant and assigned to the Central Office, where he had charge of the Bureau of Information. Subsequently he was placed in command of the police squad detailed at the Essex Market Police Court. When Capt. Doherty was dismissed Superintendent Byrnes, who evidently had confidence in O'Toole's integrity, selected him to take charge of the Fifth Precinct. The return from that precinct yesterday morning shows that Acting Captain O'Toole is on sick leave, and that Sergt. Westervelt is in command.

Action on the application for retirement will be taken at the next meeting of the Police Board. The probabilities are that Sergt. O'Toole and Detective Sergeant Frink, to whom Dr. Whitehead swore he gave $550, will be ordered on trial.

BIG PARADE OF STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS.

Women and Children in the Line—Barondess Berates Pinkerton Men.

The parade of the striking cloakmakers yesterday was one of the greatest labor demonstrations ever made on the east side. Despite the gale of wind and the downpour of rain, there were over 7,500 persons in line, and the procession was over an hour in hurrying and scrambling past a given point.

The parade was formed at Rutgers Square, which is in the district of those who are involved in the strike. All the streets leading to the square were blocked with men and women forming for the line.

When at last, after a delay of an hour, the parade started, the whole neighborhood sounded with applause from the sympathizers with the strikers.

Along Clinton Street the procession moved, with Joseph Barondess in the lead. The labor leader carried an umbrella, but that did not keep him from getting drenched. After Barondess came Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Henry White, and other leaders of the workingmen.

Behind the leaders marched the wives of the striking cloakmakers, many of them leading their children by the hand or carrying them in their arms. The wives of 1,000 strikers were in the procession.

The striking female cloakmakers were in line following the wives of the strikers, and after the female cloakmakers, in the order named, walked the Italian striking garment workers, the operators, the pressers, and the finishers.

All along the route the procession was enthusiastically cheered.

Through Clinton Street the strikers marched, to Delancey Street, to Mulberry Street, to Second Avenue, to Fourth Street, to Third Avenue, and thence into the basement of Cooper Union, where a mass meeting was held.

The big subterranean hall was able to contain only a small portion of the number that clamorously sought admittance.

The principal speaker was Joseph Barondess. He was greeted with great cheering. Barondess made the strikers enthusiastic and hopeful by assuring them that they were bound to win their struggle in a few days.

Barondess denounced the manufacturers for having hired Pinkerton men to guard their shops. He accused the Pinkertons of taking part in strikers meetings in disguise and seeking to induce the strikers to use force. He said he discovered two of these detectives at a strikers' meeting Friday night, and hustled them out. "These Pinkerton men," said Barondess, "wanted us to attack the manufacturers, so they could get money for shooting us down."

WARDMEN SURRENDER THEMSELVES.

The Bail Fixed in the Cases of Burns, Glennon, and Smith.

Ex-Ward Men Burns, Glennon, and Smith, who were dismissed from the police force by the Commissioners on charges of bribery and corruption, and who have been indicted by the Grand Jury, surrendered themselves at the District Attorney's office yesterday. Bail was fixed at $5,000 in each case.

Burns and Smith went together to the District Attorney's office, and were accompanied by their counsel, Friend & House. They were taken before Judge Fitzgerald, where the bail was fixed. Samuel Kohn of 77 Seventh Street, furnished bail for Smith, giving as security the house in Seventh Street in which he lives, valued at $25,000.

Burns was bailed by Michael F. Lyons, the restaurant keeper, of 259 Bowery, who gave as security the property at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, valued at $35,000.

Glennon was the last one of the trio to surrender himself. Up to the time the District Attorney's office closed he had not secured a bondsman.

Burns was the ward man for Inspector McLaughlin when he was in command of the Eleventh Precinct; Glennon acted in the same capacity for Capt. Devery, and Smith was Capt. Cross's ward man.

A Fierce Fight with a Burglar.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 5.—Hiram Martingale, who lives with his brother-in-law, Louis Kiefer, at 200 Baldwin Avenue, was awakened at 1 o'clock this morning by the sound of breaking glass. He started to go down stairs, and met a burglar on the stairs.

The burglar knocked Martingale down and fired at him. The bullet grazed Martingale's head. Martingale got the revolver from the burglar and fired four shots at him.

None of the shots took effect. The burglar then jumped through a window and escaped.

Charged With Forging a Check.

James J. Barrett of 26 Manhasset Place, Brooklyn, was held in default of $1,000 bail in the Tombs Court yesterday, on a charge of forgery. Barrett, it is alleged, induced Mrs. Amelia Westphal Saturday to cash a check for $27.47. Mrs. Westphal keeps a restaurant at 366 Pearl Street, and Barrett was a good customer. The check was signed "The Reid Press," and has been pronounced a forgery.

Brooklyn Women Will Pray.

The Brooklyn women who have taken an interest in the present campaign will to-day remain at home and pray while their husbands, fathers, brothers, and sons cast the votes.

BOYS AND GIRLS AS VOTERS

PUPILS OF PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, ELECT MORTON.

Only Two Tickets in the Field and Wheeler Headed One—Student Orators Present the Claims of Candidates—Choruses of "Ohs" and "Ahs" Greet the Independent Speaker—Morton's Virtues Proclaimed by a Charming Girl.

If grown-up people of the State of New-York obtain as much fun and excitement out of their election to-day as the students of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn got out of their sham State election yesterday, the 6th of November of this year of grace will be declared a howling success from Buffalo to Sag Harbor.

Levi P. Morton carried the school by a vote of 107 to 27.

The boys and girls of the Pratt Institute hold a make-believe election every year, and everything goes on exactly as the real elections are conducted. The unusual intensity of feeling which has prevailed this Fall in Brooklyn among citizens of voting age over local and State issues has been reflected in the sentiments of the pupils of the institute, and for several weeks the sham election has been the topic of enthusiastic discussion among them.

There was nothing cut and dried about yesterday's sham election at the institute. Nobody knew how the election would turn out, not even the teachers, and when W. S. McAndrew, the Principal of the school, opened the proceedings yesterday afternoon at 1:30, he was entirely in the dark as to the result.

The election was held in the large assembly hall. Ballots had been printed on the institute press for 175 voters. There were pasteboard boxes for the stubs, and empty chalk boxes received the ballots. There were seven curtained polling booths set up around the hall, and back of the stage was a blackboard on which to announce the result. The polls were manned by members of the junior classes. Each booth represented a county, and the counties were Kings, Queens, Genesee, Dutchess, Westchester, Steuben, and Chemung.

Several hundred pupils and not a few of their parents and friends were assembled in the hall to take part in or to observe the election. There were two Gubernatorial tickets in the field, the Republican and the Democratic. Levi P. Morton was put up by the Republicans and Everett P. Wheeler by the Democrats.

Before the voting the claims of the tickets were presented to the pupils by the respective champions of the candidates from among their number.

Archie Jordan appealed to the students to vote for the independent ticket. He had the fire and dash of an old campaign orator. "Our candidates," he said, "are not subservient to party bosses.

There were loud cries of derision all over the hall, and many of the girls united in a laughing chorus of "Ohs!" and "Ahs!"

The youthful independent was not disconcerted by the noises. He only talked the louder, and he shook his finger at the girls who were jeering him.

"The Republican Party," said he, "is run by 'Tom' Platt, and Tammany Hall is rotten to the core. If Morton is elected, 'Tom' Platt will run the State."

He warned the A. P. A. Republicans to take heed by the lessons of St. Bartholomew's massacre and the French Revolution. He ridiculed the Republicans on their tinplate fraud and recited a little original poem on the subject:

Oh! where, oh! where, has that tinplate gone?
Oh! where, oh! where, is it at?
Hidden, with a hope forlorn,
Under McKinley's hat.

Pretty little Miss Binkerd arose to say a good word for Mr. Morton. Her hair was golden, and around her neck was a broad and spotless Quaker collar of white linen. Her ringlets were gathered in a knot by a turquois comb.

"Our votes don't count except here," she said. "But we are glad to get this chance to vote." Many of the other girls clapped their hands.

Miss Binkerd paid graceful compliments to Mr. Morton. "He is pure and spotless," she said. "He has represented us well in France. He is a good business man."

"Hill," she exclaimed, in a quavering voice, "has been denounced by the best men of his party, for his connection with Maynard's campaign."

The fair orator got around the troublesome subject of Mr. Morton's English coachman with true feminine naïveté.

"Anyway," she pouted, "the worst they can say against this good man is that he employed a poor, inoffensive Englishman at very high wages."

Raising her hands in appeal, Miss Binkerd made one final plea.

"Let us vote for Morton and morality," she said. Then, with a sweeping gesture of condemnation, she exclaimed, with a stamp of her foot: "Down with false pretenses."

There was prolonged applause for Mr. Morton's fair supporter.

Young Mr. Cain followed Miss Binkerd's appeal for Morton with a vigorous denunciation of the Democrats.

"They have been taking the bread and butter out of our women's and children's mouths," he cried. "If our candidate for Lieutenant Governor is elected he will keep order in the Senate, and will there manage and curb the wild animals called Democrats."

The Democratic boys and girls set up a great hissing and hooting. The Republicans cheered and clapped their hands. Things looked exciting for a moment, but the brawny "Chief of Police" waved his stick and the tumult subsided gradually.

"The liberty," continued Cain, "which was given to us by our grandfathers"—"Forefathers!" yelled the boys from all parts of the hall. "Yes, forefathers," said Cain, blushing and raising his voice in desperation. Our forefathers—it shall ever stand."

By this time it was not quite clear, amid the cheering and groaning, as to what was to "ever stand," but that only added to the general fun.

Several humorous speeches were made, in which the virtues and powers of the minor State candidates, chosen from among the students, were extolled.

"The fine point of our candidate for Lieutenant Governor," said one, "is his fondness for the girls. He used to go to the Tabernacle regularly—about Christmas time. There is a good deal of push in him, as you can see when he wheels the baby carriage on Saturday afternoon."

Harry Kinsey, one of the Republican candidates, made a spread-eagle speech in his own behalf.

"The country is in a state of ruin!" he said.

"Bow! wow!" cried the Democrats, in chorus.

"What a godsend it would have been," continued Kinsey, "if this Tariff bill had not passed."

"Aha!" cried the Democrats.

"Booh!" exclaimed a tall girl in blue.

"What has become of Tammany, and where is McKane?" asked Kinsey, looking proudly around him for an answer.

The answer came in a storm of hisses, mingled with hand-clapping and yells of derision.

Young Mr. Byers implored dissatisfied Democrats not to add insult to injury by voting the Republican ticket. The voting took only half an hour. The girls and boys filed, one by one, into the seven booths, selected and folded their ballots, and then came out and gave them to the youthful Inspectors, who put them into the chalk boxes.

Small bodies of the students moved about the hall during the voting, uttering their class cries. The "Chief of Police" kept order. As the voting drew to a close, the boys and girls gathered around the piano and sang popular school songs.

The Kings County District was the first to report, with twenty-three votes for Morton and two for Wheeler.

The total vote was 134, of which Mr. Morton received 107 and 27 were cast for Wheeler.

The Interior Department Reopened.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Interior Department was reopened to-day after an additional two days' fumigation. B. M. Morris, an examiner in the Patent Office, is reported stricken with smallpox, and alarm has again been occasioned among the employes of the Interior Department.

EDUCATION OF SOUTHERN FREEDMEN.

Meeting of the General Committee of the Methodist Aid Society.

The General Committee of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its annual session in the auditorium of the Methodist Book Concern, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, yesterday.

Bishop R. S. Foster of Boston presided, and the Rev. J. W. Hamilton, M. C. B. Mason of Atlanta and J. C. Hartzell acted as Secretaries.

Clerical and lay delegates were present from all parts of the country. Among the Bishops were Isaac W. Joyce of Chattanooga, Charles H. Fowler of Minneapolis, Daniel A. Goodsell of San Francisco, Thomas Bowman of St. Louis, Randolph S. Foster of Boston, Stephen M. Merrill of Chicago, Edward G. Andrews of New-York, Henry W. Warren of Denver, Cyrus W. Foss of Philadelphia, John M. Walden of Cincinnati, Williard T. Mallitien of Buffalo, John H. Vincent of Topeka, and James M. Fitzgerald of New-Orleans.

Treasurer Earl Cranston read the annual report, showing that the society is $200,000 in debt. As the receipts were only $136,000 last year, owing to the hard times, he said that he could not, as usual, make any appeal for specified amounts to carry on the work of the society during 1895 and 1896. He asked, however, for the appointment of a special committee of seven to consider the subject in detail.

The motion was amended so as to make the number of the committee nine, and to add the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer. This was unanimously carried.

In the afternoon Bishop C. W. Foss of Philadelphia took the chair and the Rev. Mr. Riss acted as Secretary.

The committee which was appointed to formulate a plan to carry on the work of the society, consisting of Bishops Walden, Joyce, Fitzgerald, Gamble, Peame, Johnson, Durrell, Bentley, and Wilding, and Drs. Earl Cranston and Hunt as ex-officio members, reported to the General Committee that, in its judgment, it would be wise to appropriate from the general fund $104,000 to carry on the work in sixteen Southern States. This is the same amount that was appropriated last year. The report of the committee was adopted and the convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. today.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE'S NEW LIBRARY.

Plans Approved by the Board of Trustees—Gifts to the University.

The Board of Trustees of Columbia College met yesterday afternoon in Hamilton Hall. The plans of the library building were approved and accepted. It will cost $750,000.

The plans of the Faculty Building, University Hall, and the Scientific Building received some consideration, but no definite action was taken.

The board has ordered that a public exhibition of the plans be held within a week or ten days. It is proposed to open the exhibition by a meeting of the alumni associations of the various schools of the university. The Lafayette Post of the Grand Army of the Republic has presented to the college a handsome flag, to be raised over the new buildings on Morningside Heights. The college has also recently received a gift of books from Stuyvesant Fish Morris.

The following appointments were made by the board: H. J. Schmitz, lecturer on Germanic Language and Literature; G. Bandell, lecturer on Romance Language and Literature; T. H. Harrington, assistant in drawing; P. H. McElhainey, assistant in metallurgy; G. L. Pier, prize lecturer in European History, and R. A. Sands, Demonstrator in Anatomy.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Here and There.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing, who have been abroad some time, will spend the Winter in the South of France. Mr. and Mrs. Willing will return to this country next Summer to occupy their cottage at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott of West Fifty-seventh Street were among those who sailed for Europe last Saturday on the Bretagne. They will spend the Winter at Cannes. Mrs. Isaac Davidson and the Misses Davidson, who have been spending the past ten weeks in England, will sail for this country the last of this month. Mrs. Davidson will receive informally on Friday afternoons and evenings during December and January. Sir James Richey of England has arrived in town, and has taken apartments at the Brevoort. Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, the latter formerly Miss Edith Norman, who were married in Newport a few days ago, are among those who will come to town for the Horse Show.

—Receptions.—Mrs. James Oliver West of 2,012 Fifth Avenue has sent out cards for a series of receptions on Wednesdays in this month, given in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Rodney Lu Gar West, who was formerly Miss Grether of Pasadena, Cal. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles De W. Bridgeman will be at home informally on the afternoons of Dec. 1, 8, 15, and 22, from 3 until 7 o'clock. Miss Martha Woodward of 395 Fifth Avenue, who returned from Paris not long ago, gave a tea on Saturday afternoon, and will receive again on the afternoon of Nov. 17.

—St. Luke's Hospital for Crippled Children.—A benefit performance to endow beds in St. Luke's Hospital for Crippled Children will be given on the afternoon of Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock, in the Fifth Avenue Theatre, which Mr. Miner has placed at the disposal of those interested in the affair. The entertainment will be one of the most elaborate given in New-York in many seasons. The most prominent professional talent is being secured, and a long patroness list of well-known society women will soon be completed.

—Fair for St. Andrew's Coffee Houses.—A fair will be held in aid of the St. Andrew's Coffee Houses at the Manhattan Athletic Club on the evening of Nov. 14. A novel feature of the fair will be a "grab tree," which is to be in charge of Mrs. Thomas C. Oakley. A number of prominent society people will have charge of the tables and booths, and the worthy charity will doubtless be ably assisted by the proceeds of the affair.

—Dances at Sherry's.—Among the interesting series of dances to be held at Sherry's this season; one is now being organized by Miss Fischer of 24 West Seventy-sixth Street. The patronesses of the class are Mrs. Henry Baldwin Fischer, Mrs. William J. Fanning, Mrs. W. H. Gelshenen, Mrs. James M. Van Note, and Mrs. E. Ferrers. The dances will take place on Dec. 26, Jan. 9 and 23, and Feb. 6. It is probable that a cotillion will end the series.

—Marriage of Miss M. J. Cutler.—The wedding of Miss Mary Jones Cutler to Arthur W. Vroome of San Francisco. will take place the first week in December, at the country home of Miss Cutler's grandmother, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. Vroome, who has been abroad, arrived here a few days ago and went directly to his home in the West. He will return in a few weeks with his brother, who is to act as best man.

—Matthews-Mills Wedding.—Miss Dorothy Seymour Mills will be married early in December, in London, to Col. Robert Grey Matthews. Miss Mills is the only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Prentice Mills, and a granddaughter of the late Hon. Louis T. Mills. Her parents died about five years ago, and since then Miss Mills has spent most of the time in traveling abroad, accompanied by her aunt.

—Engagements.—Among the most recently announced engagements is that of Miss Jennie F. Downing, daughter of Mrs. Frederick K. Downing, to Thomas R. Williams. After the wedding the newly-married couple will go abroad to spend two years traveling on the Continent. The engagement is also announced of Miss Julia Walter of this city to George Potter Washburn of Chicago.

—Mendelssohn Assembly Room Dances.—The dancing class, which was held so successfully at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms last Winter, under the management of Miss Pauline Rogers, will be continued this Winter, the evenings of meeting having been changed from Monday to Tuesday, and Dec. 11 having been decided upon for the evening of the first dance.

GET YOUR BALLOT IN EARLY

THE SEVENTY'S SOUND ADVICE TO ALL VOTING CITIZENS.

The Committee Closes Up the Campaign Confident of Victory—Encouraging Reports from the Various Organizations Which Have Indorsed Messrs. Strong and Goff—No Official Predictions, But Counting on a Handsome Plurality.

The Committee of Seventy closed its campaign yesterday, confident that the anti-Tammany ticket would win to-day.

A meeting of the Campaign Committee was held at the headquarters at 5 o'clock, and reports from the various organizations which have indorsed the Strong-Goff ticket were received and carefully discussed. These organizations, which have been making a close canvass of all the districts, believe that the Tammany ticket will be defeated beyond question.

The Seventy made no official prediction as to figures. They will be surprised if Strong and Goff are not elected by from 30,000 to 50,000 plurality.

At the headquarters of Mr. Strong, in the Sturtevant House, no predictions were made. Gen. McCook, who has been managing Mr. Strong's campaign, said he was confident the reform candidate would be elected. He emphasized the need of going to the polling places early. "It is the duty of every voter under sixty years old who is in good health to go and vote before breakfast," he said.

Campaign Manager Jerome of the Committee of Seventy said yesterday that he had no predictions as to figures to make.

"This campaign has been peculiar in many ways," he declared. "In spite of many calculations assuming to figure out what the results will be, it has been impossible for any man to give any figures that were anything more than a wild guess. The data has not existed for a numerical computation. The most any man could do was to put himself in touch with the people in the different parts of the city and endeavor to get the drift of the great course of political feeling. While no one has been at all able, in my judgment, to place the results of his observation on a numerical basis, yet I believe that it has been possible to learn, with a good deal of accuracy, the trend of political thought and feeling. One who has sought in this way to learn the real situation is, perhaps, able to give a judgment that is of some value, but if he were called upon to give his reasons for the judgment, the reasons might seem very inadequate.

"It is a matter of touch and instinct rather than a logical deduction. Naturally I have endeavored to ascertain what was the real state of affairs, and I believe that on last Monday Tammany Hall reached its high-water mark. While there has been some gain since then, and some strengthening of weak places, yet there has been no substantial gain, and I feel very confident that to-morrow night will show that we have won a fight in which not a single dishonorable measure has been resorted to by us.

"There is but one thing that I wish could be brought home to every voter, and that is, the imperative necessity of voting early. There are sixty-seven election districts in the City of New-York where upward of 400 voters have registered. This committee has taken means to secure a fair count, and will ruthlessly prosecute any crimes against the election franchise. The police will do their full duty, I am satisfied, but the enormous vote to be polled in certain election districts, and, in fact, in all the election districts, renders it very necessary that all voters should go out early and see that they get their ballots in. There is danger in the latter part of the day, that the crowding at some polling places will be so great that a number of votes will be lost. Let the citizens vote, and vote early, and we will have a result that all good people in this city have been longing for for twenty years."

The Committee of Seventy gave out a letter yesterday from H. F. Neumann and officers of the Retail Grocers' Union, in which they said their organization stands strongly and emphatically for the anti-Tammany ticket.

Mr. Strong and other candidates on the Seventy's ticket are expected to receive the returns at the headquarters of the Committee of Seventy, where special arrangements have been made for the purpose.

THE NOVEMBER GRAND JURY.

Judge Fitzgerald's Reference to the Charges Against the Police.

The Grand Jury for November was sworn in before Judge Fitzgerald yesterday. The foreman is Rufus M. Stivers, the carriage manufacturer, at 144 East Thirty-first Street. The others in the panel are:

Montgomery J. Hare, manager, 59 Wall Street; David M. Koehler, liquor dealer, 112 Broad; Henry M. Taber, cotton merchant, 141 Pearl; Scott Foster, President, 395 Canal; Fred F. Thompson, banker, 2 Wall; Edward Kendrick, accountant, 112 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth; Julian Nathan, 281 Fifth Avenue; Pelham St. George Bissell, broker, 35 Wall; Louis S. Davidson, tailor, 21 Beekman; Philip Daly, builder, 126 West Sixty-fourth; Chalmers Dale, broker, 2 Wall; William M. Pomeroy, agent, 99 Franklin; Henry S. Allen, President, 128 Second Avenue; William E. Strong, banker, 36 Broad; Gabriel Chevalier, carriage maker, 335 Fifth Avenue; Brent Good, medicine manufacturer, 191 Fulton; William H. Lefferts, merchant, 71 South; Michael Schwab, clerk, 44 East Seventy-ninth; James R. Floyd, iron merchant, 415 Broome; Max Drey, glazier, 44 Vestry; Isaac J. Seligman, 506 West One Hundred and Forty-third, and George N. Curtis, merchant, 16 West Fifty-third.

Judge Fitzgerald in his charge to the Grand Jurors said:

At the present time charges of gross corruption have been made against the officers of a certain important department of the Government of this city. If these charges be true, and if the evidence warrants the finding of an indictment against any person, that indictment should be found. Because if any persons in public offices have committed crimes, it is of great moment to the community that the offenders should swiftly be brought to trial, and should be punished as fast as the machinery of the law will permit that to be done. If, on the other hand, innocent persons or honest officers have been assailed from motives of malice by false accusations and charges, it is equally important for the interests of justice that an opportunity be afforded them for a prompt vindication.

The Judge informed the jurors there were still sixty-six persons in the Tombs awaiting their action. To-day being a legal holiday, the Grand Jury will not begin its session until to-morrow.

Mgr. May Recovering.

Mgr. Michael May of the Diocese of Long Island is lying in a critical condition at his home in Montrose Avenue, adjoining the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. He has been ill for two years, and last Thursday he became worse, his heart failing him. Dr. Delehoefer was called in, and he worked on his distinguished patient with little hope of saving his life until yesterday afternoon, when a change for the better took place. It is even expected that Mgr. May will recover, for a time at least.

Mgr. May is seventy years old. He was born in Bavaria. He came to Brooklyn in 1839, and has been one of the most active workers in Brooklyn, having built three churches. In August, 1893, Pope Leo XIII. made him a Monsignor.

Mrs. Kiralfy Becomes a Citizen.

Mrs. Maria Kiralfy, wife of Imre Kiralfy, the producer of spectacular ballets, was naturalized in the Superior Court yesterday by Judge Freedman. She took the oath renouncing allegiance to Queen Victoria.

Mrs. Kiralfy gave her address as 39 Washington Square East. She said that she had been in this country ten years. Very few women apply for naturalization, and when they do so their object in becoming citizens is to protect property rights. In 1891, thirty-three women became citizens, in 1892 thirteen took out naturalization papers, and sixteen in 1893.

Forty-five Who Cannot Vote.

Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, yesterday refused to grant to the forty-five alleged legal voters of the Third Asembly District writs of mandamus, compelling the registrars to record their names. The men gave their addresses as 69, 73, 81, 83, and 85 Bowery. The registrars rejected them because they were brought to the polls by ward heelers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE STOCK MARKET DULL, BUT PRICES HIGHER.

An Active Covering Movement in the Late Trading—Also Some Buying for a Turn in Anticipation of Better Prices After the Election—Continued Weakness in Jersey Central—The Lehigh Navigation Dividend Reduced.

Until late in the day the market was dull, and although firm was without special feature. In the late trading there was an active covering of shorts, and some buying for a turn, on an impression that stocks would advance on the result of the elections. Influenced by this movement, the final prices were about the best of the day, and the closing was strong.

The strong tone of the London market, coupled with moderate buying for the arbitrage account, caused a firm opening. Jersey Central was exceptionally weak, selling down from 92½ to 91, during the morning, but in the afternoon the price advanced to 92¼. The reduction of the dividend of one of its leased companies, the Lehigh Navigation, induced the selling, and the rally came on the taking of profits by bears, who had put out the stock at considerably higher prices. The other coal stocks were higher on a very limited volume of business.

The Grangers were at one time under considerable pressure, but they were strong in the afternoon with the remainder of the market. St. Paul was the most active stock, the transactions being 21,570 shares. It closed ¾ higher. Burlington, on 6,200 shares, also gained ¾, while Northwestern, on 4,000, and Rock Island, on 2,800 shares, each lost ⅛. In the specialties, Denver preferred advanced 1¾, and Pacific Mail ⅞. The advance in the latter stock was accompanied by a revival of the recent stories about its improved condition and prospects, and the buying was attributed to insiders in the company.

The Industrials were unusually quiet. The transactions in Sugar were only 13,300 shares, and its net gain was 1½ points. Lead was up a point, and Chicago Gas, Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and General Electric advanced small fractions.

The news of the day included the decision of the court in Topeka in favor of the Atchison Directors, and against cumulative rating. This was a distinct victory for the present board, but it is not improbable, the fight being over, that some recognition may be given to the minority in the near future. Atchison stock and bonds were higher on the decision. The reduction of the Lehigh Navigation dividend was unsuspected. The foreign exchange rates closed at the gold shipping point, but bankers were not inclined to say that imports will occur this week.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was offered freely, but the demand was light. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand. Rates were 2½@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¾ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at 9-16@⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $77,335,156, and balances $4,331,551. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $297,936.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¾@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—5@8c discount. Chicago—20c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 64¼c bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 64⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51¼c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 29 5-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,304,537, and the exports for the same period $86,589,424. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,279,887.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Amer. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	M.& St. L. pf., all pd.	2
Amer. Sugar Ref.	1½	Mo., Kansas & Tex.	⅞
Canadian Pacific	1⅛	National Lead	1
Central Pacific	1⅛	N. Y., L. E. & W.	¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	¾	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	¾	Pacific Mail	⅞
Delaware & Hudson.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Denver & R. G. pf.	1¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
General Electric	1¼	Pullman Car	1½
Laclede Gas	¾	R. & W. P. pf., t. r.	1
Lake Shore	2	Union Pacific	1
L., N. A. & C. pf.	2	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1⅛
Manhattan	1		

DECLINED.

C., C., C. & St. L.	⅜	Erie Tel. & Tel.	1
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	N. J. Central	1

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅞, to 64⅜; Erie, ⅝, to 14⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 56; St. Paul, ⅝, to 63; Union Pacific, ½, to 12½; Wabash preferred, ½, to 15; Kansas and Texas, ⅜, to 14⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 17¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 5⅝, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅜. Lake Shore sold at 136, Reading at 9⅜, and Illinois Central at 92½. British consols were firm at 102 1-16 for money and 102⅛ for the account.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s.	1	Mo., K. & E. 1sts.	1
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	1⅞	Northern Pac. 1st, r.	1⅜
At. & Pacific 4s	1½	Northern Pac. 3d, c.	1
Brooklyn Elev. 1st.	1	Northern Pacific cn.	1¼
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	2	Ohio Southern 1st.	1
Erie 2d cn. cts.	2⅛	Rock Isl. deb. 5s.	1
General Elec. deb. 5s.	1	St. L. Southwest. 2d.	1½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 5s.	1¼	St. P. 1st, H. & D. 7s.	1½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cts., all pd.	2¼	Va. Midland gen. sta.	1

DECLINED.

Reading 2d pf. inc.	1	Reading 3d pf. inc.	1

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s, coupons, declined ¼ and the 5s advanced ⅛. The sales on call were $10,000 4s, coupon, at 115⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	96	..	Cur. 6s, '97	103	..
4s, r.	115½	116	Cur. 6s, '98	111	..
4s, c.	115½	116	Cur. 6s, '99	114	..
5s, r.	119⅛	119⅝	Cher. 4s, '96	108½	..
5s, c.	119⅛	119⅝	Cher. 4s, '97	104½	..
Cur. 6s, '95	101	..	Cher. 4s, '98	105½	..
Cur. 6s, '96	105	..	Cher. 4s, '99	106½	..

In State securities, $1,000 Virginia 2-3s of 1991 sold at 58⅝.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	39½	39¾	39½	39¾	39	40	400
American Cotton Oil	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	27	27½	200
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	73	74½	100
American Express	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	112	110
*American Sugar Refining	86⅝	88	86¼	87⅞	87⅞	88	13,300
*American Sugar Refining pf	92	92¾	92	92⅝	92½	93	460
*American Tobacco	98⅝	99	98	99	99¼	99½	693
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	6	6⅛	2,660
*Bay State Gas	25	25	24	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	1,900
Canada Southern	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50½	51	210
Canadian Pacific	62⅜	62⅜	62¼	62¼	62½	63	380
Central Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	16¼	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	19⅛	19¼	300
Chicago Gas	74⅞	75⅛	74⅞	75⅛	75	75¼	5,715
Chicago & Northwestern	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	101¼	101⅝	4,285
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143½	143½	143½	143½	143	145	40
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73½	73¾	73	73¾	73⅝	73¾	6,408
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37½	37½	36½	37¼	36¾	37¼	810
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	61⅛	61⅞	61	61¾	61¾	61⅞	21,570
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	119	119	119	119	119	120	330
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61½	61½	61	61⅜	61⅜	61½	2,800
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19¼	19¼	19	19	18¾	19	200
Delaware & Hudson	124¼	124¾	124	124¾	124½	125	978
Delaware, Lack. & Western	156	157¾	156	157½	157	159	520
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35⅝	36	35	36	35¾	36	2,350
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	6,030
E. T., V. & G., cts. all pd	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛	14	300
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	101½	100
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	53	53	53	53	52¾	53½	100
General Electric	35½	36½	35⅝	36½	36¼	36¾	4,610
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	3¾	4	3¾	4	3⅞	4¼	300
Homestake	18	18	18	18	17	..	100
Illinois Central	90½	90½	90½	90½	90⅛	92	10
Iowa Central pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	25½	27	210
Laclede Gas	20½	20¾	20½	20¾	20⅝	21	520
Laclede Gas pf	75½	75¾	75½	75¾	75½	76	325
Lake Erie & Western	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	200
Lake Shore	133	133½	133	133½	133¼	133¾	867
*Long Island Traction	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12½	100
Louisville & Nashville	54½	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	1,510
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	7½	8	7½	8	7	8	275
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	22½	23½	22½	23½	22	25	200
Manhattan Consolidated	106½	108	106½	107⅞	107¾	108	3,096
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	41¾	43½	41¾	43½	43	46	400
Missouri Pacific	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28½	28¼	28⅝	1,005
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13¾	14	13¾	14	14⅛	14⅜	350
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	23	23¼	200
Morris & Essex	161	161	161	161			40
*National Lead Company	40¼	41	40¼	41	40½	41	1,400
*National Lead Company pf	88	88	87½	87½	87	88	263
New-Jersey Central	92½	92½	91	91⅞	91¾	91⅞	9,019
New-York Central	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	99	99⅛	158
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	31	31	31	31	31	31¼	170
New-York & New-Haven	190½	190½	190½	190½	190	..	200
New-York, L. E. & Western	13¾	14	13¾	14	13¾	14	500
New-York, Sus. & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	15	15½	10
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	44	44¼	43⅞	44¼	44	44½	1,020
Norfolk & Western pf	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½	23¼	20
North American	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	100
Northern Pacific	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	4½	600
Northern Pacific pf	17¼	18	17¼	18	17½	18¼	1,430
Ontario & Western	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	16	16¼	410
Oregon Improvement	13	13	13	13	12½	14	200
Pacific Mail	21¾	23	21½	22⅝	22½	23	3,430
Philadelphia & Reading	17¾	18	17¾	18	17⅞	18	1,950
Pittsburg & Western pf	29	29	29	29	28½	29½	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15	16	15	16	16¼	16½	600
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	44	44	44	44	42	44	205
Pullman Palace Car Co	159	159	159	159	158½	160	215
Rich. & W. P., 5th in. pd	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	18	135
Rich. & W. P. pf., t. r	22½	22½	22½	22½	22¼	23	400
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5	5¼	500
St Louis Southwestern pf	9¾	10¼	9¾	10⅛	10	10¼	810
St. Paul & Omaha	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34½	..
Southern Pacific	18½	19⅛	18½	19⅛	19	19½	500
*South. Rail., when isssued	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	12¾	13	1,255
*Soutn. Rail. pf., when issued	40¾	41	40½	40¾	40½	40⅞	912
Texas Pacific	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	700
Union Pacific	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12⅞	13	720
United States Cordage	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	930
United States Rubber	41	41	41	41	41	41½	100
United States Rubber pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95	95½	150
*United States Leather pf	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	58¾	59⅜	259
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	7	100
Wabash pf	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15	520
Western Union Telegraph	87½	87⅞	87⅜	87¾	87⅞	87⅞	2,997
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41⅛	42¼	41⅛	42¼	40	43½	230
Total sales							121,075

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s
1,000...68
15,000...68⅜
9,000...68¼
10,000...68
5,000...67⅞
13,000...68¼
5,000...68⅜
16,000...68¼
2,000...68⅜
5,000...68⅜
5,000...68½
5,000...68⅝
12,000...68¾
5,000...68⅝
5,000b3...68¾
10,000...68½
5,000...68⅝
5,000...68¾
10,000...68⅞
5,000...69
1,000...68¾
5,000...69
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A
20,000...20⅞
20,000...20½
5,000...20⅞
5,000...21
15,000...21⅛
15,000...21⅜
5,000...21½
5,000...21⅝
At & Pac Gtd 4s
2,000...43
Balt Belt 1st Gtd
5,000...103⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925
8,000...111¼
Brooklyn City 1st
500...112½
Brooklyn Elev 1st
2,000...85
1,000...86
Bur, C R & Nor 1st
1,000...107
Canada Southern 2d
1,000...105½
Cent of N J G M 5s Registered
10,000...113
30,000...112¾
13,000...112½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s Registered
1,500...103
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
1,000...76
Ches & O, R & A Div 2d Consol 4s
1,000...89
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
15,000...88
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s
5,000...102⅞
Chi & East Ill 1st
1,000...116⅝
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s
5,000...99⅜
Chi G L & C Co 1st
5,000...90⅛
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
5,000...41
7,000...40½
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s
4,000, c...106¾
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
5,000s20F...103½
3,000...103⅞
1,000...103⅝
5,000...103⅝
Col, H V & Tol 5s
2,000...89
5,000...90
1,000...90¾
13,000...91
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
5,000...91
Den & Rio G Imp 5s
10,000...78

Equitable Gaslight Co of N Y 5s
1,000...112½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
2,000s20F...104⅛
8,000...104¼
5,000...104⅜
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000...107½
5,000...108
5,000...107½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000...100
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
12,000...89½
2,000...90
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
5,000...62
Ind, Dec & Sp 1st Trust Co Certs
3,000...115
Inter & Great Nor 1st
5,000...114
Int & G Nor 2d Mtge
1,000...68¼
Kanawha & Mich 4s
2,000...73¾
Kan Pac 1st Cons
2,000...76
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented
2,000...106¾
5,000...107
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s
7,000b3...88¼
6,000...88⅜
4,000...88½
L Erie & W 2d 5s
2,000...104
L S & M So 1st Coup
2,000...120
L S & M So 2d Coup
1,000...125¼
L S & M So 2d Reg
7,000...125
Mich Cent Cons 7s
10,000...121½
Mil, L S & West 1st Michigan Div
3,000...128
Mil & St Paul 1st H & D Div 7s
1,000...126½
Southern Minn Div
2,000...118¼
Minn & St Louis 2d
5,000...150½
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
9,000...81¾
6,000...81⅞
6,000...82
13,000b3...82
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
3,000...44⅛
2,000...44⅜
10,000...44⅞
8,000...44⅞
1,000...44½
10,000...45
M, K & T of Texas 5s
5,000...74
10,000...74¼
5,000...74½
10,000...75
Mo, Kan & East 1st
5,000...81
6,000...82
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000...65
1,000...64¾
6,000...64½
Morgan's L & T 7s
10,000...124
Nash, C & St L 1st
1,000...133
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol D, M & Co Eng Certs
1,000...71
5,000...72¼

N Y Cent 1st Reg
20,000...127
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs All Installments Paid
4,000...134½
3,000...135
1,000...135¼
1,000...135½
5,000...135¾
5,000...136½
Small Bonds
400...135
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s
16,000...87¾
Nor Pac 1st Coup
1,000...114½
5,000s30F...114¾
6,000...115
5,000s30F...115
5,000...115
Nor Pac 1st Reg
20,000...113¾
5,000...113⅞
10,000...114
5,000...114¼
Nor Pac 3d Coup
6,000...60
5,000...60½
Nor Pac Cons 5s
1,000...27
7,000...27⅛
2,000...27¼
1,000...27⅛
1,000...27¼
20,000...27½
5,000...27¾
18,000...28
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts
1,000...76
Nor Pac Terminal 1st
2,000...98¼
2,000...98½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
7,000...91
Ohio Southern 1st
6,000...95½
4,000...96
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000...82¼
Ore S L & U N Con
12,000...44½
23,000...44¾
2,000...44⅞
3,000...44½
2,000...44⅞
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s
1,000...110⅞
Penn Co's 4½s, Reg
2,000...110
Phil & Reading 2d Pref Inc
25,000...21¼
15,000...21½
3d Pref Inc
15,000...16½
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A
2,000...104½
Series B
5,000s20F...104½
Pitts & Western 1st
5,000...82¾
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000...67⅞
45,000...68
15,000...68¼
31,000...68⅛
2,000...68¼
7,000...68⅛
5,000...68⅜
San An & Ar Pass 4s
16,000...55½
15,000...56
St L & Iron Mt Cairo, Ark & T 1st
2,000...101
St Louis S W 1st
5,000...57½
2,000...57⅞
1,000...58
2,000...58½

St Louis S W 2d Inc
5,000...19¼
3,000...19
5,000...19¼
5,000...19½
St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Extension
1,000...117½
Rome, W & Og Cons
3,000...116⅞
St L & Iron Mt 5s
2,000...79½
Scioto V & N E 4s
1,000...75
So Pac of Cal 1st
1,000...107
So Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
10,000...90½
Southern Ry 1st 5s When Issued With Jan, 1895, Coup
2,000...86¾
1,000...87
20,000...87⅛
6,000...87
24,000...87¼
1,000...87½
3,000...87⅝
16,000...87⅛
1,000...87⅝
With July, 1895, Coup
13,000...84¾
Tex & N O Cons 5s
10,000...92
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
11,000...87
5,000...87¼
8,000...87⅜
21,000b3...87½
10,000...87¾
5,000...87⅞
5,000...87¾
12,000...87⅞
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
12,000...25⅝
5,000...25¾
5,000...25⅞
31,000...26
15,000...26¼
17,000...26⅛
5,000...26
10,000...26⅛
Third Ave 1st 5s
1,000...119¼
Union Elevated 1st
5,000...84
Union Pac 6s, 1896
5,000...106¼
Union Pac 1st, 1898
10,000...108
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
3,000...86⅛
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
5,000...37½
U S Cordage Co 1st
3,000...74
U S Leather Co 6s
5,000s15F...109¾
14,000...110
Virginia Midland G M Guarantee Stamped
1,000...96
Wabash 1st 5s
10,000...104
10,000...104½
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
10,000...104½
1,000...70
10,000...70½
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered
3,000...105½
W N Y & Penn 1st
1,000...104
Wheeling & L E 1st Wheeling Div
5,000...96¼
Wiscon Cent Co 1st
5,000...55½
5,000...55¼
5,000...55½

Total sales...$1,583,400

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	142	146
Alb. & Sus.	165	175
Alt.& T.H.pf.	195	..
Am. Coal	89	..
Am. Dist. T.	35	50
Am. T. & C.	89	91
Am. Tob. pf.	105½	110
Balt. & O.	66	67
B. & O. S.W. pf., new	6	9
Bos. A.L. pf.	100¼	..
Bruns. Co.	1½	4½
B., R. & P.	..	20
B.,R.& P. pf.	..	60
B.,C.R.& N.	49	..
C. F. & M.	5	6
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	104	..
Chi. & Alton	144	147
Chi. & E. I.	50¼	53
C. & E. I. pf.	..	95
Cleve. & P.	156	..
C. C.& I. D.	7	..
Col. F. & I.	22	24
Col. & H. C.	6	6½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	60	64

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Con. Coal	30	32½
Con. Gas Co.	120	122
Den. & R. G.	12	..
D.M.& Ft.D.	6	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	31	..
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	10½
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf., cts., all pd.	17¾	20
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf., cts., all pd.	12¾	14
Ev. & T. H.	35	..
Flint & P.M.	5½	14
F. & P.M. pf.	..	45
Gt. Nor. pf.	100½	102
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	8	10
Iowa Cent.	7¼	7½
Kan. & Mich.	..	10
K. & D.M.	..	5
K. & D.M.pf.	13	16
L.E. & W.pf.	70	71
Long Island.	86	89

	Bid.	Asked.
M. Coal R.	104	..
M. C. R. pf.	106	..
Man. Beach.	2	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	60
Mich. Cent.	97⅜	98½
M. & St. L., all as. pd.	28½	29¼
Minn. Iron.	..	50
Mobile & O.	19	..
N.,C. & St.L.	66	70
Nat. Lin. O.	20	21
Nat. Starch.	7	10
N. S. 1st pf.	44	50
N. S. 2d pf.	25	35
New Cent. C.	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	14⅝
N. Y., C. & L. 1st pf.	64	68½
N. Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf.	28	29¼
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	28	29
Nor. & West.	7	7⅝
N. W. Tel.	104	..
Ohio South.	16	18
Ont. Mining.	7½	..

	Bid.	Asked.
O. R. & N.	21	25
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	7⅝	8⅜
Peo. & East.	2½	5
Peo., D. & E.	3	3½
P., F.W. & C.	157	..
Quicksilver	1	2¼
Quicksil. pf.	..	15
Rens. & Sar.	182	..
R., W. & O.	115	117
St. J. & G. I.	..	5
St.P. & O.pf.	107	111
St.P.,M.& M.	108	110
Sil. bul. cts.	64¼	..
Tenn. C. & I.	16¼	17
Tex. P. L.T.	8	10
Tol. & O. C.	46	50
T. & O.C. pf.	73	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	4⅜	5
U. S. C. pf.	22½	23¼
U. S. C. gtd.	..	50
U.P., D. & G.	4	4⅜
U. S. Ex.	42	47
*U. S. Leath.	9	9¼
Wells-F. Ex.	105	115
W. & L. E.	11⅛	12½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cott. Oil	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	200
Am. Tobacco Co.	99	99	99	99	100
Amer. Sug. Ref.	86⅝	88⅛	86⅛	87⅞	10,020
At., T. & S. F.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	250
Bay State Gas	24	24	24	24	70
Chicago Gas	75	75⅛	74⅞	75⅛	930
Chi., R. I. & P.	61⅜	61⅝	61	61⅝	610
Chi., B. & Q.	73½	73⅞	73	73⅞	4,920
Chi., M. & St. P.	61⅜	61⅞	61	61⅞	8,890
Cent. of N. J.	92⅜	92⅜	91	91⅞	5,260
Chi. & N. W.	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	1,120
C., C., C. & St. L.	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	200
Consol. Gas	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	10
Del., L. & W.	157	157¾	157	157¾	200
Dist. & C. F.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	890
General Electric	35⅝	36½	35½	36½	1,470
Lake Shore	133	133	133	133	50
Louis. & Nash.	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	350
Manhattan	107	107⅞	106⅞	106⅞	200
Missouri Pacific	28¼	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	200
National Lead	40⅞	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	160
N. Y. & New-E.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	110
Nor. Pac. pf.	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	50
Pacific Mail	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22⅝	270
Phil. & Read.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	1,420
Rich. & W. Pt.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	20
Southern R. pf.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	160
U. S. Cordage	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	70
Western Union	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	890
Wheel. & L.E. pf.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	10
Total sales					38,600

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	68⅛	68¼	68⅛	68¼	$8,000
E. T., V. & G. cn.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	2,000
Ed. El. Ill. 5s.	107½	107½	107½	107½	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	7,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	5,000
Nor. Pac. 1st.	114½	114½	114½	114½	2,000
Nor. Pac. cn.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	2,000
Nor. Pac 3d.	60½	60½	60½	60½	3,000
Ohio Soth. 1st.	95½	95½	95½	95½	4,000
Rio G. W. 1st.	68	68	68	68	3,000
Rock Is. 5s, c.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	4,000
Southern R. 5s.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	5,000
Texas Pac. 1st.	87	87⅛	87	87⅛	5,000
Union Elev. 1st.	84	84	84	84	3,000
Wabash 1st.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	3,000
Total sales					$66,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belcher	1.25	1.25	1.10	1.10	150
Lacrosse	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Total sales					1,150

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December options	53⅝	54⅛	53⅜	54⅛	667,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	47	50
American Grocery 1st pf	..	45
American Surety Company	202	214
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	80	85
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	185	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	220
Barney Dumping Boat Company	5	10
Barney & Smith preferred stock	93	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	20	24
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	93½	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	116	118
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue	181	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	163	165
Brooklyn Elevated	8	10
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)	63½	..
Brooklyn Gas Company	110	113
Brooklyn Traction	13	14¼
Brooklyn Traction pf	63½	66½
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	99	101
Buffalo Street Railway stock	59	60
Celluloid Company stock	69	..
Central & South American Telegraph	103	105½
Central Cross-Town	168	..
Central Park, North & East River	162	..
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	50	..
*Central Trust Company	1005	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	62	66
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	53½	..
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	4
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	⅛	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	80	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	80	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	66	..
Consumers' Gas of Jersey City 1st	94½	..
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	94½	96½
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	136½	139½
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	109	110½
Equitable Gas of N. Y.	167	170½
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 6s	93	97
Eighth Avenue	280	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	25	35
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	700	730
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av	45	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	111½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	50	57
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	312	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st	110½	..
Georgia Pacific 2d	50	53
Grand River Valley Railroad stock	104	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	92½	95½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling common	..	80
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	105	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	9	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	45	53
Hudson River Telephone Company	38½	..
Indianapolis Gas Co. stock	130	132
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	101½
Indiana Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	70	72
Indiana Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	101	..
International Ocean Telegraph	103½	108
Iron Steamboat	6	9
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	..
†Journeay & Burnham	..	47
†Journeay & Burnham pf	90	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 per cent. bonds	92	96
†Kings County Elevated	..	5½
Knickerbocker Ice Company stock	70	85
Knickerbocker Trust Company	178	182
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	80	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	82½	85
Long Island Traction	12⅛	12½
Lorillard pf	116½	118½
Louisville South. R. R. stock receipts	5	6
Louisville South. R. R. 1st cts	71½	74½
Mutual Gas, New-York	147	151
†Manhattan Trust Company	120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock	5	10
Madison Square Garden 1st	100	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	..	55
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	106½	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	104½	107½
Metropolitan Trust Company	285	..
Mexican National Construction pf	6	9
Michigan-Peninsular Car common	..	17½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	..	56½
Michigan-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	91	..
National Wall Paper Co. pf	87	91
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	2½	5½
†North Shore Traction	21½	23½
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	30	..
New-Orleans Traction common	14½	15½
†New-Orleans Traction pf	58	62
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	114	116½
N. Y. Loan & Improvement Co. stock	36	..
New-York Air Brake Co	..	15
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. bonds	84¼	85½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	20	21
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. stock	37	40
New-York & Texas land scrip	60	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	103½	..
†New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	322	335
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	97	99
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	99	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	146	..
†New-York Life Insurance & Trust	675	..
New-York Security & Trust	250	..
Ohio Land & Ry. Purchase M. 6s	77	..
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	182	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	58	..
*Pennsylvania Coal	..	310
Postal Telegraph & Cable	50	57
Pratt & Whitney common	..	20
Pratt & Whitney pf	48½	52½
Real Estate Trust Company	160	..
Rochester Street Railway	29½	31
*Second Avenue Railroad	139	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106	..
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	200	..
†Sloss Steel Company 1st 6s	84	..
Sloss Steel 2d	57	59
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	86	..
*South Carolina & Georgia R. R. 1st	95½	97
Southern R. R. new 5s, when issued	86½	87½
Southern R. R. new pf. stock, when issued	40½	40⅞
Southern R. R. common stock, when issued	12⅝	13
Standard Oil Trust	168½	169½
Standard Gas	..	39
Standard Gas pf	82	85
State Trust	200	210
Staten Island Railroad	57	..
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	110	112½
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	..	94
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1¼	2½
Third Avenue Railroad	184	186
Third National Bank	106	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cadillac 1st	68½	..
Toledo, A. A. & Mt. Pleasant 1st	69	..
Toledo, A. A. & Lake Mich. 1st	58½	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & G. T. 1st	79	..
†Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	2	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	6	..
Trenton Potteries common	9	15
Trenton Potteries pf	51	54
Terre Haute & Logansport	..	25
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co	80	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	171	176
Trow Directory pf	25	..
Union Ferry stock	..	60
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	101½	103
Union Elevated 2d	..	30
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	146
†Union Typewriter 1st pf	75	80
Union Trust	..	705
U. S. Leather	9	9¾
U. S. Leather pf	59	60
United States Mortgage stock	160	164
*United States Trust	835	..
Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s	101	..
Wagner Palace Car Co. stock	156	159
†Warren Railroad	150	..
Western Gas Company	42	44½
‡Western Gas Co. bonds	81½	84
Worcester Traction pf	80	83
†Worcester Traction common	14	16
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	28
‡Worthington Pump common	27	29
Worthington Pump pf	87	89½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200	Mechanics'	182
American Exchange	158	Mech. & Traders'	140
Butch. & Drovers'	165	Mercantile	170
Central National	120	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chase National	450	Metropolitan	2
Chatham	360	Mount Morris	125
Chemical	4200	Nassau	162
City	425	New-York	230
Citizens'	135	New-York County	520
Columbia	200	N. Y. National Ex.	105
Continental	120	Ninth National	118
Commerce	179	Nineteenth Ward	125
Hanover	300	Nat. Bank of N. A.	140
Hudson River	150	Oriental	230
Import. & Traders'	530	Pacific	175
Irving	140	Park	275
Leather Manuf'trs'	180	People's	266
Manhattan	180	Phenix	118
Market & Fulton	210	Republic	157
Fifth Avenue	2000	Seaboard National	170
First National	2500	Second National	300
First Nat. of S. I.	113	Seventh National	110
Fourteenth Street	170	Shoe & Leather	110
Fourth National	190	Southern National	160
Gallatin National	300	State of New-York	110
German-American	116	U. S. National	180
Germania	325	Western National	110
Greenwich	150		

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
At., Av. R. R.— Month October	$84,126	$9,682	......
B., B. & W. E.— Month October	6,654	2,151	......
Brooklyn El.— 4th week Oct.	32,417	......	1,301
Month	126,233	......	8,201
From Jan. 1	1,424,719	......	103,862
Central Branch— 4th week Oct.	22,000	......	3,000
From Jan. 1	637,000	......	190,000
Ches. & Ohio— 4th week Oct.	294,191	18,217	......
Month	858,618	27,197	......
Canadian Pacific— 4th week Oct.	711,000	8,000	......
Month	2,161,000	27,000	......
From July 1	15,247,983	......	2,001,281
Cin., Jack. & M.— 4th week Oct.	18,756	1,131	......
Month	57,810	1,220	......
From July 1	232,346	10,512	......
Den. & Rio G.— 4th week Oct.	228,900	......	6,700
Month	706,300	43,860	......
Iowa Central— 4th week Oct.	39,761	......	14,849
Month	155,987	......	45,316
Int. & G. N.— 4th week Oct.	196,868	37,722	......
Month	568,927	120,305	......
Kan. & Mich.— 4th week Oct.	14,725	3,929	......
Month	87,450	7,568	......
Louis. & Nash.— 4th week Oct.	595,440	45,653	......
Month	1,861,435	211,883	......
From July 1	6,671,695	324,739	......
L. & Bos. (Elec.)— Month October	101,410	8,014	......
L. E. & West.— 4th week Oct.	101,093	13,313	......
Month	205,615	11,962	......
From Jan. 1	2,743,165	......	235,759
L., N. A. & Chi.— 4th week Oct.	92,030	......	1,353
Month	282,247	......	69,832
From July 1	1,066,664	......	297,197
L., E. & St. L.— 4th week Oct.	41,033	......	4,878
Month	132,085	......	15,992
Mo., Kan. & Tex.— 4th week Oct.	480,267	43,588	......
Month	1,417,963	129,737	......
From July 1	4,031,584	389,697	......
Missouri Pacific— 4th week Oct.	875,000	94,000	......
From Jan. 1	17,790,000	......	2,016,000
N. Y., O. & W.— 4th week Oct.	127,229	2,943	......
Nor. & Western— 4th week Oct.	217,308	19,419	......
Month	913,506	64,525	......
Northern Pacific— Month October	2,438,946	212,607	......
Peo., Dec. & Ev.— 4th week Oct.	25,143	1,084	......
Month	76,750	......	1,589
St. L. S. W.— 4th week Oct.	231,800	3,300	......
Month	643,500	91,700	......
T., St. L. & K. C.— 4th week Oct.	56,802	11,229	......
Month October	162,808	15,903	......
Wabash— 4th week Oct.	387,448	......	40,637
Month	1,173,805	......	228,953
Elmira, C. & N. for quarter ended Sept 30— Gross earnings	122,456	15,411	......
Op. expenses	66,483	305	......
Net earnings	55,973	15,106	......
Other income	108	17	......
Gross income	56,081	15,123	......
Fixed charges	30,956	9,985	......
Surplus	25,116	5,138	......

The total of balance sheet, $4,617,170; cost of road and equipment, $4,400,184; cash on hand, $60,651; capital, $2,000,000; profit and loss surplus $411,613.

Tol. & Ohio, net earnings for the following mos.:

	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
July	62,635	4,910	......
August	110,254	61,262	......
September	79,031	5,571	......
Total	251,920	71,743	......

The total interest on the first mortgage bonds is $275,000 per annum.

U. P., D. & G. report for Sept.:

	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	265,257	16,704	......
Ex. and taxes	182,790	......	7,684
Net earnings	82,467	24,389	......
Jan. to Sept. 30: Gross earnings	1,996,284	......	784,091
Ex. and taxes	1,642,584	......	695,988
Net earnings	353,700	......	88,103

The general balance sheet, Sept. 30, of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad (receiver's report) shows: Assets—Cost of road and equipment, $63,162,543; stocks and bonds of other companies, $10,937,040; other permanent investments, $5,656; due by agents, $119,283; due by others, $208,265; supplies on hand, $100,732; due by companies and individuals, $410,209; cash on hand, $128,188; interest on equipment mortgage not accrued, $110,631; Union Terminal Railroad Company, $200,623; total, $75,383,370. Liabilities—Capital stock, $30,000,000; second mortgage interest payable in scrip, $231,741; Keokuk Valley Railroad trust warrants, $57,000; funded debt, $31,603,000; new equipment trust notes, $573,250; loans and bills payable, $5,200; real estate mortgages, $270,764; interest on funded debt due and accrued, $1,351,186; non-convertible income scrip, 1907, $392,882; due for wages, supplies, &c., $416,938; due companies and individuals, $62,027; second mortgage income scrip issues, $2,701,180; profit and loss, $7,668,076; old coupon account, $127; total, $75,383,370.

The general balance sheet, Sept. 30, of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway shows: Assets—Cost of road and equipment, $22,023,535; stocks and bonds of other companies, $1,003,750; due by agents' balance, $282,676; due by other balances, $10,651; supplies on hand, $215,773; due by companies and individuals, balance, $123,868; cash on hand, $42,234; bills receivable, $590,000; total, $24,292,487. Liabilities—Capital stock, common, $6,000,000; capital stock, preferred, $6,000,000; funded debt, $10,893,500; loans and bills payable, $866,482; interest on funded debt and rentals due and accrued, $164,602; due for wages, supplies, &c., $271,516; profit and loss, $96,887; total, $24,292,487.

The Philadelphia Traction Company reports for October an increase in gross earnings of $78,813.

The Brooklyn Traction Company reports for October: Gross earnings, $89,989; an increase of $6,224 over same month in 1893; net earnings increased $12,490.

The Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis reports net earnings for October $79,258, an increase of $10,427.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities yesterday at auction at the Real Estate Exchange:

304 shares Keely Motor Company, $50 each, 1¼.

350 shares Underground Electric Cable Company, $100 each, $1.50 lot.

100 shares Commercial Telegram Company, $100 each, $1 lot.

2,000 shares Consolidated Telephone Company, $10 each, $2 share.

100 shares Harlem District Telephone Company, $10 each, $1 lot.

40 shares Marshall Consolidated Coal Mining Company, $10 each, $1 lot.

$3,000 Ohio Valley Railway Company General Consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent. guaranteed bonds, due July 1, 1938, 5.

$5,000 Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due March 1, 1943, 6¾.

500 shares Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad Company, $100 each, 2⅜.

200 shares Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 4.

200 shares Cumberland, Elk Lick Coal Company, $100 each, 2.

40 shares Mount Morris Bank, $100 each, 140.

500 shares Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, $100 each, 15⅝.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat Active, Higher—Corn Dull, Lower—Cotton Quiet; Lower.

Wheat made an advance of ⅞@1c on higher cables, local covering, and foreign buying, with an active trade.

Corn was dull and ⅛@⅜c lower, with only a local trade.

Cotton was quiet and steady at 2@3 points decline, on a local trade.

Coffee lost 30@40 points, and closed weak, with a fair scalping trade.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company announces that the plan submitted on Sept. 7 has been indorsed by the representatives of the Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, and Lake Michigan Division bondholders and the Stockholders' Committee. Stockholders should deposit their holdings with the Atlantic Trust Company, and bondholders with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

—Holders of first consolidated mortgage bonds of the National Waterworks Company are informed that the holders of a majority of these bonds have become parties of the bondholders' protective agreement, whereby Gideon Wells, James Simpson, and others are empowered to represent and act for them. Other bondholders may become parties to the agreement, without penalty, until Nov. 20.

—The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. The transfer books will be closed at noon Nov. 10 and reopened Nov. 19.

—The Western Union Beef Company has declared a dividend of 75 cents per share, payable Nov. 19. The transfer books will be closed Nov. 9 and reopened Nov. 21.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The market to-day has been strong for local securities, and in most cases closed at material advances for all passenger railway securities. People's Traction opened very strong at 55⅞, and during the first hour advanced to 57, reacting at the close to 56⅝. Electric seemed to go in hand with People's, and advanced 2⅜ per cent., to 94⅞. Electric rights were also very strong, selling up to 45⅞. Hestonville common, which closed on Saturday at 62, was bid up to-day to 64⅛, without much stock changing hands. The strength of these three stocks lends color to the belief that some movement is on foot looking to a combination or traffic alliance. A dividend is talked of on Electric in April, 1895. Philadelphia opened at 103¾, and was very dull until the regular dividend of $2 a share was announced, when it advanced to 104⅝, and closed very strong. Metropolitan advanced to 110, and Baltimore was well bought up to 17½. Notwithstanding Lehigh Navigation reduced its semi-annual dividend to 4 per cent. per annum, the railway list was unaffected. Lehigh Navigation, however, after opening at 50½, declined to 49½. Pennsylvania was fractionally higher at 50⅝ and Lehigh Valley at 35½. Pennsylvania Natural Gas advanced in the forenoon to 13¼, but closed at 12¾. Electric Storage Battery common was rather active at 30 and the preferred sold at 29¾@30. Bethlehem Iron sold at 70 for an odd lot. There was a very good market in both Welsbach and United Gas Improvement.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease, $114,000; loans and discounts, increase, $44,000; due from other banks, increase, $61,000; due to other banks, decrease, $146,000; deposits, increase, $338,000, and circulation, decrease, $61,000.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balto. Trac.	17⅜	17½	N. J. Con. 5s	88¼	88½
Choctaw	9¼	9½	Newark P.5s.	101	101½
C. T. stock	29	33	North. Cent.	69	69½
Elec. Trac.	94½	95	North. Pac.	4⅜	4½
E. T. rights.	45¼	45¾	Nor. Pac. pf.	17⅛	18
E. S. B.	29½	30½	Pennsylvania	50⅜	50⅝
E. S. B. pf.	29	30	Peo. Trac. 5s.	94	94¼
Elec. Pneu.	¼	½	Peo. Traction	56¼	56½
H. & B. T.	..	34⅛	Phila. Trac.	104¼	104½
H. & B.T. pf.	..	51	Phil. & Erie.	..	25
Ins. Co. of N. A.	18½	19	Penn. N. G.	12¾	13
Ind. stock	36	38	Penn. Steel.	21	22
Ind. 5s.	85½	87	Reading	9	9 1-16
Lehigh Nav.	49	49¾	U. C. of N. J.	235½	..
Lehigh Val.	35¼	36	U. G. I.	74¼	74⅝
Met. Trac.	109⅝	110	W. N.Y. & P.	6	6¼
Minehill	68½	..	Welsbach	39½	39¾

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Trading in local stocks to-day was light, and prices showed no decided tendency either way. What little interest there was in the market was centred in West Chicago and Alley Elevated. The former opened at 135, ex-dividend of 24 per cent., which represents a fractional decline as compared with Saturday's close. The bulk of the day's trading was at this price, with a few sales at the close showing a slight improvement. Alley "L" sold at 14¼@14⅜. In connection with this stock, more or less talk is being indulged in by its friends, and the assertion is made that the plans of the company with regard to the down-town extension will soon take definite shape. Lake Street Elevated was easier, reacting to 21. Diamond Match was in good demand at 138, with very little stock offered. There were sales of New-York Biscuit at 57, Street's Cable Car at 14, and International Packing common at 10. Chicago Packing common sold at 45. The bond market was strong. The demand is increasing, but offerings of the more desirable issues are decidedly light. Gaslight 5s advanced to 89, the highest point touched this year. Consumers' 5s sold at 81¼. Transactions in both these issues were heavy.

The bank clearings were $17,784,524. New-York exchange sold at 20c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

*Am. Straw.	33	..	*Nat. Ry.	112	..
Cal. & C. C. & D.	58	59	W.C. St.R.R.	135	..
†Chi.B. & M.	15	..	†West. Stone.	62½	..
C. B. & M.pf.	31¼	..	*C. D.Co. 5s.	100	..
Chi. P. & P. Co.	45	..	C.P. & P. 6s.	45	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	50	50½	C. & S.S.R.T. R.R. 1st 5s.	70¼	..
Chi. S. S. R. T.,(Alley L.)	14¼	..	C. & S.S.R.T. R.R.ext. 5s.	37	38¼
Chi. City Ry.	317	..	C.C. Ry. 4½s.	101	101¼
†Chi. Tel.	180	..	C.B.of T.5s.	102	..
D. M. of Ill.	138	..	Chi. G. L. & C. 5s.	89	..
Lake St.E.R.	21¼	..	†N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s.	100½	..
†M. & C. B.	14	..	*Nor.C. St.R. R. 1st 5s.	103	..
M. & C.B.pf.	32	..	N. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	103	103¾
N.Y. Biscuit.	57	..	*W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	103	..
N.C. St.R.R.	265	..	*West. St. 5s.	97	..
*Street's W. Sta. Car L.	14	..			
Street's West. S. C. L. pf.	65	..			

*Bid. †Asked.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Local stocks were somewhat more active and generally strong, the special feature being the activity and strength of West End Street Railway, which opened up ¼, at 54, and rose to 55, where it closed. There is little news on the stock, but the decision of the employes of the road against striking gives more confidence. Fitchburg preferred continues its steady advance, on rumors of the improving condition of the road. The stock opened at Saturday's price, 78, and advanced to 79, a few shares selling at 79½. Mexican Central sold up ⅛, to 6⅞. The telephones were quiet, Bell at 195, and Erie ½ lower, at 53. One share of New-England Telephone sold at 66½. Lamson Store Service was steady at 25. Boston and Maine advanced ½, to 150½, on investment buying.

There is no special gossip on the copper situation, but the outlook is rather for a dull market than for lower prices. Boston and Montana opened up ⅛, at 28⅝, declining ⅜, and later recovering to its opening price. Butte was steady at 10 to 10¼, and Osceola at 22. Quincy improved 3 from the sale of a week ago, to 95, and a few shares of Tamarack sold at 148, 2 points below the last sale. G. M. B. copper was steady in London at 40⅝ for spot and 40⅝ for futures.

The money market remains unchanged, the Clearing House rate being 17, and New-York funds selling at 5@6c discount. The Boston bank statement shows an increase in loans of $2,522,000, with an increase in deposits of $6,769,000. Legal tenders increased $102,000, and specie decreased $376,000. The excess of reserve is $3,682,514, a decrease of $478,057. Reserve excess in New-York is $17,071,514, a decrease of $575,057.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations, received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Anniston C.	16	..	Brookline	..	4½
Boston	..	4⅞	East Boston	..	5½
Bos., W. P.	90c	$1	West End	2	2⅜

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

Amer. Bell.	193	195	Mexican	75c	$1
Erie	52¾	53	New-England	66	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion *C.	14⅜	..	Pull. Pal. C.	158	159
Dom. C. pf.	93½	..	U. S. Rubber	40⅞	42
Ed. El. Ill.	120	126	U. S. R. pf.	95¼	96
Gen. Electric	36¼	36½	W. E. 1st pf.	52½	55
Gen. El. pf.	65	68	W. El. as.	35	36
Lamson S. S.	24½	25	Bay S. Gas.	12⅝	12¾

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Atchison	6	6¼	Fitchburg pf.	79¼	80
Bost. & Alb.	205	205½	L.,N.A.& C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bos. & Low.	195	..	Mex. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bost. & Me.	150½	..	N.Y. & N.E.	30⅞	31¼
Cent. Mass.	11¼	..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	192
Cent. M. pf.	48	..	Nor. & Wor.	170	..
C., B. & Q.	73½	73⅝	Old Colony	171	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	90	..	Union Pac.	12⅞	..
C. R. J. & S. Y. pf.	98	99	West End	..	55
Conn. & Pas.	129	..	Wis. Cent.	3	3⅜
Conn. River.	250	..			

MINING STOCKS.

Atlantic	..	10	Napa (Quicksilver)	5	5½
Bost. & Mon.	28½	28¾	Quincy	94	95
Butte & Bos.	10	10¼	Tamarack	148	150
Cal. & Hecla	..	295	Tamar., Jr.	..	11½
Centennial	..	5	Wolverine	2	2¾
Franklin	10½	12			
Kearsarge	7	8			

*BONDS.

At., T. & S. F. 4s.	68⅜	..	East. 1st 6s.	120	..
C., B. & N. 1st 5s,1926.	103½	103⅝	K. C., C. & S. 5s.	..	65
C., B. & Q. cn. 1st 7s, 1903	120½	..	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	..	92
C., B. & Q. cn. 5s,1903.	101½	102	M. C. cn. 4s.	56¾	57½
C., B. & Q., N. ext. 4s, 1927	92	..	M. C. 1st inc.	..	14
C., B. & Q., P. 4s, 1921	..	89	M. C. 2d inc.	..	8
C. R. of Vt. 1st 5s.	85	85½	N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s.	109¾	..
			N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s.	103	..
			O.S.L. 1st 6s	89	..
			W. C. 1st 5s	54⅞	55

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.

Ft. W. Elec.	2	2¼	A. S. R. pf.	92	93
Am. S. Ref.	87⅝	87¾			

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.17	Mexican	1.15
Belcher	..	Mono	.17
Best & Belcher	..	Ophir	2.85
Bodie Consolidated	.95	Potosi	.70
Bulwer	..	Savage	.56
Choller	.67	Sierra Nevada	.61
Con. Cal. & Va.	4.30	Union Consolidated	.59
Crown Point	..	Utah	.08
Gould & Curry	..	Yellow Jacket	.64
Hale & Norcross	.90		

Lost and Found.

LOST—Certificates of stock in Mechanics' National Bank of New-York No. 1417 for 278 shares and No. 1418 for 21 shares, in name of Martha L. Devaux. Finders requested return same to undersigned, as transfer stopped and application made for issue duplicates. STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Administrators Martha L. Devaux, dec'd, 36 Wall Street, New-York.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Reorganization OF THE Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE
Tol., A. A. & Grand Trunk R'y Co.
Tol., A. A. & North Michigan R'y Co.
Tol., A. A. & Mt. Pleasant R'y Co.
Tol., A. A. & Cadillac R'y Co.
Tol., A. A. & Lake Michigan R'y Co.
Frankfort & South Eastern R'y Co.

ALSO

Holders of the CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS and STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN RAILWAY CO., are advised that the undersigned committee have formulated a plan for the reorganization of the said Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Co., and that said plan, together with Bondholders' agreement, is now filed with the

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO., 37 Wall St., and the CENTRAL TRUST CO., 54 Wall St., New-York City.

The plan and agreement can be obtained by applying to either of said Trust Companies or to the Secretary of this committee. Copies will be mailed to all bondholders whose addresses are on file with the committees.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST CO., 37 Wall St., New-York City, is the depositary for the
Tol., A. A. & Grand Trunk Bonds.
Tol., A. A. & North Michigan Bonds.

THE CENTRAL TRUST CO., 54 Wall St., New-York City, is the depositary for the
Tol., A. A. & Mt. Pleasant Bonds,
Tol., A. A. & Cadillac Bonds,
Tol., A. A. & Lake Michigan Bonds,
Frankfort & South Eastern R'y Bonds,
and the
Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds
of the
Tol., A. A. & North Michigan R'y Co.

Bondholders are urged to deposit their Bonds under said agreement on or before December 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

The Plan and Bondholders' agreement offered by the foregoing committee is approved by us, and we recommend and advise the deposit under its provisions of the first mortgage bonds of the Grand Trunk and North Michigan Divisions.

R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY K. McHARG,
JAS. H. OLIPHANT,
Grand Trunk and North Michigan Bondholders' Committee.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Michigan REORGANIZATION.

To the stockholders, holders of the 1st Mtge. Bonds of its several divisions, and the Consolidated Mtge.:

Notice is hereby given that the plan of reorganization submitted to you on Sept. 7th has been modified, and is now endorsed by the representation of the Mt. Pleasant, Cadillac and Lake Michigan Division bondholders and the stockholders' committee.

It is important in order to perfect a speedy reorganization that all security holders deposit their holdings without delay with the respective depositaries.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 20 William St.
DEPOSITORY FOR ALL BONDS.
The Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St.
DEPOSITORY FOR THE STOCK.

GEO. W. MURRAY,
WM. H. MALE,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JOS. RICHARDSON,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
Committee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON,
Counsel, 20 William St.
D. M. MONJO, Sec'y, 41 Wall St.

Publication by the West Side Bank of New-York City of the moneys remaining unclaimed, as provided in Chapter 689, Section 28, of the Laws of 1892, of the State of New-York.

List of certain balances unclaimed in the West Side Bank, New-York City:

Isaac Brown	$100.00
Charles Carew	389.58
Estate of Cath. O'Neill	71.41
Geo. Moore Lumber account	541.19
W. W. Tobey	68.72
Henry von Runnen	50.67

Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above is a correct statement of unclaimed balances in the said bank required to be published by the Banking law. THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of September, 1894.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

For other Financial Adv's see Page 11.

FINANCIAL—Continued from Page 10.

TO THE GENERAL MTGE. BONDHOLDERS, INCOME BONDHOLDERS, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee have completed a Plan of Readjustment, copies of which may be obtained from any of the undersigned or from any of the Depositaries named below.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY and the Receivers have been authorized by the United States Circuit Court to enter into an agreement to issue the securities and make the payments as provided for in the plan, in case the same shall be declared effective by the Committee and Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Holders of General Mortgage Bonds

are required to deposit their bonds (for which Trust Company receipts will be issued) and to assent to the plan above mentioned and the bondholders' agreement. **IMMEDIATELY UPON SUCH DEPOSIT AND ASSENT THE COMMITTEE WILL PAY, IN CASH, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO JAN. 1, 1895. FOR THE OVERDUE COUPONS OR FOR ASSIGNMENTS OF THE OVERDUE REGISTERED INTEREST, AS THE CASE MAY BE, BONDHOLDERS MAY, INSTEAD OF CASH, RECEIVE TEN-YEAR 6 PER CENT. EQUITABLE INTEREST CERTIFICATES, REDEEMABLE AT 105, AND SECURED BY THE DEPOSITED COUPONS OR ASSIGNED INTEREST.**

A syndicate has been formed to purchase the coupons and registered interest of the General Mortgage Bonds up to and including Jan. 1, 1898, in case the Company does not pay the same, and in case the holders of assenting bonds prefer not to take the Scrip above mentioned.

Income Bondholders and Stockholders

are required to deposit their respective securities (for which Trust Company receipts will be issued) and to agree either (1) to purchase at par and accrued interest 5 per cent. Collateral Trust Bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the par value of their respective holdings, or (2) at their option to contribute an amount equal to 3 per cent. of the par value of their respective holdings, for which contributions no obligation of the Railroad Company will be issued to them.

Deferred Income Bondholders are required to deposit their bond and to pay a cash contribution of ¾ of one per cent., for which contribution no obligation of the Railroad Company will be issued to them.

Deposits of securities must be made under this plan on or before DEC. 31, 1894, with one of the following Depositaries.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCT. 30, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE,
THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr.,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
RICHARD Y. COOK.

FREDERIC W. WHITRIDGE,
JOHN G. JOHNSON,
MAYER SULZBERGER,
GEORGE L. RIVES,
Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New-York City.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.

23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO THE FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the above-named bonds, have consented to act as a committee to protect their interests, and have prepared a bondholders' agreement, on file with the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of Boston and the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY of New-York, copies of which can be obtained from them or from any member of the committee. All bondholders who desire to avail themselves of the benefits thereof are invited to call at either of the Trust Companies and sign the same.

FRANCIS PEABODY, Jr., Boston, Mass.
J. KENNEDY TOD, New-York.
FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, New-York.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders in the above-named company are hereby notified that they may learn the particulars of the plan for the reorganization thereof on application to the undersigned, who are now prepared to receive stock of the said company, in accordance with said plan.

HOMANS & CO.
NO. 2 WALL STREET.

OUR NEW PARLORS CONTAIN ALL AVAILable financial information. We are "up to date" and a little ahead.

Our daily market letter is sent free upon request, and the information contained is invaluable to investors. Our percentage of accurate forecasts is 80 per cent. It cannot be beat.

FISHER CO.,
18 and 20 Broadway.
Rooms 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, and 325.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $137,830 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until Jan. 1, 1895, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

The FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

59 TO 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000

In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms, and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
George F. Baker,
Frederic Cromwell,
Walter R. Gillette,
Robert Goelet,
George Griswold Haven,
Oliver Harriman,
R. Somers Hayes,
Charles R. Henderson,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
Augustus D. Juilliard,
James N. Jarvie,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter G. Oakman,
Alexander E. Orr,
Henry H. Rogers,
Henry W. Smith,
H. McK. Twombly,
Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.
J. Hood Wright.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds OF THE CLEVELAND & CANTON RAILROAD.

The undersigned Committee urge you to make an immediate deposit of your bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company, for which negotiable certificates are now ready to be issued, the reasons for which are fully set forth in a circular to be had at the Trust Company on application.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR., 2 Wall St.
HENRY L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.
Committee.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7,

At 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111, Broadway.

By order of executors:
100 shs. United New-Jersey R. R. & Canal Cos.
180 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
14 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R.
Pew No. 106, ground floor, 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, middle aisle.

For account of whom it may concern.
35 shs. Ohio & Kalamazoo R. R. 10 p. c. stock.
$5,000 Nor. Pac. R. R. & Land Grant 2d Mtge. Skg. Fd. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bd., 1933.
100 shs. National State Bank, Newark, N. J.
10 shs. National Bank of North America.
30 shs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
$12,000 Union Elevated R. R. 5 p. c. Income Bonds.
60 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$3,500 Central Gaslight Co. 6 p. c. Certfs.
15 shs. People's Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
$2,000 Brooklyn Heights R. R. 5 p. c. Bds.
$15,000 Centralia & Chester R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
300 shs. John Good Cordage Co.
$5,000 L. I. Traction & Brooklyn Heights R. R. Coll. Trust 6 p. c. Gold Notes, 1897.
100 shs. City Bank of Brooklyn.
10 shs. Long Island Bank.
2 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
4 shs. Bank of North America.
2,000 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. Co.
78 shs. United States Projectile Co.
$5,000 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
80 shs. Pacific National Bank of Tacoma, Washington.
8 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
$50 United Electric Light and Power Co. 6 p. c. pfd. scrip.
$50 United Electric Light & Power Co. 6 p. c. common scrip.
25 shs. Consolidated Fire Works Co., common.
26 shs. Consolidated Fire Works Co., pfd.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1894,
at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
For account of whom it may concern:
6,000 shares General Fixture Co., $100 each.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, New-Orleans, La., Oct. 5, 1894.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Office of the CALIFORNIA WATER AND MINING COMPANY, 47 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1894.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the California Water and Mining Company, for the election of a Board of Trustees, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock.
BAXTER BARKER, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars a share, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer books closed until after that date.
D. C. BUER, Cashier.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—An application for the appointment of a receiver for the firm of Roberts Brothers, publishers, of Boston, Mass., pending the determination of the equity suit brought by Rhodes, Lockwood, and Arthur Lincoln, special administrators of the estate of Thomas Niles, against Lewis A. Roberts of Milton, Mass., was taken up in the Supreme Court, Boston, by Judge Morton yesterday. The plaintiffs allege that in 1872 Mr. Niles purchased of the defendant for $12,000 a one-half interest in the business of the firm, and continued a half co-partner until his death in May, 1894. They further allege that the firm has books, plates, copyrights, contracts with authors, a good-will imprint, &c., valued at $75,000, and that, on the death of Mr. Niles, it devolved upon the defendant as the surviving partner to wind up the concern. It is asserted that the defendant has not started to wind up the affairs of the firm, but claims that Mr. Niles had no interest in the business at the time of his death and was indebted to him. Under these alleged circumstances they maintain that Mr. Roberts should not be allowed to manage the business, but should be relieved by a receiver to be appointed by the court. The suit has not been in being long enough for the defendant to file an answer within the prescribed time, and the present application is preliminary to a hearing upon the merits of the case. Mr. Roberts appears by counsel and opposes this application, and the hearing will be resumed Wednesday.

—F. H. Matthews, dealer in wool, 252 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Frank E. Fitz, attorney, 23 Court Street, Boston, and to Henry P. Garrity, clerk in Matthews's office. The liabilities amount to about $400,000, and the assets are said to consist of $350,000 in pledges secured on wool, the equity in which is more than sufficient, it is stated, to pay all matured indebtedness. The failure was the result of the inability of the firm to realize.

—Howard A. Knudson and Le Roy Frost, composing the firm of H. A. Knudson, stock brokers, at 72 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to William C. Mathot. The latter said that the assignment was made to protect the creditors and their book accounts. He had no idea what the liabilities would amount to, nor the value of the assets. Mr. Knudson lives in Brooklyn and Mr. Frost at Nyack.

—Charles Price, dealer in gloves, at 291 Sixth Avenue, failed yesterday and confessed judgments for $7,994 in favor of the following creditors: L. V. Holzmaister & Co., $3,387; Leo Price, $1,494; Julius Kayser, $1,079; Rosalie Myers, $1,017; Henry M. Peyser & Co., $1,017; all for borrowed money and merchandise. His liabilities are upward of $25,000, his attorneys state.

—The suit brought by Marion M. Miller, in behalf of herself and other stockholders of the University Magazine Company, to set aside the original issue of the entire capital stock of the company, of the par value of $50,000, to Thomas Winsor, and to compel the return of the stock issued in excess of the value of the property, has been dismissed by Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court.

—Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed William T. Gilbert temporary receiver of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company in the place of William H. Willis, who asked to be relieved of the trust on Saturday because a protracted litigation will be necessary in the hope of obtaining something for the creditors of the company.

—Henry P. Buchholz made an assignment yesterday of the business carried on under the name of the American Face Powder and Cosmetic Company, a firm composed of Mr. Buchholz and William C. Root of Milwaukee, at 118 William Street, to George H. Russell, giving a preference to Clara A. C. Root for $500.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the office furniture of the Johnston Embossing Machine Company, at 33 Barclay Street, and the stocks of Bernard Burmeister, grocer, of 1,433 Third Avenue, and Max Abrahams, dealer in auction dry goods, at 65 Canal Street.

—William T. Gilbert has been appointed temporary receiver of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company of 253 Broadway, with a bond of $10,000, in place of William H. Willis, resigned, whose bond was $50,000.

—Moses H. Grossman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Sturges Dewey, storage, of 106 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, in the suit of Joseph Kahn.

—The schedules of John Q. Maynard, dealer in elevators and hoisting apparatus, at 114 Liberty Street, show liabilities of $7,189, nominal assets of 10,992, and actual assets of $500.

—James Kearney has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Francis Dupont, wheelwright, at 165 Spring Street, in the suit of Henrietta L. King.

—The Sheriff has seized over fifty cases of shoes in this city, under attachments against James F. Wilson, shoe dealer, at 341 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

—The Sheriff has received an execution for $2,219 against Cornelius A. Sullivan, bookbinder, at 79 Crosby Street, in favor of Thornton F. Gregg.

—August Klingsoehr, hosiery commission merchant, at 52 Leonard Street, made an assignment yesterday to Mark J. Katz without preference.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Nov. 5.

COFFEE—Spot Rio quiet; steady; No. 7, 15¼c. ....Sales, 2,000 bags No. 7, 15⅜c, and 1,000 bags No. 8, to arrive, 14¼c, with rumors of a large business recently at steady prices....Option sales and exchanges of 25,000 bags Rio; market closed weak; 30@40 points down; Havre irregular; ¾@1½f down; Hamburg quiet; ¼@1 pfennig down. ....November delivery closed at 13.20@13.30c, December at 12.40@12.45c, (selling at 12.40@12.65c for 9,250 bags,) January at 11.90@11.95c, (selling at 12@12.15c for 5,000 bags,) February at 11.55@11.65c, March at 11.35@11.40c, (selling at 11.35@11.60c for 8,000 bags,) April at 11.20@11.30c, (selling at 11.40 for 500 bags,) May at 11.10@11.15c, (selling at 11.15@11.30c for 1,500 bags,)....Stock of Rio and Santos here to-day, 143,406 bags; at other distributing points, 67,789 bags; warehouse deliveries here last week, 74,161 bags.

COTTON—Futures quiet; steady; 2@3 points lower; easier Liverpool; local scalping trade.... Aggregate business, 157,900 bales; November deliveries closed at 5.51@5.52c, (selling at 5.51c for 200 bales,) December at 5.53@5.54c, (selling at 5.53@5.57c for 6,300 bales,) January at 5.57@5.58c, (selling at 5.56@5.61c for 30,700 bales,) February at 5.63@5.64c, (selling at 5.61@5.67c for 5,300 bales,) March at 5.68@5.69c, (selling at 5.66@5.72c for 70,200 bales,) April at 5.73@5.74c, (selling at 5.71@5.76c for 6,900 bales,) May at 5.79@5.80c, (selling at 5.77@5.83c for 25,100 bales,) June at 5.84@5.85c, (selling at 5.84@5.87c for 8,400 bales,) July at 5.89@5.90c, (selling at 5.87@5.93c for 3,400 bales.)....Spot sales, none, with prices steady; middling at 5⅝@6c....Port receipts, 85,893 bales, against 53,632 bales same day last year; week's receipts, 139,297 bales, against 145,821 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—More active; steadier with wheat....Sales, 19,900 pks, in lots; Winter wheat patents at $2.65@$2.90, Winter wheat clears at $2.25@$2.50, Winter wheat straights at $2.40@$2.80, Spring wheat clears at $2.10@$2.45, Spring wheat straights at $2.90@$3.25, Spring wheat patents at $3.15@$3.40, and fancy up to $3.65; City Mills at $3.25 for West Indies; City Mills patents at $3.90; No. 1 at $2@$2.40; No. 2 at $2@$2.25; fine, $1.55@$1.95; super at $1.60@$2.10; Spring bakers' at $2.10@$2.25....Arrivals, 14,561 bbls and 29,872 sacks; exports, 1,594 bbls and 33,198 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 69,586 bbls and sacks.... RYE FLOUR—300 bbls sold, in lots, at easy prices; poor to choice superfine at $2.55@$2.80; fancy at $2.90....CORNMEAL—200 bbls sold; Brandywine at $3.10; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at $1.13@$1.15; fine, do, $1.25@$1.30.... HOMINY CHOPS, $1@$1.05....FEED steady; 40 to 80 lb at 72½@85c; 100 lb at 85@90c; sharps at 90@95c....RYE FEED, 80@85c....FLAXSEED nominal....COTTONSEED MEAL at $21@$22 per ton....RYE nominal; Western and State, 48@57c, from track and in boatloads....BUCKWHEAT quoted at 60@70c....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2.10....BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, 60@61c; Western, 60@65c....BARLEY MALT dull; Canada, country-made, 85@90c; two-rowed State, 70@72½c; six-rowed do, 75@80c; Western, 65@75c.

WHEAT—Spot moderately active; ⅜@1c higher with options; sales, 328,000 bushels, all for export, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 red, 58⅝c, free on board; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, on private terms; 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, 9⅜c over December, free on board, afloat; 200,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, 6⅛@6¼c over December, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. and 64,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, 4c over December, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. ....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1½c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11½c over December, free on board, afloat. ...Quotations for free on board at the close; No. 2 red, cash, 58c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69c; No. 1 Northern, store, 67c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 60⅞c....Stock of wheat here in warehouse increased for the week 270,318 bushels, or to 13,780,411 bushels, (9,045,538 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 653,570 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,837,000 bushels, or to 80,027,000 bushels, against 71,344,000 bushels same time last year....Clearances hence, 7,999 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 70,138 bushels....Receipts, 154,375 bushels, at Atlantic ports, 214,100 bushels; in the interior, 813,934 bushels....Options advanced ⅛@⅜c; firmer cables; foreign buying; local covering; declined ⅛@¼c; increase in visible and on passage; advanced ¾@⅞c; firmer cables; foreign buying; local covering; closing strong; ⅞@1c up; trading active....Future sales, 7,375,000 bushels; November closing at 56⅞c; 3,410,000 bushels December, 56 15-16@57 13-16c, closing at 57⅜c; 185,000 bushels January, 58¼@58⅞c, closing at 58⅞c; 110,000 bushels March, 60@60⅝c, closing at 60⅝c; 3,670,000 bushels May, 61⅛@62¼c, closing at 62¼c.

CORN—Spot quiet; ¼c lower; closing firm; sales, 67,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, private terms; the trade bought 18,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, 59@59½c, delivered; 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed, 57c, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white, 59½c, delivered....Receipts, 44,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 55,884 bushels; in the interior, 167,275 bushels....Clearances hence, 20 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 6,313 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 45,947 bushels, or to 203,073 bushels, (168,352 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 101,000 bushels, or to 2,658,000 bushels, against 8,295,000 bushels same time last year....Options very dull; declining ½@⅝c; weak cables; local realizing; advancing ¼@½c; decreased visible; closing firm; ⅛@⅜c below Saturday....Option sales, 210,000 bushels; 25,000 bushels November, 57⅝@58c, closing at 58c; 50,000 bushels December, 56@56⅛c, closing at 56⅛c; 45,000 bushels January, 54¼@54⅝c, closing at 54⅝c; 90,000 bushels May, 54¼@54⅝c, closing at 54⅝c.

OATS—Spot fairly active; easier....Sales, 107,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36⅞@37c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 36¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 32⅝@33c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 32¼c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@33⅞c for 60,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@34½c; track white, 37@40c for 22,000 bushels....Options dull; closing steady; unchanged; local trade only....Option sales, 155,000 bushels; November closing at 33c; 50,000 bushels December closing at 33⅝c; 10,000 bushels January, 33⅞@33⅝c, closing at 34⅛c; 10,000 bushels February, 35⅛@35¼c, closing at 35¼c; 75,000 bushels May, 36⅜@36⅝c, closing at 36⅝c; No. 2 white, 10,000 bushels November, 37c, closing at 37c....Receipts, 110,400 bushels; exports, 66 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 20,618 bushels, or to 2,730,715 bushels, (341,284 bushels No. 2 white and 1,679,073 bushels No. 2.) ....The visible supply shows an increase of 150,000 bushels, or to 9,373,000 bushels, against 5,357,000 bushels same day last year.

HOPS—Fair supplies; light demand; prices weak....State quotations, 8@11c for medium to choice 1894 crop, 5@7c for 1893 crop, and 8@11c for 1894 Pacific coast.

METALS—Tin easy; spot at 14.60c....Copper steady at 9.55c....Lead quiet at 3.12½@3.15c.... Spelter quiet at 3.35c.

OILS—Cottonseed dull; unsettled; crude, prime, 24@24½c; yellow, prime, 28@28½c; do, off grade, 27c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products quiet; steadier; exports from Atlantic ports for the past week were 5,787 bbls pork, 6,543,100 lb lard, and 7,903,088 lb bacon....PORK quiet; steady; sales, 200 bbls; mess, $13.50@$14.50; short clear, $14@$16; family mess, $13.50@$14....DRESSED HOGS steady; 6¼c for 160 lb average, 6c for 200 lb, 6½c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb; pigs, 6⅝@6½c; interior deliveries, 54,000 head....CUT-MEATS quiet; sales, 12,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb, 7c; 8¾@4¼c for hams, 5@5¼c for pickled shoulders....BEEF dull; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$16.50....BEEF HAMS slow; at the West, $16; here, $17@$17.50....LARD—Western steam steadier; quiet; cash closed at 7.25c asked; sales, 100 tcs, 7.17½c; 100 tcs, 7.20c; city steam steady, 6.50@6.62½c; sales, 130 tcs; options, no sales; November closed 7.25c nominal; January, 7.20c nominal; refined quiet; Continent, 7.65c; South America, 7.95c; compound, 5.25@5.50c.... TALLOW quiet; steady; sale, 50 hhds; city, 4¾c....STEARINE—Lard stearine quiet; nominal; 8½@9c for Western and city; oleo-stearine steady; sales, 100,000 lb, 6¾c.... in Chicago, sales, 500,000 lb, 6½c.... BUTTER firm for fancy; moderate receipts; quiet; Western creamery, 24c; do, poor to prime, 15@22c; Pennsylvania, do, 17@23½c; do, State creamery, 17@23½c; State dairy, half tubs, best new, 22c; do, poor to prime, 14@21c; imitation creamery, 14@18c; Western dairy, 11@18c; Western factory, 10@14c; June creamery, 16@21½c.... CHEESE quiet; fancy, large, firm; State, full cream, large, 8@10⅝c; fancy, 10¼@10⅝c; small, 8½@11c; part skims, 3½@7c; full skims, 2½@3c....EGGS firmer, on light receipts; State and Pennsylvania, 23@23½c; Western, 21½@22c; icehouse, 15@16½c; Western, per case, $3@$4.75; limed, 15½@16c.

RICE—Fair demand; held firmly; moderate supply....Domestic quoted at 4¼@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5⅝@5⅞c, head at 6@6¼c, Patna at 4@4½c, and Japan at 4⅜@4⅝c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; unchanged....Quotations: Centrifugals, 89° test, 3⅛c; muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅝c....Refined moderately active; steady; cutloaf and crushed, 4⅝@4 15-16c; powdered, 4 5-16@4½c; granulated, 4 1-16@4⅜c; off A, 3 11-16@4c; yellow, 3@3⅜c.

FREIGHTS on the berth are firm and for Liverpool higher rates are asked on a scarcity of room. Chartering moderate. Engagements: To Newcastle, 3 loads grain, 3d, from store; to Liverpool, 2¼d asked for grain and ⅛d bid for rail cotton; to Antwerp, 500 bales cotton, ⅛d; to London, 3,000 lb lard, 15s; 1,000 sacks flour and 100 bbls glucose, 7s 6d; 1,000 bales through hops, 7-32d. Charters: Two British steamers, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 36s 6d; Havre or Bremen, 37s 6d, November; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 36s; Bremen, 37s, or Havre, 37s 6d, November; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 36s; Havre or Bremen, 37s, November; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 37s 9d, November; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 39s 6d, Havre, 40s, November, outward cargo from Liverpool free; British steamer, cotton, New-Orleans to Liverpool, Havre, or Bremen, 35s 6d, November; British steamer, cotton, Mobile to Liverpool, 7-32d, Bremen, 15-64d, November, free compressing; British steamer, cotton, Virginia to Liverpool, 30s, November; British steamer, West India time charter, private terms; British ship, 80,000 cases petroleum, hence to Shanghai, 22c; two British ships, 65,000 cases petroleum each, hence to Calcutta, 14c; British bark, 8,500 bbls petroleum and naphtha from Philadelphia to Liverpool, 2s 3d; British bark, deals, St. John, N. B., to Tralee, 45s; British ship, deals, St. John, N. B., to west coast England, 40s; schooner, case oil, Philadelphia to Havana, private terms; schooner, asphalt, Trinidad to New-York, $2 and discharged; brig, coal, Baltimore to St. John's, P. R., private terms; schooner, lumber, Savannah to New-York, $4.62½; schooner, fertilizer, Elizabethport to Savannah, 95c; schooner, cement, Rondout to Port Royal, 15c; brig, plaster and cement, Eddyville and Rondout to Savannah, $1.10 and 16c, respectively; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, $1.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5.—"Shorts" in wheat paid for their temerity in selling too freely on the visible supply increase of 1,837,000 bushels to-day. An advance of ⅞c over Saturday was the result of covering, with but limited offerings. The crowd was fixed for a break when the final result of the postings was made public, but to the surprise of everybody there was an unaccountable curtailment in the amount of wheat for sale, and those who had allowed their enthusiasm to get the better of their judgment were obliged to bid for the property. The amount of wheat on ocean passage increased 1,680,000 bushels, which fact prompted selling with an easier tone at the start.

There was but little strength to prices until late in the session, when the bulge referred to took place. Cables, both from Liverpool and the Continent, were strong and higher. The receipts at Chicago, as given by the inspection sheet, were 221 cars, but of this number only 52 came over Western roads, the balance being for the most part transfers between houses. Northwestern arrivals were 1,041 cars. Export clearances of wheat and flour were 340,604 bushels, and 51,265 bushels were taken from store at Chicago.

December wheat opened at 53⅜c, sold between 53⅛c and 54⅜c, closing at the top, with the gain mentioned above. Cash wheat was strong, sales averaging ⅛c higher than on Saturday. Receipts at principal Western points, 842,594 bushels; shipments, 213,855 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 204,100 bushels; shipments, 100,138 bushels.

Corn received some benefit from the late strength of wheat, but at the close prices had not entirely recovered from the weak position they occupied during the greater portion of the session. To-day's receipts (189 cars) were not up to what had been expected, but that did not destroy confidence in an early increase in supplies, to-morrow's estimate being considered as indicative of improvement. Cables were weak and lower, Liverpool showing a decline of ¼d in futures. The amount on ocean passage increased 32,000 bushels, and the visible supply decreased 101,000 bushels. Export clearances were 33,333 bushels, and withdrawals from store 48,318 bushels. May corn opened from 51c to 50⅞c, declined to 50⅜@50½c, recovered, and advanced to 50⅞@50⅞c, a shade under Saturday. Cash corn was weak, with prices ½c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 243,336 bushels; shipments, 104,514 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 58,613 bushels.

Oats—There was little of activity or animation in the oats market, the light business being transacted at easier prices, with a moderate rally near the close. The lead of corn was followed throughout the day. Receipts were 108 cars, and 33,168 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply increased 150,000 bushels. May closed a slight fraction higher than Saturday. Cash oats were about steady, with no particular change in prices.

Rye—There was no rye offered for sale, and as there was some demand, prices naturally showed firmness. Receipts, 1 car. On the regular market No. 2 was 47c. Sales by sample were 42@46c for No. 3, and at 48c for No. 2. December was 48c bid; May, 30½c bid.

Barley was easy. There was a good supply and only an indifferent inquiry. Receipts were 55 cars. There was increased visible supply. No. 5 sold at 46c; No. 1, 50@52½c; No. 3 from 51½c to 55c; No. 2 sold from 54½c to 55c. There was no trade in futures.

Provisions—A firm feeling predominated in product, with the exception of a short period at the beginning of the session. There was strength in live hogs, and the estimate for to-morrow's run was moderate. The sharp advance in wheat during the last half hour was indirectly beneficial to provisions, final quotations being about the best for the day. The close was 22½c higher than Saturday for January pork, and 12½@15c higher each for January lard and January ribs. Domestic markets were steady. Cables quoted Liverpool easy. Receipts were light, an exception in the case of meats being noted. Shipments were free all round. Very little business was transacted in cash product.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 136 cars; corn, 235 cars; oats, 154 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

Freights were dull. Some corn to Buffalo was taken by a line boat at 1c per bushel.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Nov.	52½	53⅜	52⅜	53⅜
Dec.	53¼@53⅜	53⅜	53¼	54⅜
May	58¼@58½	59⅜	58¼	59⅜
Corn, No. 2—				
Nov.	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51⅞
Dec.	50⅞	51	50⅜	51
May	50⅞@51	51	50⅜@50½	50⅞
Oats, No. 2—				
Nov.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
Dec.	29	29⅛	29	29
May	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$11.62½	$11.90	$11.60	$11.90
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.75	6.90	6.75	6.90
May	6.90	7.02½	6.90	7.02½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.90	6.05	5.87½	6.05
May	6.07½	6.20	6.07½	6.20

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and steady; prices were without change; No. 2 Spring wheat, 57⅞@58⅞c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53¼@53⅝c, by sample; No. 2 red, 53⅞c; No. 2 corn, 51⅞c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 2 rye, 47c, bid; No. 2 barley, 54½@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.46; prime timothy seed, $5.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $12@$12.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80@$6.92½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.25@$6.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.62½@$5.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.37½@$6.80; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23; sugars, cutloaf, $5.18; granulated, $4.38; standard A, $4.38 per barrel; linseed oil, raw, 56c; boiled, 59c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	19,525	21,105
Wheat, bushels	56,107	52,143
Corn, bushels	119,200	90,565
Oats, bushels	149,947	115,458
Rye, bushels	3,300	2,681
Barley, bushels	81,900	10,312

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 22c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 17@19c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 17@17½c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—Spring wheat fairly active, and limits firm; sales, 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard, spot, 65c; 36,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 63¼@63⅝c; 25,000 bushels do, 63½@63⅝c; 24,000 bushels Chicago, No. 2 Spring, 63c, over Chicago December spot; 3,000 bushels do, 61c; 8,000 bushels Chicago, No. 1 Northern, 61½c; 6,000 bushels do, 62c; closing, No. 1 hard, old, 69⅜c; do, new, do, 65¼c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64c; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, 67¼c; do, new, 63⅜c; No. 2 Spring, spot, 61½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 62⅜c; Winter wheat, dull; easier; sales, 5 cars No. 2 red, 55c; 1 car No. 1 white, 58c, on track. Corn quiet; steady; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 3 yellow, 57c; No. 2 corn, 56½c; No. 3 yellow, 51c; No. 4 yellow, 48c; No. 4 corn, 47c; no grade, 44@45c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 57c; No. 2 corn, 56½c, store. Oats firmer for white; mixed weak; No. 2 white, 34⅝c; No. 3 white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 31c, on track; 50,000 bushels choice No. 2 white sold at 33½c, in store. Barley—Demand light, owing to advance asked; quotations unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2, 53½@54c; flour quiet; steady; unchanged. Millfeed steady; unchanged. Canal freights strong; wheat, 3c; corn, 2⅝c; oats, 2c; barley, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 92,500 bbls; wheat, 259,000 bushels; corn, 64,000 bushels; oats, 249,000 bushels; barley, 156,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—By Rail—Flour, 72,000 bbls; wheat, 91,000 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels; oats, 64,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 48,200 bushels; corn, 8,200 bushels; oats, 71,000 bushels; barley, 30,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—The early feeling in wheat was rather heavy, but it was stubborn against decline; there was another heavy increase in Minneapolis elevator stocks, the increase last week being 1,298,647, making a total of 12,364,000 bushels according to the market record; Northwestern receipts were about 1,000 cars to-day, against 2,000 cars last year, confirming the predictions of lighter receipts for a time; futures gained about ⅝@½c from Saturday; December was relatively not as strong as on Saturday, but Chicago December was in much the position of Minneapolis December last Friday; December closed Saturday at 55¼@55⅞c, opened at 55⅝c, and with only slight a break held steady until the closing bulge carried it to a close at 56⅛c; May closed Saturday at 58⅝c, opened to-day at the same, and closed at 58⅞@59c; the millers were good buyers of cash wheat, and price was higher for No. 1 Northern at 57c; over 300 cars were bought to arrive, and 125 cars on track sold at the same price; receipts, 451,000 bushels; shipments, 12,730 bushels; on track No. 1 hard, 58c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c. Corn—No. 3, 53c; ear corn, 43c. Oats—No. 3 white, 30c; No. 3, 29½@30c. Flour firmer at $3.20@$3.45 for patents; $1.90@$2.20 for bakers'; production, 40,000 bbls; shipments, 44,930 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Bran, $9.50@$10 bulk, $10.75@$11.25 in sacks; shorts, $11@$12.25.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Flour—Market firm; receipts, 5,805 bbls; shipments, 5,022 bbls; patent, $2.40@$2.50; extra fancy, $2.15@$2.25; fancy, $2@$2.10; choice, $1.70@$1.80; rye flour, $3. Bran not salable, east track, at 60c, but small lots sold at mill at 63c. Wheat higher; receipts, 17,860 bushels; shipments, 2,450 bushels; December, 50⅜@50⅞c; May, 56⅜c. Corn lower; receipts, 32,340 bushels; shipments, 2,232 bushels; December, 46⅞c; May, 47½@47⅝c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 27,500 bushels; shipments, 11,145 bushels; May, 32⅛c. Pork—Standard mess selling at $12.50; on orders, $13. Lard—Prime steam at 6⅝c; choice, 6.90c. High wines firm at $1.23. Wool dull and quiet; Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 15c; medium clothing 14c; low and cotted, 11@12c; hard burry, 8c; Western and Northern—Medium, 11@12c; fine medium, 9@11c; coarse and low, 7@10c; heavy fine, 7@8c; Texas—Medium, 12@14c; coarse and low, 9@11c. Bagging—Prices firm and good demand; jobbing, 1¾ lb, 5⅝c; 2 lb, 6⅛c; 2¼ lb, 6⅝c; iron ties, 68c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead steady, but quiet; late, 4 cars at 2.92½c. Spelter quotable at 3.20c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—Flour somewhat firmer, with light demand; fancy, $2.85. Wheat steady; No. 3 red, 50½c; No. 2 red, 51½c. Corn—Moderate demand; market steady; white ear, new, 40c; mixed ear, 41c; No. 2 mixed, old, 53½c. Oats—Market steady; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye—No. 2, track, 51½c. Pork easier, with light demand; mess, $12.50; clear mess, $13.75; family, $12.75; clear family, $13.75. Lard easier, with light demand; steam leaf, 7½c; kettle-dried, 7⅝c; prime steam dull and nominal at $6.85. Dry-salted meats lower; loose shoulders, 5⅛c; loose short ribs, sides, 6⅛c; loose short clear sides, 6½c; boxed meats, ¼c more. Bacon easy; loose shoulders, 6⅛c; loose short rib sides, 7c; loose short clear sides, 7½c; boxed meats, ¼c more. Whisky—Market steady; distillers' finished goods sold on a basis of $1.23; sales, 544 bbls.

DULUTH, Nov. 5.—Wheat went up ¾c to-day; it began level and climbed steadily to the close under the influence of good buying and strong cables; the close was strong at the top; cash and May were both in demand, shippers and mills buying liberally of the spot stuff; the visible supply showed an increase of 1,837,000 bushels; Duluth stocks are: Wheat, 4,169,710 bushels, a decrease of 1,267 bushels; oats, 237,277 bushels; rye, 23,893 bushels; barley, 466,489 bushels; flax, 117,047 bushels; the close: No. 1 hard, cash, 59½c bid; November, 59½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 58c bid; November, 58c; December, 57¼c bid; May, 60⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 55c; No. 3 Northern, 52c; rejected, 49c; to arrive, No. 1 Northern, 58c; receipts, 105,548 bushels; shipments, 140,032 bushels; inspected, 366 cars; last year, 430 cars.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Speculative wheat opened firm to-day under the impetus of light receipts and a general conviction that farmers are feeding large quantities to stock; May opened at 58⅝c, went as high as 59¼c, and closed at 59⅜c, with cash and December 4c under; sample wheat is steady and in fair demand. Barley quiet and prices ½c lower; No. 2, 53@53½c; extra No. 3, 52@53c. Corn quiet and 1c lower; No. 3, 49c. Oats ¼c lower, with a fair demand; No. 2 white, on track, 32¼c; No. 3 do, 31⅝c. Rye steady and in fair demand; No. 1, on track, 51c. Flour firmer and millers ask an advance of 10c. Provisions higher; mess pork, $11.90 for cash and $11.75 for January. Receipts—Flour, 5,400 bbls; wheat, 76,197 bushels; corn, 7,150 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 44,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,980 bbls; oats, 72,000 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

PEORIA, Nov. 5.—Corn quiet; easier; No. 2, 51½c; No. 3, 50⅝c; receipts, 29,250 bushels; shipments, 3,900 bushels. Oats irregular; No. 2 white, 30⅝@31¼c; No. 3 white, 30½@30⅝c; receipts, 19,800 bushels; shipments, 30,800 bushels. Rye steady; No. 2, 48@49c; receipts, 1,200 bushels. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.23 for high wines; receipts, 225 bbls; shipments, 526 bbls.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.—Oil unchanged; closing at 82⅞c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Saratoga";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilia; at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at *3 PM for Truxillo, per steamship Prof. Morse, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Trinidad and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 12 M for Trinidad, Tobago, British and Dutch Guiana, per steamship Carib Prince; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *10 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
Campania, Nov. 17, 8 AM
Aurania, Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
Lucania, Dec. 1, 7:30 AM.
Etruria, Dec. 8, 1:30 P. M.
Campania, Dec. 15, 7 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Paris, Nov. 7, 11 A. M. Chester, Nov. 14, 11 A. M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
N'land, Nov. 7, 11½ A. M. Waesland, Nov. 14, 6½ A. M.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf. Sat., Nov. 10, 12½ PM.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent. Sat., Nov. 17, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli. Sat., Nov. 24, 12½ P. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.........Nov. 15, 3 P. M.
PERU.........Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.........Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Dec. 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.........Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Nov. 12; Feb. 4; April 22.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Dec. 10; March 4; May 13.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 3.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Nov. 16. ARAWA, Dec. 16.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.........Wednesday, Nov. 7
YEMASSEE.........Friday, Nov. 9
ALGONQUIN.........Monday, Nov. 12
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks.
Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R.
W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. RR., 317 B'way.
J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. F. C. & P. RR., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tues., Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
Trave, Sat., Nov. 10, 7 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Nov. 13, 7 A. M.
Aller, Tu., Nov. 20, 11 A. M.
Saale, Tu., Nov. 27, 7 A. M.
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Trave, Tu., Dc. 11, 7 A. M.
Elbe, Tu., Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
Spree, Tu., Dec. 25, 7 A. M.
Ems, Tu., Jan. 1, 9 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Fulda, Nov. 10, 2 P. M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Nov. 24, 2 P. M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Dec. 1, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 P. M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P. M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg American

Line's Twin Screw Express Steamers to Southampton, (London and Paris,) Hamburg.
Columbia, Nov. 8, 1:30 PM. | Aug. Vic., Nov. 15, 7 AM
HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, N. 7, 12:30 AM.
*Adriatic, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.
*Teut'c, Nov. 21, 12:30 PM.
Britannic, Nov. 28, 9 AM.
*Majestic, D'c. 5, 10:30 AM.
*Adriatic, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.
*Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 AM
Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic, Adriatic, Germanic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

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By specially chartered steamer "Friesland," Feb. 6, 1895, visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; 7 days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome. Only $525, hotels, excursions, fees, &c., included. Organized and accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-U. S. Vice Consul at Jerusalem, and a staff of competent assistants.

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Ex. Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building; 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily, local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. Carries sleeping-car passengers only.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations; connections, except Sunday, for POTTSVILLE and READING.
8:15 A. M. daily to GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman parlor car to Wilkesbarre.
9:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
12:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sundays, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo. Chair car New-York to Wilkesbarre, (week days.) Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo.

Additional Sunday trains, 11:00 A. M. for MAUCH CHUNK and POTTSVILLE and all intermediate stations.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train for Chicago, via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 273, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains.
TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:00 P. M. ex. Sun.,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night. All trains run daily except 3:00 P. M.
For NORFOLK, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., ex. Sunday.
For NEW-ORLEANS, via Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 6:00 P. M. daily.

Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 400 Grand St., N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., 310 Washington St., Brooklyn; station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By Way of	Due.
9:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.	††New-London & Providence	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.	New-London & Providence	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.	Springfield & Worcester	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.	New-London & Providence	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.	New-London & Providence	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N. E.	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.	*Springfield & Worcester	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.	*New-London & Providence	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect Oct. 15, 1894.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:15 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 10:10, (Limited, Dining Car,) 11:00 A. M., 2:10, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:00 A. M., 3:20, (Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
4:30 P. M.—Southern Railway Express, daily. Sleepers to Asheville, Tampa, Augusta, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
For OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, Jacksonville, Macon, and Charleston. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville.
For ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, 11:45, to Easton, A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:00, 4:20, (5:38 to Red Bank,) 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,
Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:00, and 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET COACHES.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car connects at Buffalo with trains for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 225 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table giving full information at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East & North.

VIA NORWICH LINE.

Steamers City of Lowell (new) and City of Worcester, in commission. Leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

STONINGTON LINE—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted.) Direct connections with trains for points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sunday 9 A. M.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamers City of Troy for Saratoga leave Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

Readers of the Times

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

ALIENS MUST APPEAL TO WASHINGTON.

The Courts Cannot Review Deportation Proceedings by Proper Officers.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court decided yesterday in the case of Chin Yuen Sing, under the law of Aug. 18, 1894, that after the Immigration Commissioner has decided that a Chinese applicant for admission to the United States is an alien and subject to deportation, the decision is final and can only be reviewed on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Chin Yuen Sing arrived here on Oct. 27, on the steamer Sylvia from Halifax. He claimed that he had lived here five years, and that he was a merchant. He was detained, however, on the ground that he had worked as a laundryman in Hartford, Conn., before he returned to China.

In his decision, Judge Lacombe says: "The courts cannot go into the question of releasing the relator under the Sundry Civil Appropriation act of Aug. 18, 1894. The act says: 'In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States under any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officers, if adverse to the admission of such alien, shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The act itself leaves nothing for this court to inquire into, save only whether the relator is an alien, which is not disputed, and whether the Collector has 'made a decision.' On this latter point the return, in which he states that he has decided adversely to admission, is conclusive."

"This means," said United States District Attorney MacFarlane, "that all aliens when held at Ellis Island must, to secure a hearing, appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury. It must, however, first appear that he is an alien immigrant, and that he has been held by the proper officer for deportation. It does not bar Chinese aliens or other aliens from securing a writ of habeas corpus, of course, but if the facts are shown, as above, the courts cannot intervene. The appeal must be taken to Washington. The right of review in the Federal courts has been taken away."

Chin Yuen Sing was remanded to the charge of Immigrant Commissioner Senner, and he will be sent back to Halifax.

THE PRESIDENT'S CLEMENCY.

A Murderer's Sentence Commuted—Reasons for Several Pardons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The President to-day commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Augustus Jenkins, convicted of murder in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and sentenced to be hanged in the District jail on Nov. 23. The proofs, the President says, tend to establish such an altercation at the time of the homicide as, in connection with other circumstances, make it very doubtful whether premeditation existed.

In the case of James M. and Elisha Roberts, convicted in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Kentucky for operating an illicit distillery, a full pardon is granted. The offenders were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100. They have served their time, and, as the condition of their families is distressing, the President pardons them.

In pardoning Herbert Guy, convicted of smuggling opium and sentenced to imprisonment for eight months in the penitentiary at McNeil's Island, Washington, the President says the pardon is granted upon the recommendation of the officers of the prison, who represent that the prisoner furnished evidence which secured the conviction of more guilty parties concerned in the offense.

James A. Jassel is pardoned in Mississippi solely upon recommendations of the Warden of the jail and his physician regarding the condition of his health. He was convicted of "conspiracy to receive payment of a check."

The President refused to interfere in the case of J. H. Sloan, convicted in the District Court for the Western District of South Carolina of embezzling, and sentenced to three and a half years at hard labor in the Ohio Penitentiary. He also refused to pardon H. S. Stembler, convicted in the District of Columbia of stealing letters containing money from the mails.

TWO LITTLE CHILDREN MURDERED.

Arrest of Two Men for a Shocking Crime Near Paulding, Ohio.

PAULDING, Ohio, Nov. 5.—George and Nellie Good, aged nine and six years, respectively, children of Samuel Good, who lives about three miles north of Paulding, were playing in the road near their homes Sunday, and wandered into a near-by wood. They failed to return at supper time, and could not be found by their parents.

At dark a searching party was organized, and the search continued throughout the night, but no trace of the little ones was found until 8 o'clock this morning, when a party of men found the bodies in a brush heap, forty rods from the road, and less than a mile from their home. The little girl's head was pounded to a pulp, and the boy's head was nearly severed from his body. Both were terribly mutilated. The little bodies had been tied together with a tarred rope and thrown into the brush, which had afterward been fired, but, owing to a heavy rain, was too damp to burn, and only blackened the mangled bodies.

Sheriff Staley arrived upon the scene at 10 o'clock and arrested Charles Hart, aged nineteen years, a boy who resides near the Good home, on suspicion. Hart is illiterate and, by some, considered insane. His arrest was due to his strange actions at the time the bodies were found. Leo Cain, a negro, twenty-one years old, who has been a companion of Hart, was also arrested and placed in jail. Paulding was quickly filled with men who were talking wildly of lynching the arrested persons. Judge Snook and leading citizens made an effort to quiet the mob by delivering numerous speeches on the streets. The attitude of the mob continued to grow more and more threatening, and the prisoners were quietly slipped out of town and sent to Van Wert for safe-keeping.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following changes in the stations of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Capt. Andrew H. Russell, from Chicago, Ill., to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Lieut. George W. Burr, from Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, to Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; Capt. Michael J. Grealish, from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg.

—A court-martial has been appointed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the trial of enlisted men, Major Francis Moore, Fifth Cavalry, President.

—Leave of Absence.—Capt. William L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry, six months' extension.

Navy.

—Commander C. E. Clark has been detached from the command of the Mohican Dec. 1, ordered home, and granted one month's leave.

—Ensign R. H. Leigh has been detached from the Raleigh and ordered to the Bennington as watch and division officer.

—Ensign A. B. Willard has been detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Alert as watch and division officer.

—Commander D. W. Mullan has been ordered to take command of the Mohican Dec. 1.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—The following new companies were incorporated to-day:

The Olean Pad Company, to manufacture and deal in sole-leather pads, harness, and saddlery goods of every description in Olean; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank E. Tyler and John E. Dusenbury of Portville, Henry C. Morgan of Cuba, and others.

The United States Diamond Cutting and Polishing Company, to import, sell, cut, and polish diamonds in New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Ludwig Lilienthal, Emil R. J. Woywoth, and Julius Goldman of New-York City; Doris Sanders of Amsterdam, Holland, and Paul Bruhl of Paris, France.

The Almeda Creamery Company of Almeda, Delaware County; capital, $6,000. Directors—Hugh K. Rose, William R. Brock, and Robert S. Nesbit of Almeda, and others.

The Matteawan Spring Support Company, to manufacture and sell spring supports for use in upholstery of chairs, car seats, spring beds, &c.; capital, $5,000. Directors—Roswell S. Judson, Emma Edmond, and S. K. Phillips of Matteawan.

A certificate of increase of its capital stock from $200,000 to $450,000 has been filed with the Secretary of State by the T. New Roofing and Manufacturing Company of New-York City. The amount of the debts and liabilities of the company is placed at $30,000.

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, Nov. 5, 1894. Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, and Brown.

No. 16—Thomas C. Chappell, plaintiff in error, vs. James M. Waterworth.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with direction to remand it to the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Maryland.—Opinion by Justice Gray.

No. 541—In the matter of the application of Gustave A. Jahn & Co., upon certain merchandise entered by the steamship Alps, Aug. 15, 1890.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Question certified answered in the affirmative.—Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

No. 807—P. J. Bannon et al. plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the third Monday (21st) of January next, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 811—Henry N. Frisbie, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of March next.

No. 822—J. W. Todd, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of March next after the case already set down for that day.

No. 729—The Chicago, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, and

No. 832—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. The Chicago, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of March next, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 7, (Original,)—The State of California, complainant, vs. Southern Pacific Company.—Leave granted to counsel for the City of Oakland to argue this case orally as amicus curiae.

No. 815—William H. Cochran et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for defendant in error.

No. 814—Alfred P. Thom, receiver, &c., appellant vs. John B. Pillard, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted by Ross Perry in behalf of R. M. Hughes for appellees in support of petition.

No. 838—Julius U. Eberwig, appellant, vs. La Compagni Générale Transatlantique.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by R. D. Benedict and Edward K. Jones for the appellee in support of petition and by H. G. Ward and Harrington Putnam for the appellant in opposition thereto.

No. 705—The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, appellant, vs. The Steamship Kate, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by George Bethune Adams for appellant.

No. 199—John D. Beardsley, appellant, vs. The Arkansas and Louisiana Railway Company.—Response to rule filed and motion for leave to file bond now tendered submitted by A. H. Garland for appellant and leave granted to John J. Joyce for appellee to file opposition thereto on or before the 19th inst.

No. 49—The Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Walter A. Cunningham;

No. 50—The Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company, plaintiff, vs. Hugh Finan; and

No. 51—Michael A. Donahue, plaintiff in error, vs. The Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company.—Argument concluded by John F. Dillon for the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railway, and Iron Company.

No. 54—William Deering, appellant, vs. The Winona Harvester Works et al.—Argument commenced by Thomas A. Banning for the appellant and continued by P. C. Dyrenforth for the appellees.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Tuesday, Nov. 6, will be as follows: Nos. 52, 53, 55, 57, 678, 59, (and 63,) 60, 61, 64, 65.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Rosen—Wilson L. Cannon. Lynds vs. Stuart—M. L. Erlanger. Germanic Life Insurance Company vs. Edgerley—George Bell. Equitable Life vs. Greenwood—Francis C. Barlow. Hartshorn vs. Mosher—G. M. Hopkins. Peabody vs. Badgely—M. L. Erlanger. Flanagan vs. Stein—M. L. Erlanger.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank—Austin Abbott.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company—William T. Gilbert.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...6:36|Sun sets...4:52|Moon sets... ..

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:18	1:23	7:13	7:48
Governors Island	1:38	1:53	7:56	8:39
Hell Gate	3:31	3:46	9:24	10:09

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 6.		
Ailsa, Cape Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7.		
Cherokee, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	9:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 8.		
Antilla, Nassau	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 9.		
Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	......	1:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Nov. 6.—Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 24; Francisco, Hull, Oct. 20; Fulda, Genoa, Oct. 25; Mohawk, London, Oct. 24; Oevenum, Lisbon, Oct. 19; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Oct. 14; Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 30; Scotia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Sicilia, Gibraltar, Oct. 14; Spain, London, Oct. 19; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 26; Wittekind, Bremen, Oct. 25.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.—Adirondack, Kingston, Oct. 31; Havel, Bremen, Oct. 31; Prussia, Havre, Oct. 28; Venezuela, La Guayra, Oct. 31; Waesland, Antwerp, Oct. 27.

THURSDAY, Nov. 8.—Othello, Antwerp, Oct. 24; Richmond Hill, London, Oct. 25.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.—Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 3; Scheidam, Amsterdam, Oct. 27; Vega, Gibraltar, Oct. 25.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Oct. 31; La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 3; Letimbro, Gibraltar, Oct. 27; Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 8.

Arrived.—New-York, Monday, Nov. 5.

SS San Domingo, (Br.,) Gorley, Guanaco Sept. 7, via Port Spain, with asphalt to New-York and Bermudez Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Oct. 28, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS State of Texas, Hix, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Amsterdam Oct. 22, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M.

SS Ethelred, (Br.,) Hopkins, Port Maria Oct. 30, via Port Antonio, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Leenaers, Antwerp Oct. 15, via Falmouth, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Bluefields, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Hackbarth, St. Marc Oct. 24, via Inagua, in ballast to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 P. M.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Sander, Bremen Oct. 27, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., NW, moderate gale, raining, and thick.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that Cape San Blas Light Station, Gulf coast of Florida, was badly damaged in the gale of Oct. 8 and 9, during which the light was discontinued, but has since been exhibited as usual. The cape has been washed away, so that the tower now stands in the water. One of the keeper's dwellings was completely wrecked and the other washed away.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—SS R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) sld. from Leghorn for New-York Oct. 28.

SS Eiffel Tower, (Br.,) Capt. Farrell, sld. from St. Michael's for New-York Nov. 1.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York Nov. 2.

SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Capt. Aagaard, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Nov. 3.

SS Peruvian, (Br.,) Capt. Calvert, sld. from Glasgow for New-York Nov. 3.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, sld. from Newcastle for New-York yesterday.

SS Suram, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from New-York Oct. 13, arr. at Swinemunde Nov. 2.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. Mead, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, arr. at St. Michael's yesterday.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York Oct. 20, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Capt. Breaks, from Batavia and Port Said for Sandy Hook, arr. at St. Michael's yesterday.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York Oct. 22, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

ANTWERP, Nov. 5.—SS Friesland, (Belg.) Capt. Nickels, sld. for New-York at 7 P. M. to-day.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 5.—SS Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Ahrens, from New-York, arr. here at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York, arr. here at 10 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Mr. John W. Sterling has sold the two-story brick stable 51 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Mr. Charles E. O'Hara has sold to W. S. Lawson, at about $45,000, the Columbia College leasehold, 45 West Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 65 by 100.

Messrs. Folsom Brothers have sold for J. H. Salmon to R. Danziger the five-story brick tenement 405 East Sixteenth Street, 25 by 75 by 100.

A typographical error in Sunday's real estate article made it read that the reported price, $600,000, for the Hotel de Logerot, was "not" large. It should have read "too" large.

No sales at auction are set down for to-day.

New Buildings and Alterations.

The following plans of new buildings and alterations have been filed with the Building Department:

One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 205 feet west of Park Avenue, by E. C. Thatcher of 132 Nassau Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $20,000.

Koppack Street, south side, 150 feet north of Jackson Avenue, by John C. Buh of Inwood, N. Y., two-story wood store and dwelling; cost, $2,500.

West Third Street, northeast corner of South Fifth Avenue, by John B. Ireland of 15 East Forty-seventh Street, seven-story brick factory; cost, $85,000.

Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, by J. T. & J. A. Farley of Boulevard and Seventy-first Street, seven-story brick store and flat; cost, $65,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Ninety-first and One Hundred and Ninety-second Streets, by G. Reichardt of One Hundred and Ninety-first Street and Southern Boulevard, one-story brick store and restaurant; cost, $150.

No. 605 West Thirty-ninth Street, by David Stephenson estate, one-story wood shed; cost, $500.

River Avenue, northwest corner of Bethner's Lane, by Hadwin Houghton, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 35 and 37 Rutgers Street, by Leopold Mayo, three-story brick workshop; cost, $1,350.

Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Tenth Avenue, by David Stevenson Building Company, three-story brick storage; cost, $25,000.

No. 352 West Forty-third Street, by Joseph Ratzer, two-story brick dwelling; cost, $250.

No. 328 West Forty-second Street, by James P. Cahen, four-story brick dispensary; cost, $200.

Ninetieth Street, southeast corner of Riverside Drive, by Edward Parsons, three-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, by Methodist Episcopal Memorial Church, two-story brick church; cost, $4,000.

No. 20 West Twenty-fourth Street, by Henry Hilton, four-story brick store; cost, $5,000.

Brooklyn Realty Matters.

Plans have been filed for the erection of the following buildings in Brooklyn:

Johnson Street, south side, 65 feet east of Bridge Street, four-story and basement brick flat, 36.5 by 22.6, $5,000; Dr. A. W. Shepard, owner.

Herkimer Street, northeast corner of Rockaway Avenue, five four-story brick flats, one 22 by 68, four 19.6 by 60, $5,000 each; Tenney & Peckett, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 5.

HENRY ST, 90; Samuel J. Krooks to Rosa Saberski	$46,000
ESSEX ST, w s, 200.6 ft s of Hester St, 20x87.6; Rosa Saberski to Samuel J. Krooks	30,000
WASHINGTON SQUARE, 45 South; Louise M. Osborne and trustee to Amos R. Eno	25,000
ALLEN ST, 156-168 and other property; Sender Jarmilowsky to William F. Lennon	187,500
MANGIN ST, w s, 55.5 ft s of Stanton St, 65x94.10; James S. Goldman to Sender Jarmilowsky	1
17TH ST, n e corner of Ave C, 35.3x48.9; Amelia W. Shelling, exchange and...	1
20TH ST, 331 West; Mary C. Angeline and others to Ellen J. Curran and another..	1
LISPENARD ST, 8; Isaac Blumberg and others to Margaretta H. Ward	42,000
8TH AV, 139 and 141; Mary J. Stockton to Louis and Samuel Sachs	1
68TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100, ⅞ part; John A. Moore to Julia A. Moore	1
96TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 75x100.--; Alexander D. Goldsman to S. Jarmilowsky	1
96TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.11; Joseph S. Goldman to same	1
4TH AV, e s, 75 ft s of 102d St, 25.11x100.5; Albert A. Walsh to M. Elizabeth Alderdice	1
CLAREMONT AV. e s, 625 ft n of 122d St, 75x irregular; Robert E. Downing and others to Charles G Judson	6,000
147TH ST, 429 West; Lena Post to William H. Shaw	25,000
122D ST, 344 West; Anna N. Hawkins to James A. Niblo	16,800
BLOCK bounded by 139th and 140th Sts, w of 8th Av and Edgecombe Av; Mary G. Pinckney to Julia Morris	1
97TH ST, s s, 420 ft w of Central Park West, 20x110.11; Helen L. Aspenwall, late Shaler, to Raphael J. Moses	1
121ST ST, 134; William H. Shaw to John H. Haaren	31,000
122D ST, n s, 237.6 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x100.11; Mary T. Dontney to Asa R. Davison	exchange
137TH ST, s s, 181.6 ft w of Willis Av, 50x100; William N. Robertson to Enoch C. Bell	8,754
EMERSON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 25x100; Sarah J. Drennan to Mary A. Drennan	1
136TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; William H. Robertson and wife to Enoch C. Bell	4,376
145TH ST, s w s, 125 ft n of Brook Av, 25x100; Anna N. Falderaner to Joseph Ross	7,000
MADISON AV, e s, 173.3 ft s of 182d St, 16x115, and other property; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Annie Kelly	8,000
LEXINGTON AV, w s, adjoining Lot 107 of map of Mount Hope, 100x irregular; Henry Hahnken to William McNabb	1,500
ELMSMERE PLACE, n e corner Marmion Av, 31.3x100; George Padfield to William Hinch	1,500
DALY AV, n w s, 40x irregular, being Lot 268, map of East Tremont; Martin Walter and wife to Susie Peters	6,532
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft n of Home St, 100x100, and other property; Marie M. Johannesen to Frederick O. Johannesen	--
170TH ST, s s, 119.9 ft w of Franklin Av, 18.11x irregular; Joseph Hilton and wife to Paul E. Magyary	5,000
BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Isaac N. Homan and wife to Joseph W. Doolittle	4,750
WASHINGTON AV, n w s, being Lots 125 and 128, map of heirs of Thomas Bassford; Michael Dugan to William H. Schumacher	8,200
118TH ST, n s, 395.9 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20.5x100.11; Michael J. Dowd to Patrick Goggins	1
114TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Marcus Margulies to William Margulies	21,500
127TH ST, s s, 117 ft w of 3d Av, 34x99.11, ½ part; Thomas B. Shandly to Julia A. Agnew	9,000
SAME PROPERTY, ½ part; Julia A. Agnew to same	9,000
3D AV, s e corner of 126th St, 24.11x80, ½ part; Thomas B. Shandly to Julia A. Agnew	22,500
72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.5x irregular; Francis H. Gerrodette to Charles H. Knox	2
72D ST, 428 East; Robert Garcewich and another to Edward Kuhat and another	23,000
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 67th St, 25x100; Adam Gelb to William Young	39,000
68TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, ⅞ part; James B. Moore to John A. Moore and others	1
PERRY AV, w s, 128.2 ft n of Eclipse St, 50x irregular; Amanda Bussing to Blanche F. Winter	1,500
87TH ST, 10 West; Rebecca Penny to Isaac C. Johnson	29,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Dankmar, and wife to Ellis Wainwright; Water St, s w corner of Coenties Slip, 1 year	$20,000
AGNEW, John P., and wife to George Bless; 127th St, s s, 117 ft w of 3d Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years	12,200
BELL, Enoch C., to Hudson River Bank; 137th St, s s, 181.6 ft w of Willis Av, 1 year	10,000
BASSFORD, Sarah E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Avenue B, w s, 42.2 ft n of 6th St, 1 year	5,000
BOSTWICK, Mary A., to William V. King; 88th St, n s, 312.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	500
BARR, William R., and wife to Union Trust Company of New-York; 56th St, n s, 249.8 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years	12,000
BRANDT, William H., and wife to Mary A. A. Woodcock; 148th St, s s, 383 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	12,000
BROWN, Mary, to Moses G. Wright; Franklin Av, w s, 56 ft s of n e corner Lot 78, map of Morrisania, 3 years	2,500
BRINKE, Johannes, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 175th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years	4,000
BRANDT, William, and wife to D. J. O'Conor, as executor; 148th St, s s, 167.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	10,000
SAME to H. C. Raynor; 148th St, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand	500
SAME to Matilda F. Rhinelander; 148th St, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	12,000
DAVIDSON, Asa R., to George Doutney; 122d St, n s, 237.6 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years	3,800
DICKERSON, Elmira M., and another individually and as trustees to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females; Leggett Av, s s, 175 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years	4,250
DE VENNY, Sarah A., to William H. Lane; 78th St, n s, 38 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year	2,500
EDGAR, George C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 95th St, s s, 499 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	7,000
GUGGOLZ, William, and another to Michael Deegan; Washington Av, e s, Lot 125, map Thomas Bassford, 1 year	4,200
GELLINGHAM, Margaret, to Lyman Tiffany, executor and trustee; Tiffany St, w s, 152.11 ft n of 167th St, 3 years	2,200
JOHANNESEN, Frederick O., and wife to E. M. Dorsett; Southern Boulevard, w s, 125 ft n of Home St, and other property, 7 months, demand, and 5 years	31,000
SAME to R. Clarence Dorsett; Simpson St, e s, 149.11 ft s of Home St, demand	3,500
JUDSON, Charles G., to F. J. Middlebrook; Claremont Av, e s, 625 ft n of 122d St, 75x irregular, 2 years	2,000
SAME to the New-York Realty Company; West End Av, n e corner of 100th St, 1 year	16,000
KILPATRICK, Thomas, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; Mount Morris Av, n w corner of 120th St, 100x105, 1 year 6 months	131,000
SAME to Richard Kelly; 120th St, s w corner of Mount Morris Av, 125x100, 1 year	20,000
SAME to Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; 120th St, n s, 105 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 1 year	19,000
KELLY, Annie, to L. A. Youdall; 175th St, s s, 72 ft e of Franklin Av, 1 year	1,200
KEEHRT, Edward, and another to Eliza Ullmann; 428 East 72d St, 1 year	2,000
LEMON, William F., to Sender Jarmulowsky; Orchard St, w s, 110 ft n of Rivington St; Allen St, e s, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 1 year 2 months	47,100
LEFFERTS, John B., and wife to W. N. De Gromo; Waverley Place, n e s, 40 ft s of Christopher St, 5 years	9,000
MOSES, Raphael J., to Helen L. Aspinwall; 97th St, s s, 420 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year	5,000
MAHLER, Jacob, and others to Henry Neustadter; 517 and 519 6th Av and 109 to 104 West 31st St, 5 years	160,000
McDONALD, James, and wife to Dennis Snow; 34th St, s s, west of 8th Av, 6 years	6,000
McGRATH, Michael J., and wife to the J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company; Lexington Av, 19 ft s of 129th St, demand	6,000
McNABB, William, to Ernest Sass; Lexington Av, w s, Lot 106, map of Mount Hope, 2 years	3,500
NAUSS, Wendolin J., to W. J. Nauss, as trustee; 3d Av, 75 ft s of 119th St, 5 years	15,000
NOYES, Mary A., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; w s of Washington Av, s w corner of 171st St, 2 years	6,000
OBERLE, Anna, to Caroline Witz and another; 195 East 3d St, 3 years	3,000
ORANGE COUNTY BANK, City N Y, to Charles Earle; s s of 25th St, 247.6 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years	18,000
PETTIT, John, and wife to Thomas A. Maitland; 108 Greenwich St, 2 years	45,000
PROCHWITZKY, William F., and wife to Julius Wolff and another; e s of Forest Av, 75 ft n of George St, 5 years	4,500
PETERS, Susie, to Martin Walters; n w s Daly Av, Lot 268, map of East Tremont, 3 years	3,500
PETTIT, John, and wife to James Campbell; executors, 812 and 814 Greenwich St, 2 years	20,000
ROTH, Daniel, and wife to The German Savings Bank, City N. Y.; s s of 36th St, 380.10 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	1,000
SCHEEWEISS, John U., and wife to C. Adolph Low, trustee; s s of 53d St, 243.9 ft w of 6th Av	1
PECK, Mary A., to Benjamin Collins and another; s s of 33d St, 425 w of 9th Av, 3 years	20,000
SAME to William Rankin; same property, 1 year	3,766
SCHUMACHER, Margaretha A., to J. H. A. Heller; w s Bathgate Av, 92.3 ft s of 183d St, 3 years	5,000
SHERIDAN, Michael J., and wife to Andrew A. Bremmer and another, trustees; w s of Valentine Av, 735.11 ft n of lands of Thomas Bassford, 3 years	4,300
SABERSKI, Rosa, to Samuel J. Krooks; 90 Henry St, installments	8,500
SCHMUGG, Francis, and wife to Lambert A. Suydam; 126th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year	32,000
SILBERBERG, Simon, to Beer Shew Benevolent Society; Broome St, s s, 120 ft w of Attorney St, installments	500
THIELE, Edward B., and wife to A. J. Southard; 58 West 119th St, 3 years	11,500
SAME to Helen C. Brush; same property, 3 years	11,000
VOLDERANER, Anna M., to Frederick H. Schraw; n s of 142d St, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 1½ years	4,750
WINTER, Blanche F., to Amanda Bussing; w s of Perry Av, 128.3 ft n of Eclipse St, 3 years	1,000
WEISS, Elizabeth, to Karl F. Geyer; n e s of Lowell St, 125 ft s e of College Av, 3 years	1,000
WAGNER, Peter, and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 68th St, 200 ft w of Central Park West; 3 years, (three mortgages)	37,000
SAME to The Baron de Hirsch Fund; 68th St, n s, 287 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, (two mortgages)	40,000
SAME to Caroline Rau; 37 ft w of 68th St, 3 years	20,000
WERTZ, William C., and wife to Solomon Moses, executor; s s of 11th St, 261.6 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years	6,500
WAGNER, Peter, and wife to F. H. Catlin; n s of 68th St, 268 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years	22,500
YULE, John, and wife to John A. Murray; 140 Manhattan Av, demand	5,000
AGNEW, Julia A., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, s e corner of 3d Av and 126th St, 1 year	17,000
BAUM, Jacob S., and another to Julius Rosenberg and another; 185 and 187 Stanton St, installments	5,000
CASEY, Patrick, and wife to The Park Building and Loan Association of New-York; n s of 113th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, demand	2,000
DOWD, Michael, to Edward Dowd; Reyer St, e s of 74th St, s of lands of Peter Valentine, 2 years	1,000
JUNG, Jacob, and wife to Title Guarantee & Trust Company; 83d St, n s, 163 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	17,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WOOSTER ST, e s, 175 ft n of Bleecker St, 22.6 ft front; Solomon Mark and Randolph Guggenheimer, owners; Sigmund B. Steinman, contractor; Foskett & Bishop, claimants	$950
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, extends from 140th St to 141st St, 200x100; Frank S. Baldwin, owner and contractor; Ulster Blue Stone Company, claimant	28
WOOSTER ST, e s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 73 ft front, 46 to 50; William J. Brady, owner and contractor; same claimant	76
35TH ST, n s, between 7th Av and Broadway, 25 ft front, 151; William Benger, owner and contractor; F. D. Shaper & Co., claimants	25
89TH ST, 113 West; Fred Bornkamp, owner and contractor; Simon Josephson, claimant	44
AVENUE A, w s, 100 ft s of 7th St, 25 ft front, 103; Solomon Cohn, owner and contractor; John Brenner, claimant	106

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

LOANS
ON
New-York City
and Brooklyn
REAL ESTATE.

Without charge for examination of title and without unnecessary delay.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW-YORK

has upwards of $70,000,000 now loaned on property in New-York City and vicinity.

With its fifty years' accumulation of abstracts of title, surveys, &c., this company is able to make immediate loans at least cost to borrower for disbursements and interest.

APPLY TO
W. W. RICHARDS, Comptroller,
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 32 Nassau St.

ELEGANT PRIVATE HOUSES,
WEST 88th St.,

between Central Park West and Columbus Av., Nos. 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, and 57 West 85th St.; 4-story, box stoop, hardwood finish; very liberal terms; immediate possession.

MIGHT EXCHANGE.

Inquire of caretaker, on premises, or the owner, WILLIAM BUHLER, Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
REAL ESTATE,
4 AND 6 WARREN ST.,

Offer some very choice investment properties for sale. Large sums to loan on bond and mortgage, including builders' loans.

WARREN E. DENNIS,
Loan Department.

FOR SALE—Four modern houses on 94th St. and West End Av.; these houses are first-class in every particular and no reasonable offer will be refused; trade entertained; houses open for inspection; also lot of houses on 100th St. and West End Av., in course of erection; will be completed by Jan. 1, 1895; prices range from $20,000 up, according to size. Apply to C. G. JUDSON, 102 West 81st St.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Lowest interest,
Smallest expenses,
No delays,
No "extras for searches."
$59,000,000. loaned during past four years.

TITLE GUARANTEE
AND TRUST Co.,

55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,861,633.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
NO EXPENSE WHATSOEVER
FOR EXAMINING TITLE.
NO DELAY.
APPLY TO
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

A.—A.—FOR SALE—CHOICE NEW HOUSES.
American basement, colonial style,
5 TO 15 WEST 87TH ST.
No better nor finer ones in the city.
Also,
63 WEST 97TH ST.,
Handsome 4-story house, newly decorated.

All at very reasonable prices, and the terms as may be desired.

OPEN TO VISITORS.
Further particulars of owner,
CHARLES BUEK,
Columbus Av., Corner 72d St.

Real Estate at Auction.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St. 245 WEST 76TH ST., four-story and basement high-stoop brick and brownstone dwelling, with two-story extension; size, 19x55x extension x102.2; decorated; hard-wood finish; chandeliers, mirrors, and gas fixtures. Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LET—
20 East 75th St.,

Four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 25x60x102.2, with dining-room extension.

Apply to
ERASTUS HAMILTON, 120 Broadway.

TO LET.
WEST 88TH ST., NO. 60.

Four-story high-stoop brownstone new dwelling, handsomely decorated, new gas fixtures, &c.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
120 Broadway, New-York.

A.—249 EAST 68th ST.—New three-story high-stoop dwelling in "Schermerhorn Block," of beautiful private residences; rent, $1,200; immediate possession; open for inspection. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

5TH AV. DWELLING TO LEASE.—Desirable tenant rather than high rent an object; best residence portion of city; near 55th St.; immediate possession.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

The "PEABODY,"
Nos. 102-104 Waverley Place.
Cheapest Apartments for the accommodations in the city.

Elegant, well lighted, ventilated, and handsomely-decorated apartments. Seven and eight rooms and bath, steam-heated, elevator, and hall boys.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
Rents from $50 to $75 per month.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT
ON PREMISES,
OR TO
GERALD R. BROWN,
120 Broadway.

EARLSCOURT, 31st ST. AND MADISON AV.

Very moderate rents for Winter months; desirable corner apartments, 10 rooms, bath, and butler; electric light and cold storage; southern exposure; cannot be duplicated; one apartment suitable for doctor. Apply on premises.

YOSEMITE APARTMENTS.
COR. OF 62D ST. AND PARK AV.
SUITES OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH AT REASONABLE RATES. APPLY ON PREMISES.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

IN THE "121 MADISON AVENUE" FIRE-proof building, a tenant desires to sublet his apartment, furnished, 9 rooms; all exposures.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

NO. 121 MADISON AVENUE.
AN ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

A tenant having a small two-story apartment desires to sublet to October, 1895, 8 rooms; bright and sunny; satisfactory terms.

MODERN STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS AT low rents, in a convenient and desirable location; 1,053 Park Av., near 86th St.; six rooms and bath; sanitary plumbing; apartments tastefully decorated; rents, $22 to $28. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

A.—THE SHERMAN—A.
NOS. 155 TO 161 WEST 48th ST.
Eight rooms and bath; decorated; cabinet finish; heat; elevator. Superintendent, on premises.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—$39; seven rooms and bathroom; steam heated; handsomely decorated. 18 East 91st St.

ELEGANT FLAT, 6 ROOMS, BATH; ALL light; central location; rent, $800. 129 East 23d St. Janitor.

TO RENT—A moderate-sized apartment in the fire-proof building No. 80 Madison Av., corner 28th St.

Referees' Notices.

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOSEPHINE WANDELL against EDWARD P. SHIELDS, Harriette S. D. Romeyn, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated September 4, 1894, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the eleventh day of October, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, by James S. McQuillen, Auctioneer, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, (also called Aqueduct Avenue and formerly known as Ridge Street,) distant one hundred and fifty feet northerly from the point of intersection of said line with the northerly line of Saint James Street, (formerly called Pipe Street or Croton Avenue;) thence running northerly, along the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, three hundred and eighty-five feet and five inches; thence easterly, at right angles with the said Macomb's Dam Road, two hundred and twenty-six feet to the line of the Croton Aqueduct; thence southerly, along the line of the Croton Aqueduct, three hundred and eighty-five feet and five inches to land now or formerly of Elmer A. Allen; and thence westerly, along the said land of Allen and at right angles or nearly so with Macomb's Dam Road, two hundred and twenty-five feet and nine inches to the easterly line thereof, at the point or place of beginning, containing two acres of land, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Edward P. Shields in and to the land in the said Macomb's Dam Road opposite the said property to the middle line of said road.—Dated September 13, 1894.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, November 8th, 1894, at the same hour and place.—Dated, October 11th 1894.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.

o18-2aw3wTh&Tu

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN CONDIT SMITH, Troy Hills, New-Jersey; Sallie Barnes Smith, 558 West End Avenue, New-York; Louise Condit Smith, 558 West End Avenue, New-York; Mrs. Alice Judson, Ardsley Park, Dobbs Ferry, New-York; Mrs. Louise Wood, Fort McPherson, Georgia; Mary Condit Smith, 23 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.; Grace Condit Smith, 23 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C., send greeting:

Whereas, Emma Condit Smith of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixth day of September, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George C. Smith, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank (L. S.) T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 18th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o23-1aw6wTu

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALFRED WEBSTER TARBOLTON, Sarah Elizabeth Tarbolton, and Harriet Tarbolton, send greeting:

Whereas, Jesse Larrabee of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 6th day of September, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Bromby Tarbolton, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. [L. S.] Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o9-1aw6wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SOLVYNS, late resident of the Kingdom of Belgium, temporarily residing at London, England, in his official capacity as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Kingdom of Belgium to the Court of St. James, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of January next. Dated New-York, the twelfth day of June, 1894.—FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Executor.

je12-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY DE GROOT HASTINGS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of W. Harris Roome, Esq., her attorney, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifteenth day of October, 1894. ADELAIDE R. HASTINGS, Executrix. W. HARRIS ROOME, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall St., New-York City.

o16-1aw6mTu

HARRIS, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Ely, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1894. MARY DUNCAN HARRIS, Executrix. JAMES R. ELY, Attorney for Executrix, No. 15 Wall Street, New-York City.

jy10-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUNIUS P. DRAKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. O. & L. S. Hulse, No. 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, 21st day of September, 1894. JENNIE DRAKE, Administratrix. G. O. & L. S. HULSE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

s25-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NOBLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, office of Dunning & Fowler, our attorneys, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1894. SARAH PRENDER, Administratrix. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Administrator. DUNNING & FOWLEP, Attorneys for Administrators, 67 Wall Street, New-York City.

o23-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE ADELAIDE CHOLWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benner & Benner, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1894. WILLIAM ALLEN CHOLWELL, Administrator, with the will annexed. BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Administrator, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

o2-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HENRY HALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 218 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the first day of October, 1894. HENRY J. S. HALL, WILLIAM H. HALL, IRAD HAWLEY, Executors; MARTHA M. HALL, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Ex'ors and Ex'trix.

o2-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. L. STORRS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Langdon Ward, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of August, 1894. MARY E. SPARKS, Administratrix. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

au14-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. TOMLINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Wm. E. Stiger, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of July, 1894. HARRIET A. TOMLINSON, Administratrix. WM. E. STIGER, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New-York City.

jy24-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of October, 1894. JOHANNA A. RUSSELL, Administratrix. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City.

o30-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SCHULTZE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of P. Nolan, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1894. CHARLES SCHULTZE, JOHANNA SCHULTZE, Administrators.

o30-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GILBERT M. SPEIR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of July, 1894. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Jr., EMILY S. ARNOLD, JULIA S. WRIGHT, Executor and Executrices.

jy10-1aw6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY S. IVES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 121 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1894. GEORGE W. STRIKER, Executor.

o23-1aw6mTu

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JANETTE MACONNELL, Helen Morton, Robert Morton Allen, Royce A. Allen, Alonzo Allen, Frances Allen, Jane P. Allen, Emma Allen, Mary E. Allen, send greeting:

Whereas, Victorine C. Morton of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of March, 1887, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James Morton, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Ar- (L. S.) nold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Petitioner, 51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.

o16-1aw6wTu

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New-York County.—GEORGE S. CLAY, George E. Clay, William W. Clay, Mary E. Townsend, Lucinda S. Collin, Ella C. Betts, Julia Clay, Edwina P. Pooler, and Nellie H. Clay, plaintiffs, against LUCRETIA M. WOOD, Josephine M. Wood, individually and as Administratrix, with the will annexed, of the Estate of William W. Clay, deceased, Rufus H. Wood, individually, and as Executor of the will of Lucretia M. Clay, deceased, and Edmund P. Clay, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 18, 1894.

DILLON & HUBBARD and RUSH TAGGART, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendant, Edmund P. Clay: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 29th day of October, 1894, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said City, on the said 29th day of October, 1894. The original amended complaint in this action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 29th day of September, 1894.

The object of said action is to obtain a judicial construction of the will of William W. Clay, deceased, late of the City and County of New-York, and for a discovery, ascertainment and accounting and division of certain personal property. The further object of said action is to obtain an accounting of the rents and profits, and a partition and division or sale and division of the proceeds of sale of certain real property situated in the City and County of New-York, known as No. 23 West 31st Street, and described as follows, to wit:

All and singular that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished on the map of lot number one of the farm of Caspar Samler, deceased, made by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, and dated New-York, March 15th, 1845, by the number thirteen, said lot being situate in the Twenty-first Ward (late Eighteenth Ward) of the City of New-York, being bounded and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northeasterly line of Thirty-first Street distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet northwest from the intersection of the northwesterly line of Fifth Avenue with the said northeasterly line of said Thirty-first Street, running thence northwesterly along the said northeasterly line of said Thirty-first Street lot number eleven (11) on said map twenty-five (25) feet; thence in a northeasterly direction along said lot number eleven (11) and parallel with said northwesterly line of Fifth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches; thence in a southeasterly direction along the rear of lot number twelve (12) on said map and parallel with said northeasterly line of Thirty-first Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence in a southwesterly direction along lot number fifteen (15) on said map and parallel with said northwesterly line of said Fifth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the place of beginning; said premises having been conveyed to said William W. Clay by Sophia Beach (widow of Lewis Beach) by deed dated May 1, 1855, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of the County of New-York, on June 15, 1855, in Liber 686, at Page 400.

Dated New-York, October 22, 1894.

DILLON & HUBBARD and RUSH TAGGART, Office and Post Office address, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City.

o23-1aw7wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Suffolk.—MARGARET REMING, plaintiff, against MAURICE V. FREUND, the Murray Hill Bank of the City of New-York, Hugh Lamb, and Mary Lamb, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Marie A. Curtis, Charlotte E. McMurray, Albert K. McMurray, defendants.—Summons.—Trial of this action is desired in the County of Suffolk.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 5th, 1894.

HENRY C. BOTTY, Plaintiff's Attorney. Post Office and office address, No. 215 Bowery, N. Y. City.

To Mary Lamb, wife of Hugh Lamb, (the name Mary being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and Marie A. Curtis, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Willard Bartlett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 3d day of November, 1894, and filed, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said State, which complaint was filed therein before the 7th day of September, 1894.—Dated November 5th, 1894.

HENRY C. BOTTY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 215 Bowery, New-York City.

n6-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT.—YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED, plaintiff, against OTTO FUKUSHIMA, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New-York County.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4th, 1894.

BARLOW & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway.

To the defendant: Otto Fukushima, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 29th day of October, 1894, and on the same day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the said city.—Dated October 29th, 1894.

BARLOW & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o30-1aw6wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York on the 25th day of September, 1894, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN F. DELURY, lately doing business in the City, County, and State of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of John F. Delury, for the benefit of creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of Fullerton & Scharps, No. 45 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 30th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York City, October 15th, 1894.

FRANK E. LOWEN, Assignee.

FULLERTON & SCHARPS, Attorneys for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New-York City.

o16-1aw6wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1894, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against GILBERT C. ARROWSMITH, lately doing business at No. 27 Warren Street, in the City and County of New-York, and with Charles W. Sabin was a special partner, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Gilbert C. Arrowsmith, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 27 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, Oct. 12th, 1894. JOHN F. HERBERT, Assignee. CHARLES F. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 178 Broadway, N. Y. C.

o16-1aw6wTu

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